Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Daylesford
Conservation Management Plan

Lee Andrews & Associates Heritage Consulting

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Executive summary

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is an integral part of a network of over twenty Victorian regional botanic gardens developed between 1849 and 1886. This extraordinary collection, unique to Victoria, and possibly unrivalled anywhere in the world, represented an outstanding confidence in the future of the newly proclaimed colony of Victoria, demonstrated a belief in the intellectual and economic ascendancy of Melbourne, and was financially assisted, in part, by the 1851 gold rushes.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was the first, and for many years, the only, public garden in Daylesford, and was actively developed by prominent locals and the considerable contribution of Baron Ferdinand von Mueller, legendary director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.

At the time of the Gardens' inception, the volcanic cone which is Wombat Hill provided a ready-made and centrally placed aesthetic and social focus for the surrounding area. It became an important landmark, and such was its importance to the community that the Gardens was the site chosen in which to plant two Royal Oaks in 1863, in an act of homage to the British Empire and its royalty. From Wombat Hill's summit at that time a bonfire, one of a string of such fires across Victoria, was lit in an act of patriotic unity. The Gardens continued to be the scene of many civil ceremonies throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and a memorial tower constructed in the 1930s and dedicated to the early pioneers of the region attests to Wombat Hill's importance in the community's life.

Its fine views and bracing air made it an important part of nineteenth and twentieth century tourism in the region, and so often photographed was the Hill with its skirt of historic buildings, both grand and humble, and its dramatic frieze of dark, exotic trees, that it effectively became a logo for Daylesford and the general area–inseparable from the township and its attractions.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens continues today have a great capacity to tell many 'illustrated' stories about ways of life, traditions, and intellectual and economic endeavour in Daylesford's and Victoria's past. This story-telling, which is at the heart of all cultural heritage, is made possible by the Gardens' collection of important landscape elements, many of which are intact and in good condition. Much of its early layout can still be seen, including the original 1869 and 1880s carriage drives and elm avenues, and its outstanding collection of trees, many of them rare. The majority of its early trees were donated to the fledgling Gardens in the 1860s and 70s by Baron von Mueller, and are symbolic reminders of the acclimatisation imperative of nineteenth century botanic gardens. Today they form one of Australia's finest nineteenth century pinetums. Sections of early pathway remain, and two nineteenth century water reservoirs, one of which continues to be an integral part of Daylesford's town water supply, are located on Wombat Hill's summit. A fine open-air fernery, designed by leading Melbourne landscape designer William Sangster in 1884, remains as a rare example of its type, and the Pioneers' Memorial Tower, designed by prominent Maryborough architect Edwin Peck, was constructed by unemployed workers during the Great Depression and remains a fitting monument to the pioneers of the region.

The Gardens has avoided the almost inescapable incursions from caravan parks, swimming pools and sporting clubs suffered by most other Victorian regional botanic gardens during the twentieth century, and has continued to fulfill the dual roles of botanic study and passive recreation for which it was originally created. It continues to be regarded with warm affection and appreciation by its many visitors.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is of historic, aesthetic, social and scientific cultural significance to the State of Victoria and the people of the Daylesford / Hepburn Springs district. This is acknowledged by its classification with the National Trust of Australia (Victoria), its inclusion on the Register of the National Estate and its pending inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register. This study has found that it is also nationally significant as one of Australia's finest pinetums. Such a garden type is rare in Australia, and Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens provides an unequalled resource for botanical study related to its fine collection of trees, and in particular, its conifers.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is a valuable community asset which has taken almost 150 years of public investment to create. In acting as its Committee of Management, the Shire of Hepburn has a custodial role to play in its protection and management – a role which it has carried out for many decades. In light of the Shire's growing population and buoyant economy, the Gardens, situated in the heart of Daylesford, is ideally placed, both geographically and culturally, to be embraced and promoted as a regional asset of the highest order, and an integral part of the suite of tourist attractions on offer in the area. The recent revelation of the Gardens' national significance as an outstanding and rare Australian example of a nineteenth century pinetum provides the perfect opportunity for launching a revitalisation of the Gardens, based on its value as a national, state and local asset.

Closely informed by a new understanding of the historic, aesthetic, social and scientific values of the Gardens, the Conservation Management Plan has identified the following actions needed to protect those values and secure the future of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens in a way which balances its dual roles of botanic study and passive recreation.

Priority 1: Actions which protect existing culturally significant elements
The most urgent actions involve preserving and arresting the decay of existing elements of the Gardens which have been identified in this report as culturally significant. These are

- Develop a Water Management Plan which has as its first step securing a non-potable water supply for the Gardens
- Undertake tree works which are safety-related or identified as of immediate concern to the tree's health as identified in the Tree Report
- Develop a Tree Replacement and Propagation Plan (part of a comprehensive plant management programme– see below)

Priority 2: Actions which protect existing culturally significant elements and extend key botanical and social functions of the Gardens
These are actions which are needed to care for those culturally significant elements in the Gardens which are not under immediate threat but which will need to be carried out as soon as possible. They also include actions which recognise and reaffirm the Gardens' dual role as that of a botanic and public garden, and acknowledge those resources necessary to carry out defining activities of a botanic garden. These are

- Re-instate the position of curator of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens
- Build on the existing team of garden staff based in the Gardens by introducing training and support in the area of the management of heritage gardens
- Develop and implement a comprehensive plant management programme which includes
  - a Tree Replacement and Propagation Plan
  - a Weed Assessment and Management Plan
  - an Annual General Maintenance Plan
  - initiation of computer-based record-keeping, especially plant collection and inventory data
- Improve existing or construct new nursery facilities in the Gardens including adequate propagation facilities and hardening off areas
- Create a comprehensive Plant Collections Policy, based on relevant cultural themes
- Apply for re-reservation of the Gardens as Botanic Gardens
- Retain the Curator's Residence and Kiosk for staff, friends group, café and / or community use associated with the functioning of the Gardens
- Rationalise the existing path network to provide more logical visitor circulation and linkage to existing and new Gardens features

Priority 3: Actions which enhance and extend the Gardens' cultural significance
These identify important landscape elements which have been altered or lost and which, because of their cultural significance, should be reconstructed where possible.

- Carry out additional works in the Fernery, including re-instating the Cascade, to improve its aesthetics, and augment its plantings
- Restore the Circular Day Basin (filled with irrigation water) as a major water feature, with fountain, perimeter planting and landscaping
- Restore a vestige of the visual attraction of the Oval Reservoir by planting the perimeter fence with creepers, reconstructing its upper perimeter path and planting its banks with flowering plants
- Implement planting based on a comprehensive plant management programme (see Priority 2), including shrub beds, borders, trees and floral displays
- Reconstruct the rock garden, lily pond and cactus garden at the rear of the Curator's Residence
- Reinstate massed floral displays near entrances and in key visitation areas
- Replant missing sections of the early elm avenues and link these with existing pathways at the summit
- Reconstruct the path network where possible to reflect known, but now lost, pathways
- Reconstruct the decorative timber picket fence and gates at main entrance and plant area using photographic evidence

Priority 4: Actions which enhance and extend the Gardens' cultural significance

These are recommended actions which improve visitor experience of the Gardens, but which are either of a lower priority or depend on the removal of existing elements before they can be considered.

- Create a small number of new pathways through the Gardens; in particular to give easier access to areas of the arboretum grounds
- Restrict traffic using the Scenic Drive to cars, with buses and large vehicles restricted (except with Council permission) to using the right hand fork to the Pioneers' Memorial Tower
- Improve and extend, where necessary, path access to neighbouring heritage precinct, including the Sunday Market, Daylesford Railway Station and Neighbourhood House
- Construct a new picnic shelter on the site of the lost Trewhella Pavilion
- Redesign the landscape surrounding the Curator's Residence and Kiosk area (dependent on future plans for this area)
- Create a fern meadow as an adjunct to the Fernery to display Wollemi pine specimens, hardy fern species, and provide a new picnic area. Complete the existing path to meet the main Fernery path and form a circuit
- Create a woodland walk, using deciduous tree species, bulbs and understorey plants, on the lower south flank of the hill. This will create the ambience of a graduated northern-hemisphere forest, with conifer forest gradually giving way to deciduous broad-leaf forest on the lower ground
- Create a Children's Garden, possibly on the side of the hill facing the railway, using plantings, natural materials and sculptures to create a stimulating play space and extend the community involvement with the Gardens

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was set aside in 1854, reserved as a public garden in 1862 and developed from c.1865. It was further slightly extended in 1870 and 1883, and developed with input from noted nineteenth century landscape designer William Sangster in 1884–85. Sangster's original plan is extant, and represents a rare example of his work. The Gardens contains a Victorian-era fern gully, designed by Sangster, and expansive arboretum-like grounds with many fine, mature trees, many which date from the latter half of the nineteenth century. On the summit of the hill is a large reservoir which holds Daylesford's water supply. Two additional water storages are also located in the Gardens. Adjacent to the main reservoir is a 1930s lookout tower, and other features include a replica bandstand and display conservatory for begonias.

In 1995 the former Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon commissioned Jill Orr-Young to prepare a Conservation Analysis, Policies and Management Plan for the Gardens. In response to major council upheavals during the period of the study, the scope of the study changed to provide a strategic framework for the future management of the Gardens, resulting in the study being revised in 1997. The resulting report identified aspects of the site's cultural significance, and recommendations regarding future works in the Gardens.

The Conservation Management Plan was commissioned by Hepburn Shire in October 2006 to provide a comprehensive, updated assessment of the cultural values of the site based on existing information, new historical research, a detailed physical survey of the site, and a comparison of the site with other similar sites in Victoria. The culmination of this information is an updated statement of significance for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. According to accepted practice, this part of the study – known as the Conservation Analysis– is prepared independent of any future maintenance, management or development proposals for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens.

This assessment forms the foundation for a Conservation Policy to be developed for the Gardens which guides the future of the site. This sets out general guidelines which show how the identified cultural values of the site may be protected while suggesting compatible future development.

The practical implementation of the Conservation Policy is set out in a recommended list of prioritised actions, projects and management goals which are realistic within Hepburn Shire Council's management context and available resources. It also highlights those works for which a permit from Heritage Victoria may not be required. This section of the plan is known as Conservation Guidelines and Actions.

These three sections of the project–assessment of cultural significance (Conservation Analysis), development of conservation policy (Conservation Policy), and prioritised implementation strategies (Conservation Guidelines and Actions) – form one cohesive document: the Conservation Management Plan for the Wombat Hill Hills Botanic Gardens.

As a result additional research involved in preparing the current Conservation Management Plan, an archive of documentary material associated with the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens has been assembled. This is vital in identifying, collating and protecting often dispersed material, and is an important outcome of such projects. The archive contains reproductions of historical material (photographs, plans, and letters), digital copies of such material, and information on the location of the source and location of the original materials, and is reproduced in the Appendices in this report.

1.2 Project study area and scope

The study encompasses that area known as Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. In addition, it also discusses the issues of linkages with the surrounding town, especially the Neighbourhood House (Court House), Convent Gallery, Daylesford Railway Station and Sunday Market.

1.3 Project Methodology

The project has been prepared according to the principles of the internationally acknowledged *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter)* and its Guidelines. The *Burra Charter*, prepared by the Australian Chapter of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), assists owners and management agencies to conserve and appropriately manage and maintain sites of cultural significance. Use of the *Burra Charter* ensures a comprehensive, detailed and rigorous method of assessment and policy formulation, and is widely considered 'best practice'.

1.4 Project Team

The project has been undertaken by Lee Andrews & Associates Heritage Consulting. While all members of the team have been involved in the project, the following sections have had particular input:
History– Helen Doyle, Lee Andrews
Site survey– John Beetham (tree collection), Lee Andrews and Kate Hiatt (landscape elements)
Analysis and assessment of cultural significance (including landscape elements) – Lee Andrews
Conservation Policy– Lee Andrews, Kate Hiatt (community consultation),
Conservation Guidleines and Actions– Lee Andrews, John Beetham (trees, irrigation)
Landscape Master Plan– Lee Andrews

Richard Aitken, responsible for the National Trust's classification of the Gardens in 1997, has provided expert comment and input throughout the study.

1.5 Acknowledgements

The consultants would like to thank the following for their assistance in this report:

Shire of Hepburn
Robert Beard, Parks and Gardens Superintendent
Brenda Blackmore, Wombat Botanic Gardens staff member
Jock Chase, Wombat Botanic Gardens staff member

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Advisory Committee
Hepburn Shire Councillor Bill McClenaghan (Chair)
Rod Conway, Hepburn Shire Council, Director of Infrastructure and Development
Andrew Bourke, Hepburn Shire Council, Manager of Operations
Susan Clabburn, Secretary, Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens
Gael Shannon, Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens
Frank Page, Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens
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Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne
Roger Spencer, Horticultural Botanist and Australian Botanic Gardens Weeds Network Facilitator

Daylesford Field and Game
David Grant

University of Melbourne, Burnley Campus
Greg Moore, former Principal
Peter May, former Deputy Principal
Geoff Connellan, Senior Lecturer

Daylesford Library
Staff of the Daylesford Library

State Library of Victoria
Staff of the Map, Pictures and Australiana Collections

Matheson Library, Monash University
Staff of the Multimedia Centre

Mueller Correspondence Project
Sara Maroske
Monika Wells

Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne
Jill Thurlow
Helen Cohn

and Ph. D. students Gwen Pascoe and John Dwyer

1.6 Sources of information and copyright

This study has drawn upon historical research previously undertaken by others as well as new historical research. The latter has included examination of archival material, photographs and plans of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens and the Daylesford / Hepburn Springs area. The Reserve File for the Gardens, held by the Department of Sustainability and Environment, has been examined, as have the archived Hepburn Shire files held by the Daylesford Historical Society. Newspapers such as the *Argus*, *Australasian*, *Daylesford Herald / Advocate*, *Leader* and *Weekly Times,* and the horticultural journal *Victorian Agricultural and Horticultural Gazette*, have been examined.

In addition, material held at the Public Records Office, Melbourne, the Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne and in the Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' records has been investigated.

The reports of Brenden Stevenson (1983), Jill Orr-Young (1995, revised 1997), and Carl Mahoney and Associates (1999) have been examined and have informed the 2007 Conservation Management Plan. In particular, the Jill Orr-Young report has provided a major input to the Conservation Management Plan.

An essential component in compiling this study has been making contact with members of the community and also using information gathered via surveys that were carried out by the Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. Contact has been made with local hospitals, churches within the vicinity of the Gardens, the Neighbourhood House, local schools, residents who have been involved with the Friends group in the past, long-time residents of Daylesford and the Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. Contact has been made through letters, newsletter entries, noticeboard entries, and email and telephone. Residents and property owners of houses abutting the Gardens have also been contacted by letter.

Please note that any future use of photographic or other material obtained from the State Library of Victoria and the library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne included in this report requires the written permission of those bodies prior to it being reproduced for other applications.

2.0 History of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens

Abbreviations:
VGG Victorian Government Gazette
CPO Central Plan Office

2.1 Chronology

1845: Melbourne Botanic Gardens founded by Superintendent (later Lieutenant-Governor) Charles La Trobe [Spencer, in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002]

1846: Melbourne Botanic Gardens developed by John Arthur as 'Superintendent' [Spencer, in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002]

1848–9: John Dallachy appointed 'Overseer' of Melbourne Botanic Gardens on Arthur's death [Crowther and McMaster, in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002]

1853: Ferdinand (later Baron von) Mueller was appointed Government Botanist at Melbourne Botanic Gardens, with Dallachy promoted to 'Superintendent' of these Gardens [Spencer, in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002]

1851: Gold discovered Daylesford area

1854: Camp and Police Reserve (50 acres) apparently set aside in Fraser's 1854 survey in the wake of gold discoveries in 1851 [Aitken, 1997]

1857: Camp and Police Reserve shown on Wombat Hill, bounded by Victoria Street, Fraser Street, Hill Street and Camp Street. ['Township of Daylesford, Wombat Hill', lithographed, 12 February 1857: CPO P/A D7; taken from Aitken, 1997] (see Plan 1 in Appendix Three)

1859: Borough of Daylesford proclaimed as a municipality [Aitken, 1997]

1860: Borough of Daylesford Councillor Knot moved a motion to Council 'that the Government be memorialized to the effect that the portion of ground known as the police paddock containing 60 acres or thereabouts be granted to the inhabitants of the district under the trusticeship [sic] and management of this Council for the purposes of a Botanic Garden and recreation ground'. [Daylesford Borough Council, 7 July 1860, from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 1]

'The Town Lead was opened by Bracklehurst and party; and they were well repaid for their labour. This lead runs from Wombat Hill under the Commercial Hotel across Vincent Street then north west …' ['History of Daylesford', jubilee school history produced for the Education Department, 1922, p.2]

Long-running dispute over the use of the Wombat Hill site for mining leases [file on this matter held by Daylesford Historical Society]

1861: 'I am directed by the Municipal Council of Daylesford to suggest to you the propriety of laying off a street between the Camp reserve and the Botanical Gardens, as a continuation of Orford Street to Hill Street.' [Ambrose Johnson, Town Survey Office, Daylesford, to the District Surveyor, Castlemaine, 18 January 1861, Reserve file 4726]

This, the Police Department pointed out, would mean the relocation of the Police Stable, Lock-up and Kitchens[? illeg].' [corres., 8 February 1861, Reserve file 4726]

'… the Council is prepared at its own expense to remove the Police Buildings referred to, and to fence both sides of the extension of Orford Street; on the condition that the remainder of the Police Reserve already applied for be vested in the Council as a Botanical Gardens, together with the fence at present surrounding it …' [Town Clerk, Daylesford, to the Deputy Surveyor General, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, 14 March 1861, Reserve file 4726] (see Document 3 in Appendix Four)

The above letter generated a memo at the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, written in three different hands, as follows:

> 14/3/61
> From Council Daylesford
> Town Clerk states that the Council is prepared to remove the Police Buildings & to fence both sides of the extension of Orford St on the condition that the [excision?] of the Reserve be vested in the Council as a Botanical Garden.
>
> Submitted for the consideration of the Commissioner of Mines; – the land in question having been allowed to be mined on, subject to certain restrictions (see cor. in Mining Dept), it would I think be premature to accede to this application at present (18/3/61)
>
> *There can be no objection to comply with the wishes of the Council after the ground is no longer req'd for mining purposes …[illeg. part crossed out] 'portion of the ground in question in now being worked by miners' check Miners shall have [finished?] the [?] is whenever required for mine purposes*

Apparently, after the memo had been circulated and commented upon as noted above, the title of the memo 'Botanical Garden Daylesford' was altered and 'Botanical' was crossed out and replaced with the term 'Public' (see Document 4 in Appendix Four)

3 December: Reserve for police purposes temporarily reserved (5 acres, 3 roods and 18 perches) at the western end of the earlier large reserve; the eastern boundary of this new reserve effectively created the alignment of Daly Street; rectangular street pattern sketched on some plans of former police reserve, but not executed in this exact form. [*Victoria Government Gazette*, 3 December 1861, p.2326; CPO P/A D13 (B); P/A D10; taken from Aitken, 1997]

1862: '… [the Horticultural and Floricultural Society] … established in 1862, held meetings about once a month and a Spring and Autumn Show each year…' ['History of Daylesford', jubilee school history produced for the Education Department, 1922, p.3]

'Application is made to the President of the Board of Land [and Works] for reservation of the land applied for Botanic Gardens.' [11 November 1862; from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 1] As a result the following was gazetted:

> Site at Daylesford for Public Gardens, *temporarily* reserved by Order of 16th December 1862. Twenty-three acres, one rood, thirty-nine perches, county of Talbot, parish of Wombat: Commencing at a point bearing east fourteen chains thirty-nine links from the north-west angle of allotment 1 of block 10, town of Daylesford; bounded on the south by a line bearing east twenty-one chains thirty links; thence north eleven chains three links; thence west twenty-one chains thirty links; thence south eleven chains three links to the point of commencement. (62.E.10319.).

[*VGG*, 23 December 1862, p.2643, from Aitken, 1997]

1863: Criticism in the local and Melbourne newspapers of the wanton destruction of forest trees in and around Daylesford [*Daylesford Express,* 20 January 1863; *Argus*, 22 January 1863, p. 6]

A letter was tabled before Council from the Department of Land and Survey referring to proclamation of a Botanic Gardens [from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 1]

'Mining lease incorporating the gardens reserve applied for by Wombat Hill Company.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.7]

The initial planting in the Gardens occurred with the planting of two young oaks to commemorate the wedding between the Prince and Princess of Wales. A bonfire consisting of 20 of the largest native trees that grew on the hill, amounting to 1000 tons of wood, was lit.

> The procession ... proceeded ... along Vincent-street to Wombat Hill ... On arriving at the Hill, our worthy warden and stipendiary magistrate, in conjunction with our equally respected Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr Peter Millar, made the necessary preparations for planting the Oak Trees ... The greatest excitement prevailed ... when the committee ... approached with the loyal plants to the site of plantation ... Mr Bleackly, a Committee man, addressed Mr Daly in the following words: "Mr Daly, I am delegated by the ratepayers of this municipality, to solicit that you, as the representative of Her Majesty in this district, should now plant this Oak, entitled the "Prince of Wales", in joyful commemoration of the marriage of His Royal Highness with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark' ... The young tree, named the "Princess Alexandra", was then handed to Mr Millar ... At the conclusion of his address Mr Millar planted the tree ... The roasted bullock on the top of Wombat Hill attracted all eyes ... Immediately after the planting of the trees the bullock was cut up and tasted ... A torchlight procession led by the Fire Brigade in uniform, at about six o'clock in the evening, marched to Wombat Hill. The gigantic pile was lit up at about six o'clock. Composed as it was of an immense heap of comestibles, containing upwards of 1000 tons of firewood carefully packed, with tar and other flammable materials, it casts its illuminating effects for miles around ...The Wombat Hill fire burnt throughout the night, and is still smouldering. About 20 trees were cut down for the purpose, but care was taken to select such as might be advantageously removed.
>
> [*Daylesford Express*, 21 May 1863]

1863: November: Public meeting was held against lease of 42 acres to Wombat Hill Co. [*Argus*, 7.11.1863, p. 5]. The lease was opposed [*Argus*, 26 November 1863, p. 5]

1864: Despite opposition, Wombat Hill Company dug a tunnel under Wombat Hill and sank a shaft in north-east corner of Gardens [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 7]

An evocative description of the Daylesford township area is contained in the *Daylesford Mercury* of February 1864:

> The main portion of the town lies a little off the hill (Wombat), whose base is literally studded, for nearly the whole of its circumference, with steam engines, engaged in drawing up to the surface the stores of precious stuff dug out hundreds of feet below, and in draining the shafts and drives, in which men are earnestly searching for the course of the lead. There are about a score such engines at this work day and night; and where five years ago there was nothing but dense scrub, or thickly timbered land, may now be seen a population of hundreds of men …

11 April: Borough Council applied to the government for '£268 10s 0d for fencing in the Botanic Garden reserve Daylesford and also for the sum of £200 for improvements [VPRS 44P/unit 778/items 64/J3250, 64/I7393 and 65/L13811, from Aitken, 1997]

9 June: The *Argus* reported that a water scheme was needed for Daylesford [*Argus*, 9 June 1864, p. 7]

16 August: Council acknowledged receipt of £90 'being the amount assigned as grant in aid to the Botanic Gardens Daylesford; further application made in the following year for additional funding for fencing. [VPRS 44P/unit 778/items 64/J3250, 64/I7393 and 65/L13811, from Aitken, 1997]

1865: Local worthy W. Stanbridge donated plants or seeds to Melbourne Botanic Gardens [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 7]

'Mueller sent the Daylesford Borough Council 100 forest trees and 12 seeds, while the Cemetery received 200 plants and 100 pot plants. [Whitehead, 1997, p. 4]

First allotments backing onto gardens reserve sold. [Edward Bage, contract surveyor, 'Allotments in the Township of Daylesford and the Parish of Wombat, County of Talbot', n.d.; CPO P/A D13 (A); current Township of Daylesford cadastral plan; from Aitken, 1997]

1866: The two Royal Oaks were reported to be making very slow progress [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 7]

1867: **12 August**: Daylesford Public Gardens – alteration of site

> Recommended by the Board of Land and Works that twenty one acres two roods and nine perches of land (21.2.9) in the position defined by technical description herewith be temporarily reserved as a site for Public Gardens at Daylesford, in lieu of the site temporarily reserved for those purposes at Daylesford by Order of the 16th December, 1862.

[Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Survey, 12 August 1867, in Reserve file 4726]

20 August:

> Daylesford - Site for Victorian Water Supply purposes (Service Reservoir and Pipe Track), temporarily reserved by Order of 12th August, 1867 (being part of the Public Gardens Reserve). - One acre, three roods, twenty perches, county of Talbot, town of Daylesford ... (67.Folio 171).

[*VGG*, 20 August 1867, p.1543; from Aitken, 1997]

28 August: Wombats from Daylesford were sent to the Acclimatization Society [*Argus*, 28 August1867, p. 5]

October / **November**: Arrival and liberation of English sparrows at Daylesford. This was immediately successful, with another brood on the way. [*Argus*, 2 October 1867, p. 5 and 13 November 1867, p. 5]

1869: 'Rabbits have become so plentiful on Wombat-hill, Daylesford, that they are now regarded as a nuisance. Shooting and selling them has become a profession.' [*Argus*, 11 January 1869, p. 5]

25 June:

> Sir,
> I have the honour by direction of the Borough Council to make respectful application that you will cause allotments 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and also allotment 56 of Section XXXVII Daylesford to be gazetted as additions to the reserve for Public Gardens in this Borough.
>
> The Public Gardens of Daylesford are situated upon a very high eminence – Wombat Hill, and are in consequence very difficult of approach – if not inaccessible to vehicles. These allotments are

now sought with the view of enabling the Council to overcome this difficulty as much as possible.

Allotment 56, at present unoccupied is required as an additional entrance. The Council contemplate the formation of a carriage way, along the brow of the Hill through the other allotments – applied for – two only of which are in occupation – in order that an approach may be made to the gate in Frazer Street, which would thus be rendered available.

The Council would respectfully remind you that these allotments with others around the Gardens formed portion of original reserve which has also been curtailed by the reservation of a large block in the centre for Water Supply purposes. Under these circumstances the Council do not anticipate that any objection will be felt to what is now asked.

[Town Clerk, Daylesford to the President of Lands & Survey, 25 June 1869; Reserve file 4726]

30 June: A letter to the editor of the local paper complained 'I am credibly informed that some of the gentlemen forming the Botanical Gardens Committee accuse me of leaving the gates of the reserve open. I unhesitatingly state I never either accidentally or willingly, left the gates open …' . His case was vigorously supported by the editor, noting that due to a 'malicious' threat by an unspecified person that he would let his goats loose in the Gardens, someone was watching the gates to ensure this did not happen [*Daylesford Mercury and Express*, Correspondence signed W. H. Thomas, 30 June 1869, p. 2]

2 December: Michael Kennedy 'labouring gardener' was appointed to the Gardens and received conifers and other trees from Ferdinand Mueller, Melbourne Botanic Gardens, for planting:

The weather of late has been highly favourable to the shrubs and plants in the Botanical Gardens, Wombat Hill. Mr Kennedy the curator and the gardener, is the right man in the right place, being not only a skilled florist, but an [...?] in his art. He seems to work [...?] for a few years he will render the reserve not only a delightful place of resort, but one which the inhabitants will be proud of. Some fresh walks are now being formed, that will extend and improve the space available for promenading.

A very good beginning has been made this year, and if the borough can but secure its fair share of the public money granted for public gardens, we may hope to see a still greater advance in 1870. We are informed that during the past financial year, no sum was appropriated for our botanical gardens, while the members for Ballarat obtained £2, 000 for their own. Neither of the representatives of Creswick seem [sic] to have interested himself in our requirements.

Mr Kennedy informs us that the conifers already planted on Wombat Hill number about 250, though some of these, forwarded from the Botanical Gardens, Melbourne, were absurdly small when the reached him. Besides these, about 100 oaks, 100 ash and elm trees, 50 poplars, 50 cypresses, and 100 blue gums are growing in the reserve. Blue gums have been set at intervals entirely round the fencing, but the south side of the hill is so cold in winter that a number of these trees have been killed. Wherever this has occurred, the dead gums have been replaced by oaks. Some rabbits liberated years ago, have multiplied on the hill, and promise to become troublesome .. the presence of the rabbits can be seen every morning on the walks and beds …

[*Daylesford Mercury and Express*, 2 December 1869, 2nd page]

1870: **5 February**:

re:

> reservation of certain allotments required to facilitate entrance to the Botanic Gardens of this Borough. The Council would respectfully point out that with two exceptions the allotments applied for are now unoccupied but they are liable to be taken up for residence sites at any moment, and in that event the Council would required to compensate the parties for any improvements they might effect. This is exposing the corporation to great risk of loss; and as the land ought to be obtained is of great importance to the Gardens & the Council contemplate fencing improvements in connection with them they wish as little delay as possible will take place before the allotments in question will be gazetted as part of the Botanical Reserve Daylesford.
>
> [Town Clerk, Daylesford to Commission of Lands & Survey, 5 February 1870; Reserve file 4726]

'Daylesford - Site for Public Gardens, *temporarily* reserved by Order of 14th February 1870 (in lieu of the site temporarily reserved therefore at Daylesford by Order of 16th December 1862, now cancelled). - Twenty-three acres, one rood, three perches, county of Talbot, town of Daylesford, being part of section 37 ... as shown on the plan deposited at the Crown Lands Office, Melbourne. - (69.V.23097).' [*VGG*, 18 February 1870, p.332; from Aitken, 1997]

May: 'Mueller sent the [Wombat Hill] Public Gardens 264 plants, the Cemetery 100 plants, the Church of England 76 plants, and the Council 757 plants plus 97 species of seeds.' [May and Maroske, *Australian Garden History*, 4:4, Jan/Feb 1993]

1871: *Daylesford Mercury & Express* reported that the Botanic Gardens were becoming very attractive, although Kennedy spent much of his time cutting thistles. The view from Wombat Hill was also described in glowing terms. Ex-councillor Westwood obtained six cases of young trees from Melbourne Botanic Gardens. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 7]

1872: **17 June**: Town Clerk, Daylesford, urged the colonial government to *permanently* reserve the site for Public Gardens:

> The Council during past years have expended large sums in fencing and planting the said Lands as a Public Gardens. Great care attention and labour has been bestowed in having the Gardens properly laid out and protected. Bylaws have been passed and are in operation for the due observance of decency and decorum, and it now appears that the Reserve never having been vested nor was Permanently Reserved the Council of the Borough have no authority or control over it whatever. The Council trust that you will see fit to cause this to be rectified with as little delay as possible …
>
> [Town Clerk, Daylesford, to James Joseph Casey MP, Chief Commissioner of Lands & Survey, 17 June 1872; Reserve file 4726]

23 August: 'Daylesford. - Site for Public gardens, about to be *permanently* reserved (being the site temporarily reserved therefore by Order of the 14th February 1870.) - Twenty-three acres, one rood, three perches ... (72.E.11877).' [*VGG*, 23 August 1872, p.1581; CPO P/A D13 (A)]. Document held in Reserve file 4726

Daylesford Borough Council appointed as Committee of Management [Aitken, 1997]

1870s: Mention of Kennedy having to work with 'massive stumps … left by the timber cutters' [Whitehead, 1997, p. 5]

1873: William Robert Guilfoyle appointed 'Curator of Botanic and Domain Gardens' Melbourne, replacing Mueller [Spencer, in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002]

1874: Mueller visited Daylesford to pursue botanic researches in the vicinity. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 7]

1877: 29 November: Town Clerk advised the Secretary for Lands that the Council, as Committee of Management for the site, had adopted the Rules and Regulations for 'the Care and Management of the ground set apart for the purpose of Botanic Gardens Daylesford'. [Letter from Town Clerk to Secretary for Lands, 29 November 1877, in Reserve file 4726]

1878: **19 March**:

> The Borough Council of Daylesford as the Committee of Management of the … Public Garden find it necessary to provide a nursery therein for the raising of trees & plants for planting the Gardens. The only portion of the Gardens Reserve where water can be obtained is in the north eastern angle to which there is no access from the street which convenience is absolutely necessary for nursery purposes. I have the honor … to apply that allotment 25 of section 37 near the corner of Fraser & Hill Streets may be added to the Reserve for Public Gardens. I may state that the Council have already expended over £1500.0.0 on these Gardens and the compliance with this request will give the Public an Entrance to the Gardens at a place where it is very badly wanted and also give the Council great facilities for further beautifying the grounds.
>
> [Town Clerk, Daylesford, to Hon. Francis Longmore, Minister of Lands, 19 March 1878; held Reserve file 4726]

25 August: Regulations for the 'care, protection and management' of the Public Gardens Daylesford published in the Victorian Government Gazette [VGG 25 August 1878; held Reserve file 4726]

1879: **10 February**:

> The Borough Council … wish me to take the necessary steps to dispossess two persons named J. Douglass and J. Gosch who are living on allotments 35 & 38 section 37 Township of Daylesford on ground permanently reserved for Public Gardens on December 13 1872 and described in *Government Gazette*, 23 August 1872 page 1705.
>
> It appears that these men were in occupation under Miners rights before the reserve was proclaimed under exemption & reservation. The Borough Council has offered Douglass and Gosch a reasonable rate of compensation which they decline to accept.
>
> Please forward instructions, as the ground they occupy is now required for Garden purposes.
>
> [James Blackburne, Crown Land Bailiff, Daylesford, to the Registrar of Occupation, Melbourne, 10 February 1879; held Reserve file 4726]

1880: 27 May: a photo dated c.1880 shows a horse-operated whim (used for mining) protruding from the trees on the slopes of Wombat Hill. [Ward, 1984, pp. 18-19; photo from *Australian Sketcher*, 27 May 1880]

A railway line was opened between Daylesford and Carlsruhe, connecting Daylesford with Melbourne and opening up the local tourist industry [Whitehead, Chronology, p.8]

First tourist guide published in Victoria

29 May: Critical article on the 'Daylesford Gardens' published in the *Leader*:

> The inhabitants of Daylesford are favored [sic] with a magnificent site for a public garden. It is situated quite in the midst of the town, occupying the upper portion of Wombat-hill. The original reserve was of considerable extent, but has been reduced by encroachments to an area of about 20 acres. The funding of the ground was commenced 14 or 15 years ago. It is now surrounded by a good picket fence, with a thorn hedge inside three years planted. The hill is evidently one of those ancient volcanoes, of which there are so many scattered about the neighbourhood. Consequently the soil is of excellent quality and well adapted for the growth of trees, shrubs and other plants, of which strong evidence is afforded in the vigorous growth of exotics, and the enormous dimensions of the few indigenous trees that remain …
>
> The view from the top of the hill is grand and very extensive. The defects are exposure to winds and the steep slope of the ground, entailing the liability of the soil to when loosened by cultivation to be washed down by the rains. The woodcutters having, as usual, left their stumps in the ground, much expense in clearing has been incurred by the municipality; the stumps being of so large a size cost 3s to 4s. each for removal. The work was only finished last year, when £100 was spent on it. The previous clearing off of the scrub was done at less expense, the ground having been granted to grow potatoes in consideration of being cleared. Having been brought into good condition is was then sown with grass seeds, but the sown grasses soon die out, perhaps from not having been closely mown, native grasses mixed with an intolerable number of exotic weeds presently reappearing.
>
> Planting was commenced eleven years ago; since then 800 to 1000 trees and shrubs have been annually. The collection contains all, or nearly all, the evergreen trees and shrubs to be obtained, besides a good number of deciduous kinds, a large majority of the trees being Pines, P. insignis [Radiata Pine]as usual the most numerous; all are in a thriving condition, the latter attaining about 25 feet of altitude in seven years. There are some fine specimens of P. Canariensis, besides several other species. Cupressus macrocarpa grows with great rapidity when young, but dies early even on that fine soil. There are secimens of C. Macnabiana ten years planted that have attained a height of 30 to 35 feet; C. Lawsoniana also thrives well. Cryptomeria japonica makes a good growth, but looks ragged and unhappy. C. elegans makes also good growth and forms, so far, a handsome bush. Elms, Ashes and Planes do well; the Sycamore and Horse Chestnut moderately well. Grevillea robusta is healthy and vigorous. Laurels and similar shrubs seem quite at home. Ailantus glandulosa is very good. Dræcena australis grows very rapidly. We were sorry to find that the lower branches of many of the Pines had been pruned off, a mistake not uncommon in places of greater pretensions, and the result, in most cases, of the proper amount of authority not being vested in a competent superintendent.
>
> Like many public bodies, the Daylesford council were too ambitious ... Only two men are constantly employed, and those at very low wages … and although Mr Kennedy, the gardener, and his son make a large show of work, yet to keep such an extent of ground in proper order would require half a dozen men constantly employed …
>
> The laying out of the ground was one of those amateur performances which are too numerous in the colony ... There are no distinctive features in the place, except the walks, and they are too numerous especially as regards their being properly kept; they are far from running in directions suited to the contour of the grounds, while the planting is infinitely worse, the style chosen being to plant regular and narrow belts along each side of the walks, and these running across the face of the hill produce a most disagreeable effect when seen from a distance, cutting the hill in slices as it were, instead of its sides being studded with groups and single trees in a picturesque manner, and in place of the top of the hill being crowned with a mass of trees to add to its dignity, it was left nearly bare, with only the remainder of the native Eucalypts, which exist in the form of a few dilapidated specimens, while the largest portion of the trees and shrubs were placed in the very lowest situation in the grounds.
>
> [*Leader*, 29 May 1880, p.9]

In 1880, Robert Whitworth, in his *Official Handbook and Guide to Victoria*, described the Daylesford area thus:

> The soil in and around Daylesford is rich and deep; and English fruits such as black, white and red currants, gooseberries, &c. are grown to perfection; as are also root crops, the black loamy soil having a depth of from 10ft to 15ft. On Wombat Creek is a large reservoir for the water supply of the town… The Botanic Gardens are near the town, on the slope of a rise known as Wombat Hill. These gardens are well laid out, planted and command a grand and extensive view.
>
> [pp. 294–5]

1881: **19 January**: Original caretaker's house was purchased [Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 2]. This was 'a building which occupied land acquired for the railway station' [Whitehead, 1997, p.5]

16 February: The Railways requested that a portion of the Gardens was withdrawn for Railway purposes. This was later granted by the Legislative Assembly. [from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 3] see Plan 4 in Appendix Three

1882: **2 February:** The Legislative Committee noted that Mr Trenbath's right to house and land in Stanhope Street was to be purchased by the Gardens Committee at a cost not exceeding £18/-/- [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 581]

'Service reservoir 30 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep built on crown of Wombat Hill near rotunda' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.8]

1883: **26 February:**

> I have the honor by direction to apply that the piece of land situate at the junction of Victoria and Stanhope Streets as colored [[illeg] on the accompanying tracing being a portion of allotment 46 of section 37 may be added to the Public Garden Reserve. The piece of land in question which has a frontage of 50 links to … [illeg] by 200 to Stanhope street has been lately occupied under miners right but the Council has compensated the occupier for his improvements on the land to improve the approach to the Gardens. I am instructed to request you to be good enough to proclaim it a Reserve as quickly as possible as the party lately in occupation is moving off tomorrow and some one else may jump the land under miners right for the sake of again getting compensation from us.
>
> [Town Clerk, Daylesford, to the Minister of Lands and Survey, Melbourne, 26 February 1883; held Reserve file 4726]

9 March: 16 perches of land adjacent to the main entrance to Public Gardens Reserve, off Victoria Street (lot 45B) temporarily reserved from sale. [*VGG*, 9 March 1883, p. 516; from Aitken 1997]

16 March: Councillor Hart moved that No.4 clause recommending the erection of a substantial ornamental fence around the storage reservoir on Wombat Hill be approved and adopted [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, 16 March 1883]

Councillor Hart also moved that the specifications for fencing at the Public Gardens and removal of the section of old fencing and gates be approved [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, 16 March 1883]

11 May: 'The Mayor move[d] that a proper plan of the public gardens [was] prepared by a competent landscape gardener and the planting of shrubs be in accordance with the plan. A letter was written to the eminent landscape designers William Sangster and Robert Taylor asking for their services in designing a plan for the gardens.' [11 May 1883, from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 3]

The Public Works Committee carried the motion that the Gardens Committee be requested to consider the desirability of closing the gate in Frazer Street and opening one in Hill Street near the Railway Station [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, 11 May 1883, p. 628]

1884: 30 May: Taylor and Sangster wrote to the Council stating that they would be glad to lay out the public gardens [30 May1884, Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 3]

'The [*Daylesford*] *Advocate* report[ed] on the Council meeting of the 29th, where it was reported that Sangster had carried out two personal visits of inspection and had submitted a design which the Committee accepted.' [Whitehead, 1997]

'Lawn Tennis Club's application to have tennis court established in Wombat Hill water reserve rejected because of future water requirements.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 8]

18 August, **10 October**, **24 October:** Kennedy is recorded as being paid as an employee in the Gardens. After the last date, he does not appear in the salaries again [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, date and page number to be checked]

12 November: Gascoigne noted as employed in the Gardens (capacity unclear) [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, 12 November 1884, p. 821]

21 November: The Legislative Committee moved 'That Mr Gascoigne be appointed to curator and caretaker of the Public Gardens' [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, 21 November 1884, p. 826].

5 December:
The Legislative Committee moved that

> A premium of £5 be offered for the best essay description of the scenery and attractions in and around Daylesford with such other information as will render it suitable for general distribution among medical men, business men etc. and also as a handout for visitors and that a committee to adjudicate upon and select the most suitable consisting of the Mayor…
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, 5 December 1884, p. 831].

1885: **3 January**:

> These gardens have been planted 1 ½ years. The bulk of the trees, shrubs, and flowers are of the most commonplace character, and little skill or judgement has been displayed in their arrangement; the paths have been laid out without any regard to lines of grace or beauty, yet any one who may visit these gardens on a clear summer morning cannot fail to admit that he has seen more than he ever did in any other garden in Victoria. The area of the grounds is about 30 acres, situated on the crest of Wombat-hill at an elevation of over 2200ft. above sea level, and from this vantage ground

you command a prospect which, for extent and beauty, is unrivalled in this “summer land”. On the south and east you look out at an expanse of dark forest, with a broad foliage of bright green cornfields in the foreground, while nearer still you look down on pleasant cottages and villas, each surrounded by its fruit and flower garden, and which seem to nestle under the shelter of the hill. On the north-east the view is bounded by Mount Alexander and Mount Tarrangower, while you look down into the crater on Mount Franklin, some five miles away; looking north the eye wanders over hill and dale till it rests on Mount Hope or Mount Korong, at a distance of some 120 miles, while on the west the distant Grampians and Pyrenees, with the Smeaton-hills in the foreground, complete the panorama.

The soil of the gardens is a rich volcanic, producing luxuriant growth, bright colour in flowers, and deep tints in foliage; a truck load of such soil would be invaluable to a Melbourne florist. The class of plants with which the gardens have been stocked are not what one would care to introduce in ornamental plantations at the present day. The pinaster and Aleppo pines are most useful shelter trees by the sea coast; here it seems a waste of ground to have them all over, and occupying the most prominent positions; while a long avenue of rusty Cupressus Goveniana gives a dismal look to that part of the grounds.

Latterly the Gardens Committee have set about improving on the old order of things, and have introduced a choicer class of trees and plants. They also contemplate rearranging the whole of the grounds, introducing choice plants suited to the climate, and making the place worthy of the grand natural position which it occupies.

The tree more recently planted are thriving amazingly, considering that many of them had to contend with gross-growing trees that have had possession of the ground for a number of years. Among coniferæ there is a very fine Chili pine, and there are some starved specimens of Araucaria Bidwilli and excelsa, the climate being altogether too cold for them. Cupressus Lawsoniana is growing more like a timber tree than the sickly shrub that we usually see along the seaboard. Wellingtonia gigantean seems as if it intended developing into a tree worthy of its name. Abies Douglasi is growing at a rate which indicates that this district might in time produce Oregon spars equal to any that we import. Pinus excelsa is shooting up very rapidly; its congenor, the beautiful Weymouth pine, would also be at home here. Cedrus deodora has the beautiful blue tint which is only fully developed on volcanic or ferruginous soils. All sorts of European and deciduous trees thrive amazingly, and it is intended to make them a prominent feature in the new arrangement. There is plenty of room for improvement in the floral furniture of the gardens; still there are many good old subjects, notably the old blood pæony, which, as seen here, ‘Brings back to memory days of long ago’, while the Cape heaths have also attained a bulk something akin to the glorious specimens in No. 1 pots, on which we used to feast our eyes at that early period in our history.

There is an abundant supply of water, with a reservoir on the highest point of the hill, and a fern glen is in contemplation, with bubbling brook and tiny waterfalls. The climate here is very mild; there is such perfect drainage that plants suffer little from winter frosts, and in summer the nights are always cool with heavy dews, and once plants get fairly established, they are not the least affected by the driest seasons.

[William Sangster writing as ‘Hortensis’, *Australasian*, 3 January 1885]

3 February:

The visitor's first walk is usually to the summit of Wombat Hill, where, in addition to the attractiveness of the gardens, a splendid view of miles of the surrounding country is obtainable. The gardens are under the control of the local Borough Council, and it certainly shows something for the few years labour spent in its formation. The walks are all neatly laid out, and the beds are decorated with rare flowers and shrubs of every description. There is also an artificial lake on the summit in the centre of the gardens, which serves the double purpose of beautifying the hill and storing a day's supply of water in the event of one of the main pipes bursting. Most of the old denizens of the forest have been destroyed, but a few have been preserved, and they now look exceedingly pretty. I may mention that the local Council have lately secured the services of Mr Sangster, the well-known landscape gardener, who is at present, employed in re-constructing the

> beds, walks, &c., so that in a few months under his experienced hand, these gardens will hold their own against any in Victoria. The view of the surrounding country, as seen from this hill, is simply magnificent, and has been compared favourable with the famous Swiss scenes. From the rotunda on its summit the visitor sees many miles in every direction ....
>
> ['In and about Daylesford by Tramp', *Daylesford Advocate*, 3 February 1885; from Aitken, 1997]

21 April:

> Scenery - A ten minutes walk from Vincent-street, will place you on Wombat Hill. On the summit (which is nearly 2,500 feet above sea level) is the Daylesford Botanical Gardens, and from their exalted position, natural formation, clean promenades, choice shrubs (from the smallest up to the lordly gum-tree), and faultless management, this garden is placed, not only in regards its site and superiority of its soil, beyond a doubt one of the finest (if not the finest) in the Colony of Victoria.
>
> ['Daylesford and District by Jim Krow', *Daylesford Advocate*, 21 April 1885; from Aitken, 1997]

5 June: Mr Doherty donates a sundial to the Public Gardens and states: 'that if Council would accept it he would prepare a table of equations for time'. [5 June 1885, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 5]

19 June: Lot 25 (32 perches) temporarily reserved from sale for railway reserve. [*VGG*, 19 June 1885, p.1784; from Aitken, 1997]

10 July: 'That the Sun Dial presented by Mr Doherty be placed in the gardens as soon as possible'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, 10 July 1885, p. 74]

25 September:

> These gardens have been greatly improved during the past 12 months. A large body of seedy pinasters that crowded up the crest of the hill - intercepting one of the finest and most extensive views - have all been cleared away; coarse-growing plants that were choking up choice specimens have been thinned out, avenues of shade trees have been planted along some of the main works [walks?], lawns have been laid down with English grasses, a rosary has been formed and planted, and this place, which 12 months ago presented a striking picture of chaos, and an illustration of what ought not to be done, is now beginning to assume somewhat of an orderly and gardenesque appearance. The borough council, the energetic town clerk, and the new curator deserve all praise for what has already been done in the way of bringing order out of confusion.
>
> [William Sangster writing as 'Hortensis', *Australasian*, 25 September 1885]

Publication of *Daylesford and its Surroundings by 'A wanderer'.* Melbourne: Troedel, 1885:

> This beautiful hill, or mount, is situated just at the back of the town. It rises with a gradual slope, and very little exertion is required to get to its summit. The approaches to it have been rendered comparatively easy within late years, so that even an invalid can accomplish the ascent.
> The summit is nearly 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, and the view from it is not only charming but extensive.
>
> Nearly all the ground has been laid out as a Public Garden. Twenty-five years ago the Hill was a dense forest, some of the trees being of immense size; it was thickly covered with scrub and fern, varied [?] with immense wombat holes. Much labour and money have been expended in improving it, and now there is some result to be seen for it all.

There may be seen the "pinus insignis" towering to the sky, and attaining gigantic proportions, in soil peculiarly adapted for its growth, while grand specimens of the giant pine of California may be seen striving to o'ertop their more modest companions, the elm, beech, abies, &c.

Here and there stands a blue gum – the giant of the forest – in solitary grandeur, seeming to smile at the attempts of his aspiring neighbours to o'ertop him – all that remains of the time, not so long distant, when he and his brethren held disputed sway over the whole place, or yielded a space, on sufferance, to the sweetly smelling wattle only.
The centre of the Hill, more particularly, has been laid out in flower beds, and the brilliant colours of the flowers break the monotony of the green colouring of the shrubs. The [p.14] red volcanic soil seems suited to grow anything, and more especially flowers. There is a large plot in the centre devoted entirely to heaths, which flourish with extraordinary luxuriance and brilliancy. Pelargoniums, pansies, roses, and all other hardy plants bloom here in perfection, their beauty set off by the brilliant green of the pittosporum. Paths have been laid out in all directions, and a rotunda occupies a prominent position on the eastern slope of the Hill. There are, also, numerous seats placed under the trees, which are …

Another quite unexpected attraction on the top of the Hill is a small reservoir, the water of which is supplied from the Daylesford Waterworks, seven miles distant. A fountain plays in the centre, and the banks are lined with brightly blooming flowers.

The Borough Council, with commendable foresight, have employed Messrs Taylor and Sangster, the well known landscape gardeners, of Toorak, who laid out the Melbourne Exhibition Grounds, to remodel these gardens and lay them out afresh, and extensive alterations are now in progress, which, when complete, will make the Daylesford Botanic Gardens second to none in the colony for beauty and picturesqueness. Among other improvements, it is intended to expand the present small reservoir into an artificial lake, and to construct a fern tree gully by utilising the over-flow water, and diverting it into a tortuous channel, which shall wind its devious course over the southern slope of the Hill.

A rosary is also in course of construction, which will greatly beautify the western approach.
'From the Hill, a view, or rather a series of views, can be obtained, which cannot be surpassed for beauty or variety …

[see entry **for 5 December 1884**]

Victorian Railways Tourist Guide published. It noted 'The Botanic Gardens are near the town, on the slope of a rise called Wombat Hill.' [p.131]. Daylesford was noted as 'the terminus of the line' [p.130] [*Victorian Railways Tourist Guide*, Joseph Pickersgill (ed.), 1885]

1886: **5 January**: The *Daylesford Advocate* reported, in an article titled 'A Danger of the Forest', the 'the rotten limbs that are apt to fall from trees in calm and very hot weather in the garden and quite often without prior notice.' [*Daylesford Advocate*, 5 January 1886]

1886: **16 January**: Councillor Jones moved that 'two rain gauges be procured and kept – one at the [Bullarto] Reservoir by the Caretaker and the other on the Hill by the Curator' [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p.9]

12 March: Curator Gascoigne was assisted in the Gardens by labourer named Tennant [Daylesford Borough Council, Finance Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book]

1 April:

I have the honor by direction to request that the additions made from time to time to the Daylesford Public Gardens may be permanently reserved and added to the Gardens so that the whole area

> now enclosed may be permanently reserved as extensive plantation and improvements have been made upon the allotments added to the original reserve ...
>
> [Town Clerk, Daylesford, to Secretary, Lands Department, Melbourne, 1 April 1886; held Reserve file 4726]

26 November: Small extensions of public gardens to the east (lot 31A - 1 rood 8 perches) and to the south (lot 45B - 16 perches) with this land permanently reserved from sale. [*VGG*, 26 November 1886, p.3285; from Aitken, 1997]

1887: **23 September:** The Gardens Committee proposed the establishment of a lockable enclosure to protect valuable trees and plants in the Gardens and an enlargement of the rotunda to facilitate band recitals. [23 September 1887, from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 6]

2 December: Councillor James [?] moved that 'that the Gardens Committee be authorized to provide a suitable lath plant house and that members of the committee be authorized to visit the Ballarat Gardens accompanied by the curator of the Daylesford Gardens and that suitable [illeg.] be obtained for the [valves?] at the Service Reservoir [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 265]

16 December: The footpath in Daly Street was to be extended. On the east side of Daly Street, the footpath from Raglan to Hill Street was to be formed and gravelled. This work was to be added to the list of works by the Council's Perambulating Committee [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 270]

1888: **9 April**: The Public Works Committee moved that the Mayor and Town Clerk be authorized to have fresh notice boards painted for the Public Gardens. [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee, Committee Minute Books, 9 April 1888, p. 292]

21 May: Further construction was proposed for the Gardens, with Councillor Hart moving that a plant house 100 to 200 feet long and 20 feet wide be built. Councillor Wheeler moved that the fernery, waterfalls, and pools be roofed and that a tree reserve be claimed in the centre of the street leading from Daly Street into the gardens. Councillor Hart also moved that a pool be established at the Greville Street enclosure and paths planted with ferns and willows.' [21 May 1888, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 6]

29 June: The Council's Legislative Committee moved

> That the Council form a water trust and that a loan of £26000 be applied for to be expended as follows viz: £23,500 to pay off present indebtedness and £2500 to construct Reservoir on Wombat Hill, clean out and repair water races and extend reticulation as set out …
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee, Committee Minute Book, 29 June 1888, p. 310]

8 September: Councillor Nightingale moved that plans and specifications for a storage reservoir on Wombat Hill to contain 1 million gallons be prepared. [8 September 1888, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 7]

Illustration titled 'Daylesford from Magazine Hill' showing a well-treed Wombat Hill, published in *Victoria and its Metropolis* [Sutherland, Alexander, *Victoria and Its Metropolis*, 1977 (first published 1888), vol. IIB, p. 242]

1889: **December**: A description of the Gardens was provided thus:

> But notwithstanding the fact that several of the [gold mine] workings are in the town itself, this does not seem to detract from, but rather to lend interest to, the picturesque *tout ensemble* of the place. Daylesford is built on hills, a large portion of the town being built on the higher levels, which in turn are capped by Wombat Hill, which presents an appearance that reflects credit on whatever body of men has had the spending of the ratepayers' money and on the surveyor who has laid out the public gardens on this choice hillside in such wonderful advantage. The townspeople do not seem to be fully alive to the great attractions of these lovely grounds; and it was almost by accident that I climbed the steep street leading up from the post office and entered one of the gates of the gardens. The Londoner points with pride to Battersea Park, as the spot where scientific horticulture has produced a sub-tropical garden of Eden, where before existed but a wretched swampy river flat. But here is a touch of Battersea Park which has evidently had nature as a basis to work on, instead of an obstacle to overcome. The steep paths lead through parterres of lovely flowers, while the tasteful arrangement of shrub and shade-trees gives a fine background against which these are shown to advantage. The ample supply of water is, no doubt, an important factor in the preservation of the green and healthy freshness everywhere apparent. Near the crown of the hill is the cascade. The water falls over a large projecting stone, and runs down into a picturesque rockery into a circular basin, prettily ornamented. Here gold fish sport themselves in the cool waters lit up by the shimmering rays of the sunshine that come glinting down through fern-tree foliage and surrounding leafy grotto. The miniature ferntree gully down which the leaping streamlet finds its way is a grand success, and the tortuous pathway, so sweetly shaded by the frond of the big bulbed trees, is a retreat reminding one somewhat of Shanklin clime? and rustic scenery in the Isle of Wight. On arriving at the summit of the hill one is quite taken aback by that, instead of a knoll covered with trees and shrubs, he finds before him a lake of water surrounded by a steep shore of dazzling whiteness. This in one of the reservoirs of the town supply. The quartz basin and the broad walk round the rim give it quite an unique appearance, and it has much the look of an extinct crater filled with water. It was a pleasant surprise to find this refreshing sheet of water at such an elevation. But while art and engineering skills have done much to beautify and adorn the slopes and the very crown of Wombat Hill, and form such a pleasant recreation ground for the people of Daylesford, it all fades into insignificance before the magnificent cycloramic view which lies spread out before one on all sides from the banks of the reservoir.
>
> ['A Victorian Beauty Spot – Daylesford' by Ambulann, in newspaper, no date but early December 1889, copy held on National Trust file; from Aitken, 1997]

1890: It was recorded in the Daylesford Council minutes 'that a box be provided in the Public Gardens and the curator be authorized to give such flowers as he can spare to any person requiring them on their depositing money in the box the contents of the box to be periodically divided between the hospital and the Ladies Benevolent Society.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, 17 October 1890, p. 478]

1891: **16 November**: A meeting of the Council Gardens Committee resulted in the following motions:

- A proposal to purchase a plant propagation house;
- A proposal to make a large enclosure on top of the hill and remove some small fenced in flower plots;
- A proposal to prepare the artificial fern gully during summer for planting in the proper season;
- Rejection of another move to have a bowling green and tennis ground established on the hill.' [16 November 1891, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 7]

1892: **17 May**: Council applied for permanent reservation of the various allotments added to the Gardens over the previous years:

> I have the honor … to apply that the allotment shown on the accompanying tracing being allotments 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 of Section 37, Fraser and Victoria Streets, Daylesford may be permanently reserved and added to the Public Gardens. In the latter part of the year 1879 this Council bought the improvements of the occupier of these allotments and added to the Gardens Reserve and for nearly 13 years it has been enclosed and planted as portion of the Public Gardens. By some oversight it does not appear to have been officially reserved for public purposes and I have now the honor to apply that it may be permanently reserved and added to the Gardens.
>
> [Town Clerk, Daylesford, to the Hon. Minister of Lands, Melbourne, 17 May 1892; held Reserve file 4726]

26 August: Small sections of roadway leading to Gardens reserve 'no longer required for public traffic'. [*VGG*, 26 August 1892, p.346; from Aitken 1997]

1894: **19 January**: 'The Major reported that the Gardens Committee had selected a site for the Rotunda in the centre of the … [illeg.] space on … [illeg] of Wombat Hill east of the Reservoir. The site was unanimously approved and the committee adjourned.' [Daylesford Accommodation, Committee Minute Book, 19 January 1894, p.707]

7 December: It was moved that ' the Gardens Committee be authorized to sell the hay in the Public Garden before it is stacked at 22/6 per ton on the ground or 20/- per ton should the Council deliver it orders to be received up to 12 o'clock noon on … [illeg.]' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, 7 December 1894, pp. 769-70]

1895: **1 June**: Under the title 'In and Around Daylesford', several views of the Gardens were published. These included the 'Reservoir on top of Wombat Hill' and 'Head of Fernery, Public Gardens' [*Weekly Times*, 1 June 1895, p. 11] (see Figures 5 and 6 in Appendix Three)

11 November: The Public Works Committee moved that re 'Asphalting Gardens … 'That … prepare & asphalt main path in Public Gardens by Plant House also path from Daly Street to Convent corner' and ' the cutting of … hay in Public Gardens be left in hand of Mayor and Town Clerk to arrange.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee, Minute Book, 11 November 1895, p. 834]

1896: **10 April**: A gift was given to the Gardens by Mr S. I. Page and the Council thanked him for his handsome ornamental addition to the Rotunda. What this actually was is unknown. [10 April 1896, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

14 July: The Gardens Committee recommended:

- That 2 or 3 swings be placed in the south lawn for children;
- A copper boiler be placed in a suitable locality in the garden for any stranger picnicking in the gardens;
- Finger posts directing the entrance to the fernery and where hot water may be obtained, be established; and
- that 'Mr J. Thomas be allowed to supply tea, coffee and light refreshment from the rotunda for 6 hours'. [14 July 1896, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

28 August: Councillor Deakin stated that the Council had approved a plan for the erection of a Plant House in the Gardens consisting of one 'Central House', with a smaller one on each side. He proposed, if the Council would permit him, to erect the Central House at his won expense as a memento of his last year's occupation of the mayoral Chair [Daylesford Borough Council,

Committee Minute Book, p. 56]

9 October: Tenders were called for the painting of fences and gates in the Public Gardens. The tender by Edwards and Legg of £21/18/6 was accepted [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 62]

23 October to 20 November: The Finance Committee recorded the first payment for the Plant House of £8 for Nobb [?] and Bryan. A second payment for £6/5/- was made on the 6 November, and £25/-/- for timber from Percy and Son. On 20 November, a final payment of £7/18/9d was made to Bryan and Pearce. On that same date, the Mayor reported that Councillor Deakin had handed over the key of the Central Plant House in the Gardens, a structure erected by him and presented as a gift to the ratepayers [Daylesford Borough Council, Finance Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, pp. 62, 65, 67, 69, 70]

20 November: The Council's Legislative Committee agreed that a 'hearty vote of thanks be accorded to ex-Mayor Deakin for his handsome gift to the ratepayers'. [20 November 1896, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 7]

1897: Hot house and / or conservatory mentioned in *Daylesford Herald*. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 8]

27 August: 'The Gardens Committee reported on the obstruction of views from the excessive growth of trees, some of which were eventually removed.' [27 August 1897, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

1898: **22 January**: A lengthy article in the *Australasian* gave a highly complimentary description of the 'Daylesford Botanic Gardens'. The writer considered that the condition of the Gardens reflected the 'greatest credit' upon Curator Gascoigne, who at that time had been curator for some 14 years, and who managed the Gardens with only two lads' to assist him:

> In the selection of the trees planted, excellent judgement was displayed. Nearly every tree and shrub is in the best possible condition … Quite an extensive collection of Coniferae is to be found here. Unfortunately, no register or catalogue of the kinds planted has been kept, and it is sometimes difficult to identify the various species without the assistance of botanic al knowledge. A boon would be conferred upon many of the thousands of persons who visit this place if one or two of the finest specimens of each kind of tree and shrub were distinctly named … On each label both the scientific and common name should be given. The expense would not be great and an interest and charm would be given which are now absent.
>
> Oregon pines (Abies Douglasi) are numerous, and these are not tall, attenuated trees, but bushy and robust. Other species of this genus are A. Smithiana, excelsa, Orientalis, Menziesi, and alba. The Wellingtonia is quite at home in the deep chocolate soil and cool climate, looking very different to the poor stunted plants about Melbourne.
>
> Besides the commoner pines, fine examples are to be seen of strobus, excelsa, Canariensis, Jeffreyi, Benthamiana, tuberculata and Sabiana, the latter being about 35 ft high. A lovely specimen of the common larch is about 30 ft high. The imbricated Chili pine is particularly healthy, and exhibits no signs of early decay, as they do generally near the metropolis.
>
> A fine old lightwood and a very beautiful blue-looking Cedrus Atlantica shelter the curator's residence. Of the numerous Cypress family, Lawson's is by far and away the most elegant. The Japanese hatchet-leaved Thujopsis and the elegant Cryptomeria are making good growth, so also are some fine sacred Deodars (Cedrus Deodara).
>
> Chestnuts, both Spanish and the horse, sycamores, English and the manna ash, oaks of sorts, catalpas, and other deciduous trees from Europe and America, are all doing well.

> The fernery, with its pools of water and rivulets meandering through it, affords a cool retreat on a hot day. The fish-pond, with a broad margin of various kinds of cannas, looks well.
>
> The parterre is not neglected. Here are found some beds of Phlox Drummondi of an excellent strain, dwarf double German stocks, French marigolds, petunias, and a bed or two of succulents. Heaths flourish in the red soil – no peat here – and the ventricosas and some others appear to be deeper coloured than Melbourne-grown ones. A row of double hollyhocks, next to the new rhododendron-house, is just unfolding its beauties.
>
> Mr Gascoigne has a hobby in tuberous begonias. The Conservatory is largely stocked with fine, healthy plants of these popular flowers.
>
> This is not the season for roses, but we are informed that they are not a success in these gardens. The plant shed, newly created, is 84 ft. by 54 ft., and is stocked with rhododendrons, azaleas, ferns, (&c). When clematises and other climbers cover the uprights and cross beams it will look well.
>
> Surrounding the curator's cottage are some fine camellias and other choice shrubs, while pæonies, columbines, delphiniums and other spring-flowering herbaceous plants make a fine display at the proper season.
>
> [*Australasian,* 22 January 1898, p. 181]

11 March: The Gardens Committee recommended to the Council that:
- The dandelions in the rotunda enclosure be chopped up and sown with English grass;
- That a notice board be placed at the gate leading to the conservatorium [conservatory?];
- The availability of trees for firewood in the Gardens be advertised.'

[11 March 1898, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

9 September: 'Further recommendations included:
- Establishment of a music stand in the rotunda for the convenience of the band and purchase of bamboo blinds for the rotunda;
- Purchase of a boat shaped seat for a swing nearest the reservoir for use by young children.

[9 September 1898, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 9]

30 December: 'The Wombat Hill Tunnel Co. corresponded with the Council for permission to mine under the public gardens'. This was granted on **12 January 1899**.' [30 December 1898, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 9]

1900: **22 January**: The Finance Committee [?] recommended that Council invite 'applications from experienced practical working gardeners, as Curator of and also to supervise the Public Park, Lake Reserve and all other council reserves and street trees'. Also, it was moved that a tank for watering the flowers at the plant house be procured, as the current one was 'decayed beyond repair' [Daylesford Borough Council, Garden Committee [?] Committee Minute Book, p. 310]

2 February: A mention was made of a 'Patriotic Fund' in the Council minutes [Daylesford Borough Council, Garden Committee [?] Committee Minute Book, page unknown, but between pages 310 and 319]

6 February: Gascoigne noted in Council minutes [Daylesford Borough Council, Garden Committee? Committee Minute Book, page unknown, but between pages 310 and 319]

19 February: employees at the Public Gardens recorded as 'Carrie' and others. These men were receiving approximately half the wage that the curator had been receiving. Robert Bousie was recorded as an employee, with A. Huff as 'number 2' [Daylesford Borough Council, Garden

Committee [?] Committee Minute Book, pp. 319 and 320]

c.1901: 'Around this time the Council may have either applied for or received two 68 pounder Coastal Artillery Guns or received them as a gift from the Government Order Store in Melbourne.' [Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 9]

1902: **6 January**: Councillor Barkas moved that Council be recommended to put a stop to the practice of making collections in the Public Gardens by the bands or any other body or individual except with the special permission of the Council or Mayor [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 478]

6 January and 4 February: Mr Bousie (and others) listed as an employee at the 'Public Gardens' [Daylesford Borough Council, Finance Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 483]

3 March: Councillor Densem [?] moved 'that the Mayor and Town Clerk be authorised to erect Flag pole on the hill, at the most suitable point' [Daylesford Borough Council, Fountain Sub-committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 491]

21 July: Bousie listed as employee at the Gardens [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 522]

4 August: Council minutes detailed 38 applicants for the position of 'gardener' at Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. These were reduced to a list of 6. The successful applicant, Mr Allan, was at this time living at Auburn (near Hawthorn, Melbourne) [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee of the Whole Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 526]

18 August: Last entry for Mr Bousie as employee at Gardens. From this time on, Mr Allan was recorded as employed at the Gardens, at an increased salary compared to that of Bousie [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 530]

19 September: The Horticultural Society asked that an exhibit from the Gardens be provided for the show in the Town hall on the 24 of September. Councillor Barkas moved that the curator be instructed to send as good an exhibit as possible [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 537]

1902: **31 October**: 'The Gardens Committee recommended improving the fernery, including redesigning the gully with stone instead of logs and stumps and removing 50 yards of scoria from the basin at Mount Franklin, which was granted by the Mount Franklin Council. The aim of these renovations was to make a 'permanent and artistic job of the gully'. [1] [31 October 1902; cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 9]

14 November: tenders were called for the supply of 50 or 60 cubic yards of stone from the crater of Mount Franklin for use in the Gardens. The lowest tender, at 4/7d per yard was accepted [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p.549-550]

1903: **6 July:** Councillor King moved 'that the Council be recommended to purchase 1000 of the most suitable fry, for the purpose of placing in Reservoir [in] Wombat Hill [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee of the Whole Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 607]. Further to this, on **10 July** the Legislative Committee moved that enquiries should be made as to whether the outlet of the reservoir was covered with 'a bonnet of small mesh', presumably to ensure the fry were not sucked out the outlet [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute

[1] Stevenson considers that most of this work can be seen in a photograph which he records as taken in the early 1900s showing the above mentioned stone work, but which the State Library dates at c. 1920 (see Figure 33).

Book, p. 608]

11 September: 'Councillor Reid moved that the kitchen in the curator's house be enlarged and a new stove procured. Councillor Woodburn also moved to have the bed on the hill facing the station prepared and planted with flox [sic] and petunias, while Councillor Reid moved for the preparation of the flower beds on the sides of the Hill Street entrance.' [11 September 1903, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 10]

7 December: 'The rotunda had fallen into disrepair and the Gardens Committee recommended that tenders be called for its renovation.' [7 December 1903; cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 10]

Daylesford's attractiveness as a health resort was lauded in the *Cyclopedia of Victoria*:

> … the increasing and legitimate popularity of Daylesford as a health resort is contributing to its prosperity, and ensuring its permanence … The most picturesque spot in Daylesford is undoubtedly the Botanic Gardens, situated on Wombat Hill, which overlooks the town, and from whose summit, 2,250 feet above sea level, a magnificent panorama is unfolded in all directions. The grounds cover thirty-eight acres, admirably laid out and planted with choice flowers and shrubs by the curator (Mr. Allan), one of their attractions being a choice fernery. From the summit of the hill, on which is constructed a reservoir, with fountain, a magnificent view, with a radius of something like seventy miles, can be obtained on a clear day… so beautiful is the natural position of the town that delightful views of the surrounding country meet the eye at every turn. Hereafter, it may be confidently asserted, Daylesford will become the Baden-Baden, the Vichy, the Bath, or the Schlengenbad of Victoria, and possibly of the entire continent of Australia.
>
> [Smith, James (ed.), *Cyclopedia of Victoria*, 1903, vol. 2, pp. 419-20]

1904: A tourist guide was published, titled *Picturesque Daylesford: Showing views of a few beauty spots, and points of interest, of this most popular summer resort, with a brief description of the town and its surroundings*, M M Cross, Daylesford. It described the Gardens thus:

> Places worth visiting: Botanic Gardens. On Wombat Hill. Ten minutes from Post Office. Bountiful Nature has bestowed on the district one of the most delightful sites imaginable for a Botanic Garden. Delightful because conveniently situated between the Railway Station and Post Office; delightful because its extent of 30 acres is rich chocolate soil, capable of growing every plant, shrub, herb, flower and tree that flourishes in a temperate zone; delightful because the best use has been made of natural advantages, and delightful because being 2,200 feet above sea level, and 300 above the town, it forms a natural and substantial tower, a coign of vantage, commanding a panoramic view of undulating hill and dale, mead, farm, factory, and public institutions, of townships and mountains, almost innumerable for quite 70 miles around, when the atmosphere is clear.
>
> The summit resembles the best seat in a cyclorama, with glorious, ever varying scenery at every point of the compass …To the gifts of Nature the Borough Council has added those of Art. Two ornamentally fenced reservoirs near the summit of the Hill are useful as well as decorative; they contain a reserve supply of water for domestic use in the event of the supply from Bullarto being temporarily cut off. Each has a fountain in its centre. The Curator's cottage stands in the midst of well kept flowerbeds and asphalt walks, conservatories and a band rotunda. From this rotunda the strains of the Daylesford Brass Band often charm the ear of promenaders of loiterers, who rest themselves on rustic seats under the shadow of umbrageous trees, within sound of the splashing fountains. When seated there, drinking in melody ad harmony, their eyes may feast on symmetrical masses of brilliant blooms, arranged by a landscape gardener with a view to general effect, or they may saunter from the top of the hill through the cool ferneries which run down the southern slope as if placed there by Nature. These are kept afresh by overhanging foliage and a trickling stream meandering between the ferns, stones and seats. The entrance to the main fernery is a beauty spot in itself. It is reached by descending rustic steps leading to a cool grot where goldfish sport

themselves, partially hidden by water lilies …

[*Picturesque Daylesford*, 1904]

1 February: 'That the Gardens Committee mark off & take the necessary steps to have a new Lawn made on the east side of the Public Gardens.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Public Works Committee, 1 February 1904, p. 45]

10 June: The Gardens Committee moved that Mr Allan put on boys to clear Cape Broom off the hill and clean up hedge cuttings at Public Park [not Gardens?] and that the garden plot on the hill facing the station be attended to and seasonal flowers placed there [Daylesford Borough Council, Gardens Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 682]

1905: 31 January: The Gardens Committee urged, in a recommendation to Mr Allan (the curator), that he 'stop lighting fires during prohibited summer months and leaving the same unprotected from spreading during dinner hours.' [31 January 1905, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 10]

6 June: The Gardens Committee moved that the Curator be authorised to choose 'new plants, palm trees etc' to the value of £5 and if possible, get some by exchange. £50 was also placed on the estimates for the following year for repairs and alterations to the Curator's house [Daylesford Borough Council, Gardens Committee, Committee Minute Book, p. 760]

20 July: 'Mr Allan' still listed as an employee at the 'Public Gardens' [Daylesford Borough Council, Finance Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book]

21 July: Appointment of a new Curator: 24 applications were received for the position of Curator of Parks and Gardens. The applicants came from as far afield as Wagga, in New South Wales, and Geelong, Red Hill, Dandenong and South Yarra. This was shortlisted to 3. The successful candidate was Mr Cooper, of Hawthorn, Melbourne, employed at a salary of £93/12/- per annum. Cooper, who was to commence his duties on 1 August, was 33 years old, married with one child. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee of the Whole Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 776]

4 August: last record of salary paid for Mr Allan [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 777]

18 August: New Curator Cooper recorded as employee in Gardens [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p.? but after p. 777]

4 September: The Gardens Committee moved that the Council have the kitchen in the Curator's house enlarged by widening it 'to the end of the present back verandah', a gable end to be put in the roof, a new stove, brick chimney on the north end of the kitchen and verandah on the east of the kitchen.' The Committee also recommended that beds on both sides of the Hill street entrance to the Gardens be cleaned up, and that foreman Longes [?] be instructed to repair the fence in Frazer Street, it being in a bad state of repair, and gravel for the paths in the Fernery be obtained [Daylesford Borough Council, Gardens Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 786]

15 September: The Council Engineer was requested to submit plans and specifications of the proposed alterations to the Curator's house, with tenders called on 29 September [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 789]

10 October: Councillor Heywood moved that the cannon be mounted on the north-west edge of the Basin Embankment in the public Gardens on a concrete bed [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee of the Whole Council, Committee Minute Book, p.792]

18 October: 'The Secretary of the Progressive Association applied to the Council to begin construction of a maze in the gardens, apparently suggested by Mr Allen [sic]. This was rejected however, because of the costs involved.' [18 October 1905, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 10]

27 October: Tenders were received for erection of a fence on the east boundary of the Gardens and alterations to the cottage. The two quotes for fencing were for 10 chains of split post, wire and wire netting, and for picket fencing, including painting. The latter quote was accepted (minus the painting) even though it was twice the price of the post and wire fencing. The cost was £24.1.0 G. M. Pow's tender of £77.15.0 was accepted for alterations to the curator's house. Paths within the borough were asphalted [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee of the Whole Council, Committee Minute Book, p.799]

8 December: A sum of £60 was paid for alterations at the 'Public Gardens'. At this time the wages of Cooper and others at the Gardens were listed. Cooper's wage was less that the salary that had been paid to Allan as Curator [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 809]

16 December: In an article titled 'Where to spend a holiday (Botanical Gardens)' photos taken by/for the Victorian Railways included one of the 'Daylesford Botanic Gardens' (see Figure 15 in Appendix Three). [*Weekly Times*, supplement, 16 December 1905, p. 36]

1906: **19 January**: The Public Works Committee moved that the iron hooping be placed on the new fence around the Gardens [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee, Committee Minute Book, p. 825]

27 April: Public Works Committee moved for the formation of a lawn on the south-east end of Wombat Hill facing Frazer Street 'at the earliest moment' [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee, Committee Minute Book, p. 848]

29 April: 'Perhaps the first attempt to educate the public and provide an interpretation of the plant flora was proposed by providing plates fixed to trees showing species, habitat, etc.' [29 April 1906, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 10]

5 June: The lawn of the south-east [?] side of the hill was reported to be infected with 'grass fungus'. It was decided to dress the area with lime as a treatment, and a few loads of soil from Victoria Street were to be procured to make the lawn more even. Gravel was also to be obtained for 'the yard of the Curator's residence', and a letterbox was to be placed on the fence near the Victoria Street gate (west) for the convenience of the Curator [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee, Committee Minute Book, p. 856]

3 September: The following recommendations were moved by the Garden Committee:

- 'That the creepers growing on top of Rhododendron House cut down below the eaves of Roof ';
- 'That the Council be recommended to have an estimate of cost submitted of having the Rhododendron House restayed [?] & put in a safe condition';
- 'That the Council be recommended to have the Hot House repainted, & all glazing done that may be necessary before next Xmas';
- 'That the Council be recommended to procure 150 single and 50 double petunias for the

Gardens'
[Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Garden Committee, 3 September 1906, p. 5]

7 December: It was moved 'That Mr Morris be allowed to cut & cart away for his own use the Grass on Wombat Hill for the sum of £1.' and 'That if any application is made for the use of the Public Gardens, or any portion thereof, on any Sunday, for any political purpose, that such application be refused.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Legislative Committee, p. 31]

1907: **22 April to 24**: The Garden Committee moved a number of recommendations regarding fencing and drainage:

- 'That a new fence & gate at the Daly Street entrance to the Gardens be erected similar to that now standing, the posts for Gates to be made of Pipes from Market [?] House if available.'
- Gates and posts Vic. St. entrance - 'that the Victoria Street entrance Gates at Gardens be renewed, also steps and posts of fencing at both sides of Gate'.
- Partition fence east of Wombat Street entrance - 'that the Council be recommended to have a petition [sic] post & wire fence erected on boundary line of property on East side of Wombat Street entrance Gates and a live hedge be planted on the Gardens side of fence, the owner to be called upon to pay one half of the cost of the erection of petition fence'.
- Partition fence N. Boundary (bet. Convent & Wombat St Gates) – 'That the Council be recommended to plant (where necessary) a live Hedge on the Gardens side of Boundary line between the Convent & the Wombat Street Entrance Gates, that a temporary post & wire fence be erected along … [illeg.] boundary where no fence stands, the owners of the properties abutting thereon be called upon to pay one half the cost of erected such fence'.
- 'That the Council be recommended to instruct Main[tenance] Foreman [/] to have the drains (…) connected with the round drain pipes running water under Vic[toria] Street footpath at the Vic. St. entrance Gates of Gardens'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Books, Gardens Committee, 22 and 24 April 1907, pp. 57 and 58]

22 June: Considerable discussion regarding work in the Gardens was reported in the Council minutes. Councillor Nightingale was concerned regarding the amount of fencing that was going on in the Gardens. The Council, he suggested, in view of the shortness of funds and the want of expenditure elsewhere, should go slowly, and not put up new fencing where repairs would suffice. In response, the Mayor stated that nothing was being done but what was absolutely necessary for the protection of the Gardens. Councillor Trewhella said that Mr Allen had promised to assist Mr Cooper in laying out the lawn. The Mayor stated that the water service in the Gardens required improvement, as the pipes were corroded. Councillor McLeod said the idea was not to provide a fine, close-shaven lawn but one with rough grass over which people could walk. All that such a lawn would require would be two or three waterings a year. [Report on Council meeting, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 22 June 1907]

16 August: It was moved 'That the Town Clerk be instructed to call together the Gardens Committee for the purpose of considering the making of a new lawn'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Books, 16 August 1907, p. 88]

20 August: Reported in the local newspaper 'One councillor said Daylesford 'had many attractions, including the springs and the Gardens (A voice: We've got the cannon. Laughter). He [local election candidate] considered the cannon was an ornament, and many other places would be glad to have it. (A voice: It's a thousand years old.) [*Daylesford Advocate*, 20.8.1907]

24 November: 'That the Tenders received for the purchase of grass Wombat Hill be received & opened'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Books, 24 November 1907, p.110]

1908: **7 September**: Curator Cooper gave notice to V. Wallis (apprentice) because of his irregular attendance and 'other complaints'. As a result, a call was made for a new apprentice. It was moved 'That the pipes of the sprinklers in the Fern Tree Gully be cut [?] and a tap affixed', 'That a hose be purchased locally' and 'That about 25 loads of manure be procured the matter to be left in the hands of the Mayor' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, 7 September 1908, p. 157]

23 November: The Public Works Committee moved 'That the Engineer get the seats in Public Gardens, Wombat Hill repaired'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Public Works Committee, 23 November 1908, p. 176]

1909: **20 April**: A junior gardener – W. Jackson of Vincent Street was selected to work in the Gardens [Daylesford Borough Council, Gardens Committee, Committee Minute Book, p. 204]

c. September: It was moved that 'two tables and seats be erected on Wombat Hill on the east side of the fernery'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, date not recorded, p. 271]

18 December: An article under the title 'Public gardens, Daylesford' reported

> The position of the place is perfectly unique, and offers a striking contrast to that of some of the early cities of feudal England, such as that of Norwich, to take the first case that occurs to mind. There a central hill is dominated by a Norman keep or stronghold … But at Daylesford, a corresponding elevation, covering an area of 38 acres, 2250 feet above the level of the sea, has been transformed into a botanic garden, known locally as Wombat Hill, adorned with a fountain and a fernery, and constituting at all seasons of the year a delightful place of recreation and resort, the panoramic view from the summit embracing a radius of something like 70 miles…
>
> [*Leader*, supplement, 18 December 1909, p. 51]

1910: Railway Street gazetted [*VGG*, p. 1199, from Aitken, 1997]

24 January: The Gardens Committee dealt with the following business: 'That clause B [in the Curator's report?] re tree ferns be referred back to Curator as to cost and where obtainable… That question of asphalting paths be held over …That necessary repairs to verandah be attended to, and also to roof of glass house …That question of removal of bandstand be held over till next meeting of this Committee … That matter of Lawn Mower be left in hands of Cr Lees & Engineer for report.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Gardens Committee, 24 January 1910, p. 295]

7 March: The Gardens Committee decided to recommend that no action be taken with regard to the removal of the bandstand, and that the verandah should be repaired and other minor repairs, including to the down pipe, should be carried out [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, Gardens Committee, 7 March 1910, p. 311]

6 May: The Gardens Committee moved that an inventory be made of all the tools etc. at the Gardens, 100 pickets be obtained for repairs to fences, and 10 loads of gravel be obtained for paths. The Water Trust was to be requested to lay the water on at the nursery. The Curator reported that a new flag was needed and also that picnic parties should be prevented from using hot water on the lawns. It was decided to refer these matters to the Council; and also the matter of sale of hot water by the Curator.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, 6 May 1910, p. 330]

17 June: The matter of obtaining a new flag for the Gardens was made an Order of the Day for 6 months ahead. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Budget Committee, 17 June

1910, p. 334]

1909-11: Councillor Trewhella donated the 'Twilight House' or 'Trewhella Pavilion' as a gift to the Shire on his last year as Mayor' [Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 11]

1911: 6 March: A new gardener's assistant was selected. W. Chaplin was the successful candidate, as another good candidate, William J. Weldon was also thought suitable but was not as big and strong [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Gardens Committee, 6 March 1911, p. 392]

1912: **17 May**: The Gardens Committee moved that any seeds or cuttings which could be spared at the Gardens be supplied to the Secretary for improving the State School grounds [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Gardens Committee, 17 May 1912, p. 469]

1913: **3 February**: The Council Engineer was asked to report on the best means of 'staying, repairing the lattice summer house'. The Gardens Committee recommended that a new window be put in the east side of the dining room at the Curator's house, and the Curator was instructed to give the outside of the Trewhella Pavilion a coat of oil. Also, no action was to be taken with regard to the removal of the tree near Mr Beaver's house. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, Gardens Committee, 3 February 1913, p. 516]

21 July: The Gardens Committee recommended that the list of trees supplied by the Curator be ordered in duplicate from the State Nursery for early delivery next season [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, Gardens Committee, 21 July 1913, p. 541]

c.1914: the name of the Council committee changes from Garden[s] Committee to Parks and Gardens Committee. There is also a reduction in the number of minutes for Gardens items around that time

1918: 'Cutting grass on Wombat Hill on payment of £2'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Books, Parks and Gardens Committee, 30 October 1918, p. 749]

1919: 'Curator's cottage in bad repair.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 9]

1921: 'Former curator Allen [sic] now head gardener with Victorian Railways.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 9]

1921: First 'Back to Daylesford' celebrations, held Daylesford 19-26 November 1921 [*Kerang New Times*, 22 July 1921]

1922: Cannon moved to current location [Trevanna, 2003]

1923: **17 April**: Daylesford was visited by a Mr Gay, 'an officer of the Education Department', to recommend a scheme of planting timber trees in the various 'bare spots' around the area. Although much of the surrounding area had been denuded of tree cover, Mr Gay considered Daylesford had 'one gem – Wombat Hill Gardens'. As a result of his suggestions, a committee was formed [*Daylesford Advocate*, 17 April 1923, under headline 'A practical scheme of tree planting']

14 August: Railway Commissioners visited Daylesford on an inspection of local beauty spots:

> In fulfilment of a promise previously made, Commissioners Clapp (Chairman)[2] and Shannon, of the Victorian railways, together with members of their staff, visited Daylesford this morning … [and] made a tour of the town and Hepburn Springs … In order to make the most of the opportunity of

[2] Harold Clapp also promoted the Mildura fruit industry, selling sultanas at railway refreshment rooms to boost railway traffic to Victoria's most remote railway destination

> showing the visitors around in the limited time available, two cars were requisitioned [and the] party journeyed to the Wombat Hill Gardens, and after expressing their appreciation of the beautiful surroundings, the trip to Hepburn Springs was undertaken …
>
> [*Daylesford Advocate*, 14 August 1923, under headline 'Visit of Railway Commissioners. Inspection of local beauty spots']

31 August: In a very detailed article, the *Daylesford Advocate* reported on a visit to Daylesford and Hepburn Springs of officers of the Victorian Tourist Bureau. Over the three day visit, the officers were shown Hepburn Springs, Breakneck Gorge, Mount Franklin, Jubilee Lake, Eganstown, Hard Hill, Sutton Springs, Loddon Falls, Sailor's Falls, finishing with a visit to Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens prior to their departure. Discussions between the officers and the Council during the visit included methods of advertising the area, the publishing of a book on the area's attractions, and the provision of extra trains and tourist trips to the region was 'almost assured' [*Daylesford Advocate*, 31 August 1923, no page no.]

23 November: in the Daylesford Borough Council minutes, as reported in the local newspaper, the Engineer's Report noted:

> I would like the Council to decide on a position for the removal of the band-stand. An estimate for the cost of such work depends materially on the site, and it is a difficult matter to decide on one which is suitable. – Referred to Gardens' Committee.
>
> [*Daylesford Advocate*, 23 November 1923, front page]

7 December: The Citizens' Band requested permission to hold recitals at the Gardens on Sunday 30 December and Sunday 27 January (1924) to raise funds for the Sports Carnival and the Hospital Carnival respectively [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, – Correspondence, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 7 December 1923]

1924: 18 January: The Parks and Gardens Committee recommended to Council that 'a tree at the N.E. corner of the band stand be removed and the tree adjoining be trimmed up. That the band stand be refloored, renovated and painted. Adopted' [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, – Parks and Gardens Committee, *Daylesford Advocate*, 18 January 1924]

28 March: Councillor Prictor moved that 'proper direction boards be placed near the Farmers' Arms Hotel, also on the Ballarat Road. Also that notices be erected informing motorists of the best and most accessible road to the gardens' [Daylesford Borough Council minutes –General business, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 28 March 1924]. The Secretary of the Daylesford Hospital and Daylesford Charities Committee asked permission for the use of the Gardens for a band recital on Easter Sunday [Daylesford Borough Council minutes –Correspondence, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 28 March 1924].

29 April: An article entitled 'Hepburn Springs – The Australian Lourdes' was published in the *Daylesford Advocate*, apparently reprinted from an earlier article in the *Age* newspaper. The lengthy article pointed to the health-giving qualities of the water, and observed that, whereas at Lourdes, there were two special qualities that attracted visitors – the waters and the reported past sighting of the Virgin Mary – Hepburn Springs was superior as its health benefits relied solely on the quality of its waters etc [*Daylesford Advocate*, 29 April 1924]

11 July: The Daylesford District Publicity Committee reported in its minutes that it had received correspondence from the Secretary of the Daylesfordians Association stating that its members were willing to assist the Publicity Committee in any way in advertising Daylesford as a health resort

[*Daylesford Advocate*, 11 July 1924]

22 November: Daylesford was featured in the Melbourne paper the *Sun* in its Saturday News-Pictorial. This included a lengthy article on the Wombat Hills Gardens attesting to its beauty and splendour:

> Botanic Beauty. Here are acres of wonderful gardens. Majestic mountain site.
>
> Gazed at across the heart of Daylesford, Wombat Hill, on the summit of which are 23 [and a half] acres of almost incomparable botanic specimens, is remarkable for its suggestion of a stately cathedral eternally locked. Noble trees, hallowed with age, stand like spires against the sky, and help to form a clean-cut picture of grandeur and splendour. Many of the trees have been thrusting upward for more than half a century. One in particular, a 76′ Sequoia Gigantia [sic], a variety of American redwood, is fulfilling a wonderful destiny of perfect growth.
>
> Other fine trees include cedars, weeping ashes, horse chestnuts, golden cypresses, Spanish and other pines, English laurels, elms, maples, gums and South African silver trees. All were planted evidently with due regard to a scheme of tinted leaves …
>
> Sermon in trees
>
> Each monument to the memory of a forgotten botanist qualifies for existence in its especial way, on its compliance with the natural law that directs its growth results in marvels of colour and branch patterns. For instance, the Spanish pines produce a mass of crucifixes, a miracle that reminds the curator (Mr W. G. Cooper) to remark that the Judas trees are particularly excellent. The betrayer of Christ is supposed to have hanged himself on this species.
>
> Shrub and flower beds are a blaze of colour. In wandering among them, the visitor is struck by the convenient network of paths. By this means he is led from group to group in a thorough fashion, and nothing can be overlooked.
>
> Rhododendrons are beautiful just now, and the Oriental poppies are so big that, were they in a vase in a house, they would, at first glance, be suspected of being fakes. The main paths lead to the brow of the hill. Here in an old crater is the storage reservoir that supplies the town. A fountain plays in the centre. One instinctively gravitates to the eminence, for during his ramble over these lovely Daylesford acres the rifts between the towering trees were full of panoramic scenery …
>
> Right at the foot of Wombat Hills [sic], in all directions, are spread the outer houses of Daylesford. The heart of the town looks only a stone's throw down.
>
> [Part of a 12 page feature article on Daylesford, *Sun News-Pictorial*, 22 November 1924]

5 December: Tenders were received by Council for the reflooring and painting the band stand in the Gardens, and also for oiling the Trewhella Pavilion. The cheaper of the tenders – £38/14/- by Madron Leggo **–** was accepted. In his report, the Engineer recommended tenders be called for a 'truck of fencing posts 6" x 6' x 4" for use in Victoria Street, fencing air shaft in Wombat Gardens and elsewhere as required' [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, *Daylesford Advocate*, 5 December 1924, back page].

The Daylesford Water Trust minutes, reported in the same newspaper, also noted that the 'service tank' on Wombat Hill had again been filled [after being emptied for cleaning] and this had taken 6.5 days [Turncock's Report, *Daylesford Advocate*, 5 December 1924]

1925: Second 'Back to Daylesford' celebrations, held Daylesford, February 1925? [*Argus*, 27 February 1925, p. 10]

1930: 'First proposals for the establishment of a lookout tower on Wombat Hill from the Secretary of the Daylesford Publicity Committee. This initially took the form of a proposal to transfer the Poppet Head at the Ajax Mine to the Gardens.' [8 December 1930, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 11]

c.1930s: Photograph of young woman sitting by the 'lily pond', so inscribed in album [held by Daylesford Historical Society] see Figure 43

1937:' Letter to the *Daylesford Advocate* from A. Muxworthy saying that in 1865 he climbed Wombat Hill and saw one of the Royal Oaks dead, the other healthy and about 7 feet high, although Muxworthy goes on to say it later died as well.' '*Daylesford Advocate* reports that ground set aside for nursery, hawthorn boundary hedges clipped, and shrubberies and noxious weeds dug out in outer reserves'. 'Public subscription for Tower Fund' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 9]

19 April: '£400 made available for erection of the tower.' [19 April 1937, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 11]

3 May: 'A site west of and in line with the smaller basin is chosen as the site of the tower. However, this later proved to be unsuitable after plans had been drawn up and the tower had to be relocated.' [3 May 1937, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 11]

27 October: A memo regarding allotments 42 and 43, Section 37 becoming part of the Gardens reserve reported thus:

> There is no objection to the application. About 5 years ago, the Secretary to the Daylesford Council made inquiries respecting these allotments, but apparently the matter was forgotten. The lots are unsuitable for building purposes, being very cold & exposed to winds. They are not enclosed, and have no improvements on them, and the access is steep & difficult. If they had been desirable they would not have been abandoned. I recommend that they be added to the permanent reserve.
>
> [Memo, H W Moore, Surveyor-General, to 'C.B.' [Crown Bailiff?], 27 October 1937; held Reserve file 4726]

1 November: 'An alternative plan is adopted and a concrete tower similar to that at Maryborough is conceived as being a suitable monument.' [1 November 1937, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 11]

6 December: 'Allots 42 and 43 have been held under Miners Rights since 1884 (see W53961) and holders have applied for P.O. [permanent occupation?] in each case. In the circumstances no action at present to add to Park'. [Memo dated 6 December 1937 to 'C.B.' [Crown Bailiff?] from [illeg.]; held Reserve file 4726]

1938: '… 45 begonia tubers received from Ballarat and Essendon Gardens, and cannas presented by specialist grower with Agricultural Department'. '450 dahlias in the Gardens, 70 in one bed, three beds devoted to phlox. Also, 500 gladioli, some cannas, dwarf geranium, primulas, godetias, calceolarias, hydrangeas, cinerarias.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.9]

'New arch made with heavy water pipe erected over main asphalt path.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.9]

'Secretary of Bowling and Tennis Club congratulates Council on Greville's work.' [Whitehead, Chronology, 9]

March: 'Tenders awarded to Mr Geo. Clayfield for construction of the tower at a cost of £890 at the

eastern end of the gardens, and not the western end as originally intended.' [March 1938, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

22 August: 'Council decide that the Governor, Lord Huntingfield and Lady Huntingfield should be asked to perform the official tower opening ceremony on November 19th.' [22 August 1938, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

20 September: 'The Shire of Swan Hill presented the following trees, 50 currajong, 50 flame, 50 silky oak, 50 olive and 25 flowering gums to the Daylesford Shire Council.' [20 September 1938, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

6 November: 'The *Daylesford Advocate* reported that Mr Greville, the curator, had reported that a dahlia garden had been established and that all saleable logs from trees felled had been measured and reduced to size fit for the timber mills. He also asked that cars be prevented from entering the gardens. The first begonia tubers were also received at this time'. [6 November 1938, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

19 November: The Pioneers' Memorial Tower was opened by Lord and Lady Huntingfield before a large crowd [reported at length in the *Daylesford Advocate*, 22 November 1938]

24 November: 'I desire to know, if I could lease under grazing licence or some section from which I could make it freehold, allotments 40-42-43 Section 37, Township of Daylesford.' [G.R. Brewer, Stanhope Street, Daylesford, to the Lands Office, Bendigo, 24 November 1938; in Reserve file 4726]

1938 – 39: Additions to public gardens reserve in south-east corner. [*VGG*, 1938, p. 3624; VGG 1939, p. 3113]

1939: 'Two boxes of plants received from R. Greville, curator of Queen's Park, Essendon. Other donations of anemones and ranunculi.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 9]

13 March: 'The Gardens Committee recommended that the curator be given permission to plant pockets with dwarf cypress on the slope of the embankment surrounding the service basin.' [13 March 1938 [1939?], cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

7 June: 'I desire to inform you that the occupancy of Allotment 41 of Section 37 adjoining the Public Gardens in the Town of Daylesford has been terminated, and it has been suggested that the area should be added to the Gardens Reserve. I shall be glad to have the comment of your Council in regard thereto.' [(per) Secretary for Lands, Melbourne, to the Town Clerk, Daylesford, 7 June 1939; held Reserve file 4726]

15 June: 'In reply … I am directed … to request that this allotment [41] be added to the Gardens Reserve'. [Geo. Cocks, Town Clerk, Daylesford, to the Secretary for Lands, Melbourne, 15 June 1939; held Reserve file 4726]

7 August: 'Permission given to the curator of Parks and Gardens to purchase one dozen climbing roses'. [7 August 1939, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

6 September: Allotment 41, Section 37 to be temporarily reserved. [*VGG* 6 September 1939, in Reserve file 4726]

1940: 'Donations of dahlias, while begonia tubers number 250. Name plates being painted for specimen trees. Appeal for contributions to new glasshouse. New entrance into Victoria Street over which climbing roses will be trained.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.9]

1940s: Plant exchange occurred between the Gardens and Macedon and Creswick State Nurseries [Gilfedder, 1996]

1941: 'New glasshouse built. Amongst other gifts received are succulents donated by nurseryman. Greville fails medical test for AIF and remains at Gardens.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

1942: Pioneers' Memorial Tower was used as an Air Observation Post during World War II [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

1943: Daylesford Borough Council meetings were held every fortnight and reported in the *Daylesford Advocate*. Information on works done in the Gardens was reported under the heading 'Wombat Hill Gardens' but also often included matters concerning street trees and other garden areas which were also under the control of Greville. During this year it is thought that Greville produced a begonia bloom which he named Daylesford. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10

8 January:

> The Gardens Curator (Mr W. Greville) reported that one man had been employed for 11 days during the fortnight. Work of cleaning weeds and grass from shrub beds and paths is progressing well. Many people visited the Gardens during the holidays, and all were very orderly. Seedlings in the borders, and begonias in the glass-house, are growing nicely. A man with a horse-mower was engaged for 24 hours cutting long grass in the Gardens. Water pipes were received from the Turncock and some are already installed in the fernery. The spray system will save time in watering, and will greatly benefit the ferns. He suggested that two sprinklers be installed among the ferns at Central Springs. The bath-heater had been returned to Mr Willison as it was not satisfactory, and a new fuel-oil heater has been purchased for the same money. – Adopted.
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 8 January 1943]

19 January:

> Wombat Hill Gardens. Mr W. Greville (Caretaker, Wombat Hill Gardens) reported [that all] the paths leading to the Tower have been scarified and the grass scythed and burnt on the banks of the basin. Nearly 200 feet of piping has been connected up in the fernery, and more will be put in as the fittings come to hand. The bath-heater at the cottage has been connected and is a complete success. The begonias are rapidly coming into bloom, and the whole 400 have been staked with heavy wire stakes made for the purpose. – Adopted
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 19 January 1943]

2 February: Volunteers in the Air Observers Corps were reported to be doing a good job. It was stated that Daylesford was considered to be one of the best prepared centres for any emergency in the state [*Daylesford Advocate*, 2 February 1943].

In Wombat Hill Gardens the begonias were coming on well and the Curator suggested the 'Glass-house' should be opened each afternoon from 1 to 5 p.m. Visitors were very numerous, and the shady lawns were popular on hot days. The lawns were being watered and mown regularly. Pipes laid on in the Fernery had been fitted with spray jets [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 2 February 1943]

16 February: The wood which had been cut for the 'glass house' had been carted in [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 16 February 1943]

2 March: The Wombat Street entrance to the Gardens had received attention. Paths had been cleaned and hedges and shrubs clipped. The Curator was at present making 'small concrete pans' to accommodate a collection of cacti plants which had been promised. The display of begonias was especially good, and many people visited it every day. The voluntary collection had yielded £5/10/- which, it was noted, was an excellent result for 18 days [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 2 March 1943]. This money, which rapidly grew to double figures, was paid into the Glasshouse Fund [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 16 March 1943].

30 March: The ferns in the Fernery were making rapid growth due to the new watering system. Curator Greville was also in charge of street trees at this time [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 30 March 1943]

13 April: A gate on the Hill Street side of the Gardens had broken recently and been repaired. The circulating boiler in the old 'glasshouse' was now working as it was necessary for the plants to have an even temperature [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 13 April 1943]

11 June: At the Gardens, the motor mower had been thoroughly overhauled, cleaned and re-greased. 'The gates which had been presented to the Council for the main entrance to the Gardens would cost £10 to erect. The gates [were to be] cut in half, as directed, and … swung from 12" x 12" concrete posts. The lower half of the gates [would] serve as a panel of the fence on either side, the bottom being embedded in concrete.' It was also noted that regarding young street trees, there was a general shortage of supply of silver birches and ash, and the Curator recommended that as the Government and Macedon nurseries had some of these in stock, a quantity of these should be purchased and heeled in at the Gardens until they were required for planting in the streets [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 11 June 1943]

1944: **6 June**: A start had been made on trenching and manuring in the Gardens. When treated this way, the Curator reported, the garden beds were completely rejuvenated and thus were able to carry a heavy crop in the next season. Leaves had been raked up to make leaf mould. The weatherproof oil for the rotunda had arrived but it was noted that much sand-papering would be necessary to prepare the wood surface for the oil. The new hot house had been completed and was in working order, and wood had been purchased for the boiler during the winter [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 6 June 1943].

The Parks and Gardens Committee recommended to Council that a sum not exceeding £25 be spent of the front portion of the 'Gardens Cottage' to make it 'reasonably habitable until such time as Council was in a position to erect a new dwelling for the Curator' [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Parks and Gardens Committee, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 6 June 1944]

12 September: Curator Greville reported that 'the street trees in Wombat Street on the east side had been pruned as directed' and the street light now shone clearly down on the footpath [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 12 September 1944]

1945: 9 January: The Borough of Daylesford: Statement of receipts and expenditure for year ended September 1944 recorded £597.5.9d spent on the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. This was by far the greatest amount of the 8 council properties (Town Hall, Street Lighting, Jubilee Lake, Central Springs, Public Gardens, Victoria Park, Swimming Pool and Springs Improvements). Also noted was the fact that the 'Gardens Cottage' brought in £34.0.0 in revenue, presumably from rent [*Daylesford Advocate*, 9 January 1945, 3rd page]

2 February: The Curator reported that the cacti bed was an attraction to visitors to the Gardens, and he was taking every opportunity to add to its collection of plants [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 2 February 1945]

9 and 13 February: *Daylesford Advocate* advertised and then reported on a very popular band recital played by the Ballarat City Band at the Springs Reserve. Hundreds of people attended the recital, which was amplified [*Daylesford Advocate*, 9 and 13 February 1945]

13 February: The Council's Parks and Gardens Committee moved that a new cottage for the Gardens Curator be erected in the vicinity of the Curator's president residence. Selection of the exact site was for the curator and Mr Reynolds to choose. The Curator, it was reported, felt the present position was 'ideal', and it was a handy location to protect the Gardens against vandalism. The Committee also noted that the suggested site was also handy for the proposed kiosk [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Parks and Gardens report, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 13 February 1945]

27 February: Curator Greville was invited, and was to attend, the annual convention of Superintendents of parks and Gardens held by the Tree Planters Association [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 27 February 1945]

2 March: *Daylesford Advocate* reported at length on recent works in the Gardens:

> WORK IN RECENT YEARS
>
> People who visit our Botanic Gardens regularly fail to fully appreciate the metamorphosis wrought by skilled workers and the hands of Time, but rarer visitors are struck by the wonderful transformation effected, especially in recent years.
>
> FIRST ATTEMPT
>
> In the late sixties of the last century, an attempt was first made to add to the beauty and educational value of our highest summit by planting trees, shrubs and flowers from other countries. Part of the result of that effort may be seen, when driving round the motor track, in some of the exotic trees which are now octogenarians 90 feet in height, co-mingling with younger eucalypts. But to the pedestrian is reserved the acme, the titbit of the area, the full blaze of color and a forecast of still further beauties in the future. This delectable spot is near the Curator's residence.
>
> At present a row of glaring red geraniums forms a wide border to an allotment of lawns interspersed with beds of differing sizes and shapes, of many more colors than the rainbow. Four beds, formerly occupied by dahlias, have given place to five separate plots of plants each of a different color: blue lobelia, white candytuft, dwarf fiery salvia, and multi-colored petunias. A short distance from them stands a small, straight tree entirely encircled by a cluster of golden violas. A circular bed of sweet peas in the centre of a circle of varied double larkspurs is very effective. Dahlias still show, which, with blue campanula, and borders of white candytuft and purple "Sweet Alice", with a sprinkling of salpiglossis, form a magnificent mixture of brilliant hues planted to harmonise.
>
> AN INNOVATION
>
> The most recent innovation is a collection of cacti placed near the Rock Garden. Many of the pants are still in a hot-house built by the Curator this season and heated in winter by steam pipes. He already has 150 of the 1600 known varieties. They have been gathered by donations, by propagation, by purchase, and by exchange.
>
> Being natives of South America, Ceylon and West Africa, they require special treatment. No other species of plant furnishes such a variety of freakish, bizarre, fantastic shapes. Side by side are to be seen erect discs, cones, pillars with smaller pillars jutting out of their sides, fanciful enough to test the descriptive powers of a skilled geometric mathematician.
>
> When moisture is plentiful their stems swell, and they bloom. Of those already in the open, some

> have blossomed, one now showing two red bulbs which are the seed, that is edible and nutritious. They possess the camel-like power of storing water to tide over droughts.
>
> In Mexico and West Indies they are commonly used to make impenetrable hedges, and in Peru stems supply posts, fuel, and material for cabinet-making.
>
> The Curator, Mr Greville's, ideas do not lean in that direction. He thinks that being a plant rarely seen in other public gardens, a botanically-named collection of these curios would be an additional attraction to Daylesford.
>
> [*Daylesford Advocate*, 'Attractions for Daylesford' by M. M. Cross, 2 March 1945, p. 5]

13 March: Curator Greville reported that thistles and cape broom were being cleared from the outer area of the Gardens, and long grass and brambles growing on the banks of the service basin were eradicated, and the area raked over and burnt [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 13 March 1945]

28 September: The 'shed' which had been erected 'on the landing at the Tower' had been damaged by vandals and Greville suggested it be dismantled in sections and removed to a safe place. He also reported that the small stove which had been in the shed was being used in the hot house as the hot water boiler had been giving trouble. The Council recommended that the shed be used elsewhere in the Garden [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 28 September 1945]. In the same Council report in the newspaper, under 'Springs Reserve', an 'orchestra stand' was mentioned. This was in the 'Dance Hall' in the Springs Reserve.

9 October: The Curator reported to the Council 'Re D Day for Earwigs'. He noted that the European earwigs which had infested the district in the preceding years had recently increased alarmingly. He had sought information from Ballarat which had carried out a very successful 'D Day', using a poison called KO_4. It was agreed that Friday 2 November would be Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens first earwig 'D Day Drive', followed by a second a month later [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 9 October 1945]

1946: **12 February**: The Curator reported to Council that vandals had broken 3 panes of glass at the Tower, and twice recently the Tower had been 'left in a filthy state'. He noted that it was impossible to detect people damaging the Tower, and the only solution was to lock the Tower. In response, the Parks and Gardens Committee recommended that a 6' gate be erected at the Tower entrance, and this should be locked at a time the Curator considered reasonable. This Committee also recommended that an 'extra barb' should be added to the top and bottom of the fence surrounding the storage basin and gates on each side of the basin. Notices were also to be erected for both basins to the effect that the public was to remain outside the fenced enclosures. In the Engineer's Report to Council, it was revealed that plans and specifications for the new Curator's residence had been revised, and tenders had been invited for its construction [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 12 February 1946]

11 June: An article in the *Daylesford Advocate* reported the RAAF's recent disbandment of the Air Observers Corps. The Corps, it noted, had operated since the end of 1941 as a pre-warning system against possible enemy attacks. Up until June 1945, the organisation had assisted 1817 aircraft in Australia. Enrolments in the Corps, which were largely civilian volunteers, numbered 34, 000 in Australia, with a total of 13, 913 members in Victoria and Tasmania. The volunteers were engaged in reporting aircraft movements and aircraft in distress, and this greatly contributed to the reduction of aircraft losses in the war [*Daylesford Advocate*, 11 June 1946]

16 July: Further levelling of the ground for the foundation of the new residence in the Gardens was

carried out [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 16 July 1946]

5 and 19 November: Dahlias had been replanted in the Gardens and many new varieties provided by a Bendigo resident had also been added to the collection. The 'Dahlia garden', as a result, was at full capacity. Cinerarias were noted as being in the 'show house' at this time. The 'kiosk' at Central Springs Reserve was also made reference to [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 5 and 19 November 1946]

17 December: A 'valuable collection of cacti plants' had been handed to Curator Greville by a 'donor'. These plants were to be added to those already in existence in the Gardens. At this time the fernery had also been 'cleaned' and paths re-gravelled in preparation for the Christmas holiday visitors [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 17 December 1946]

1947: Scarlet Oak (*Quercus palustris*) planted to commemorate Queen Elizabeth's 21st birthday by Country Women's Association. Macedon and Creswick Government Nurseries take shrub cuttings and tree seeds, and in return 30 young trees and shrubs are sent.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.10]

'Tour Guide' to Daylesford is produced [see Bibliography file, La Trobe Library, SLV]

1948: 'New residence completed and old cottage removed. Reference to Greville still being curator.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

1952: The proposal to cut down a large number of trees in the Gardens caused a great deal of concern among locals, and a flurry of correspondence is recorded in the Reserve file for the Gardens.[3]

July: Daylesford Borough Council decided to sell 60 trees in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens to a timber mill. After protest by the Country Women's Association and other local residents, the matter was deferred [J.M. Brooke, Pres., Daylesford Branch C.W.A., Wombat Park, Daylesford, to the Minister of Lands, Melbourne, 29 November 1952; held Reserve file 4726]

7 November: A letter was sent to the Daylesford Council regarding the trees

> After receiving the report submitted to the [Wombat Hill Garden Development] Committee by the Borough Council, the Committee visited the gardens and inspected the trees in question. A meeting was held on the 6th November to prepare a report for presentation to the Council… We wish to emphasise that the Committee has been assured that the trees are not to be cut down for purposes of revenue. It is hoped that all the trees will not be all cut down at once and that where one tree is removed a new one will be planted in its place and one next to it removed at a later date. We think that the trees in the South East corner were planted for a windbreak and if all the trees marked were cut down at once, a huge funnel-like gap would be made for the wind to tear through and no doubt the remaining trees would be severely damaged. Strangers to the Daylesford district do not know the weather conditions prevailing during the winter months when gales from the South sweep over the countryside and strike Wombat Hill with terrific force.
>
> As regards the "aesthetic point of view", we desire to point out the opinion on garden design range from pure geometrical forms to ecology. We are sure that the early settlers showed good judgement in the selection of a site and good taste in the laying out of the gardens. Because of the historical associations we desire that the gardens, as far as reasonably possible, be left in the … [state?] in which the original designers set them out, and be kept as a living memorial to the founders of Daylesford.
>
> It was finally resolved [by the Wombat Hill Garden Development Committee] "that the cutting down

[3] The move to cut down the trees was allegedly pushed by local councillor Bill Ogden, who owned the sawmill behind the Gardens. [David Endacott, Daylesford Historical Society, pers. com., 13 January 2007]

of the trees be deferred unto such time when the dead trees have been removed, and the cleaning up completed and a plan for replanting and addition of new varieties has been decided".

[John E. Grant, Chairman, Wombat Hill Gardens Development Committee, Daylesford to the Mayor and Councillors, Daylesford, 7 November 1952; held Reserve file 4726]

29 November:

As President of the Daylesford Branch of the Country Women's Association, I wish to bring before your notice the following facts about Wombat Hill – our Public Park, which comes under your jurisdiction, see Reserve file 4726. Early in July of this year, the Borough Council decided to sell 60 of the trees in Wombat Hill to a Timber Mill. The trees were not dead or diseased, but were, on the whole, all very fine specimens of their various varieties. My Association protested very vigorously & many local residents also protested against this & the matter was deferred – we hoped for good. However it has come up again & the Council will decide on Monday Dec. 8th whether to sell 28 of the trees. Wombat Hill was planted by our Pioneers & contains a unique collection of very fine trees – Redwoods, Pines, Cedars, etc. & my Association asks you Sir to use your influence to save our trees from being sold for Revenue – at any rate until you have arranged for their inspection.

[J.M. Brooke, Pres., Daylesford Branch C.W.A., Wombat Park, Daylesford, to the Minister of Lands, Melbourne, 29 November 1952; held Reserve file 4726]

1 December:

I am forwarding to you a request and information relating to a move to destroy a number of trees in Wombat Hill gardens. The trees which were marked for cutting down were on the whole healthy & beautiful specimens of their kind & known all over Australia. … In this tourist resort it is recognised that the gardens in their present form is one of the main attractions in the district.

Some months ago the Daylesford Borough Council advertised for tenders for the removal of sixty trees from the Wombat Hill Gardens. The people of Daylesford were so shocked that a large & representative gathering of ratepayers visited the gardens & found that a considerable number of trees above the original sixty were marked for removal with a paint mark also. A meeting of protest was held in the Council Chambers where the ratepayers met the Council. It was then decided to invite Mr Jessop of the Melbourne Botanical Gardens to advise in the matter … [or] some other expert preferably someone with botanical experience be invited to help in the matter. …

With the Mayor in the Chair a body known as the Wombat Gardens Improvement Committee was formed, its objects being to promote interest in the gardens and to raise money for improvements, & to hold working bees to clean up the deplorable amount of noxious undergrowth which have been allowed to develop during the six or seven years past. Already a very large area has been cleaned up & a considerable amount of money raised by this committee. The work done has saved the Council a considerable sum of money.

A report on the trees was received … it said that 28 of the trees could come out [–] some because there were other specimens of that variety in the gardens & some because they were too close to other trees & others of bad shape etc. We thought the report too vague to adopt fully. …

… We were informed that the council intended cut down the trees referred to, fence off about two thirds of the gardens area and let it go for grazing. We think that this might be an illegal action and if so, considering these areas are under your supervision, we hope you will be able to intervene before next Monday and at least defer the destruction of these trees until a proper plan is designed to continue the area for the purpose it was granted for …

[John E. Grant, on behalf of the Daylesford Wombat Hill Gardens Committee, Hallow Bank, Harts Street, Daylesford, to the Hon. The Minister of Lands, Melbourne, 1 December 1952; held Reserve file 4726]

1 December:

> … no action should be taken to cut or remove any trees until further advice is received from this Department in view of the fact that the land is reserved as a site for Public Gardens and indications are that it is planted in the nature of an arboretum.
>
> [Secretary for Lands, Melbourne, to Town Clerk, Daylesford, 1 December 1952, held Reserve file 4726]

3 December: A letter from the Minister for Lands' Private Secretary to John Grant, Chair of the Daylesford Wombat Hill Gardens Committee, advised him that the Department was looking into the matter urgently and had called for reports on the proposal to remove trees from Wombat Hill. The Secretary for Lands had written to Daylesford Council advising it to halt all action until advice was received from the Department (see above) [in Reserve file 4726]

1953: **3 February**: A Department of Lands and Survey memo reported on the Wombat Hill Gardens:

> In this matter I made a close inspection … of about 60 trees …that had been marked for probable removal. With me were Inspector Wood (also a Councillor of the Borough), the Mayor and three other Councillors. The trees were of various kinds in different stages of maturity and varied greatly in their general condition. Some were apparently dying but from what cause I do not know, while others, according to the local Curator, were suffering badly from attack by Aphis. I have no hesitation in recommending that those in the first class be removed but I would like to see some effort made to save the others … I cannot see that cutting down the sick trees would completely or effectively protect the well ones from Aphis attack. Others again are damaged by storms and one struck by lightning. These are or can become a public danger and their removal would be justified.
>
> Possibly because of a favourable climate and soil the growth which could not possibly be anticipated by the planters in their very commendable work has led to some cramping. The worst offenders being the spreading cypress. I some cases heavy pruning may suffice but in other cases here again removal may be justified. Then again there are a couple of trees on the poor side that are a danger to traffic using the somewhat narrow steep and winding track to the look out tower. In the interests of public safety removal is desirable. The balance of the marked trees are generally well grown and a distinct asset to the park and consent to remove should not be given. They are valuable in the park and to a sawmiller but the first, to me, is far more paramount.
>
> In summing up I would recommend that no objection be raised to removal of some 17 trees … that the trees affected by Aphis be given some early treatment … that plantings be made in suitable sites … to compensate for the trees removed. These 17 trees have been indicated by a daub of red paint.
>
> [Memo, H.JH. Henkel, Land Officer, Bendigo, to the Under-Secretary, Lands Department, Melbourne, 3 February 1953; held Reserve file 4726]

c.1953?: Japanese Cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*) planted to commemorate Sir Edmund Hillary ascent of Mount Everest ['Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens' walking trail, c.1990s]

1955: 6 January: Letter from Daylesford Town Clerk to Secretary, Department of Lands and Survey regarding maintenance of Wombat Hill Gardens, noted that the Council at that time had a full time curator employed, and the annual cost of 'care and management' of the Gardens was up to £1200 per annum. The Council, it was revealed, was 'fast becoming financially embarrassed to maintain the area' and a request was made to the Department for an annual grant of £1200 to be made for that purpose [in Reserve file 4726]. No response is filed in the Reserve file (but see below).

1956: 8 October:

> The members of the Daylesford Branch of the Country Women's Association are deeply concerned about a recent decision of the Borough Council to allow the Public Gardens on Wombat Hill to revert to Parklands, and to appoint a part time caretaker in place of a full time gardener. … Daylesford is a tourist resort and we fell this is a retrograde step as the gardens are definitely an attraction to the town.
>
> [Emily A. Lees, President, Daylesford Branch, C.W.A., 'Hinckley', 31 Stanbridge Street, Daylesford, to the Minister of Lands, Melbourne, 8 October 1956; held Reserve file 4726]

10 October:

> From inquiries I have made I find that the Reserve is reserved under the Land Acts for public gardens and that the Council … is the Committee of Management. I am advised that the cost of maintenance of the gardens was £1200 per annum which is a rather large amount. Up to the present no approach has been made by the Council to have the terms of the reservation amended. In this matter your Branch's best course would therefore be to approach the Borough Council in an effort to have the Reserve maintained as a [sic] gardens rather than allow it to revert to parklands, although I am constrained to say that other Committees of management have been forced to take similar action because of financial stringency.
>
> [Minister of Lands to Miss Emily A. Lees, President, Daylesford Branch, C.W. Association, Daylesford, 10 October 1956; held Reserve file 4726]

'Alf Headland appointed as first part-time Curator of the Gardens. He commences cultivating begonia tubers found in the Gardens.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

1962: **1 November**: Re new water service basin in the Gardens:

> This Trust has received the approval of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to proceed with the construction of a new reservoir on the Wombat Creek and also the construction of a 750,000 gallons service basin in the Wombat Hill Gardens and I have been directed to seek your approval for a permanent reservation for water supply purposes of an area 5 chains by 4 chains from such Gardens Reserve for such purposes.
>
> The Council … offers no objection to the above reservation. Plan of the proposed site of the service basin in enclosed herewith. An early approval would be appreciated as it is expected to commence the construction of the service basin within the next two months.
>
> [S. Hauser, Secretary, Borough of Daylesford Waterworks Trust, Daylesford, to the Secretary, Department of Lands & Survey, Melbourne, 1 November 1962; held Reserve file 4726] see Documents 6 – 9 in Appendix Four

1963: 26 April: Variations in the Gardens, railway and road reservation boundaries in the area of the proposed new reservoir were noted in some detail (see Document 8 in Appendix Four) and appear to have delayed construction of the basin [Report (and plan) from District Surveyor, North Western Division to Surveyor General, 26 April 1963, in Reserve file 4726]

2 August: Secretary of the Daylesford Waterworks Trust indicated that a new survey of the area in question would be undertaken as soon as possible [letter from S. Hauser, Secretary, Waterworks Trust to the Secretary, Department of Lands and Survey, in Reserve file 4726]

1968: 28 May: Department of Lands and Survey informed Daylesford Waterworks Trust that reports on the proposed water supply had been obtained and a design previously put forward was considered most suitable. The Trust was invited to comment on the preferred design, as was shown on 'Basic Plan D/8.4.63' and indicate if it were prepared to pay for a survey of the area [letter from Secretary for Lands to the Secretary, Borough of Daylesford Waterworks Trust, in Reserve file 4726]

28 June: Daylesford Waterworks Trust indicated that the preferred design was acceptable and the Trust would pay for the survey of the area [letter from S. Hauser, Secretary, Waterworks Trust to the Secretary, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, in Reserve file 4726]

1969: Discussions were ongoing between the Daylesford Waterworks Trust, the Victorian Railways and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey regarding the purchase price of land needed for the water supply basin [letters dated 14 April, 12 August, 22 September and 6 October 1969, in Reserve file 4726]

1970s: A fire break was constructed around the bottom of the north side of the hill during this decade. It was formed by bulldozers [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 15 December 2006]. Alf Headland, former part time caretaker was residing in the Curator's residence when Robert Beard commenced his employment in 1978, and lived there for some 4 or 5 years until his death [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 15 December 2006].

New service basin under control of the Daylesford Waterworks Trust built in the north-east corner of the Gardens. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

1975: Daylesford Field and Game began its long involvement with the Fernery. At this time, the water flowed from the reservoir down the cascade, into the pool and then through the Fernery and away. No recirculation system was in place. The group undertook to clean out the badly leaking pond and replenish the collection of ferns. The group's involvement with the Fernery's maintenance has continued since this time [David Grant, Daylesford Field and Game, pers. comm., 10 April 2007]

1976: 'The Victorian Police apply for permission to install a radio mast in the gardens to improve their radio communications. This is now located on the western wall of the gardens cottage.' [Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 13]

1978: Robert Beard commenced work in the Gardens, initially for a 10 week period. He was employed to clear undergrowth, weeds and suckers in the Gardens. After the period of work was completed, he was employed in a full time capacity in the Gardens [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 10 April 2007].

1979: A tree surgeon's report was received by Council. This recommended the preparation of a plan for tree surgery, with an annual amount for such work to be referred to estimates [Whitehead, Chronology, p.10]

1980: **7 January:** The Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon applied to the Tourist Fund for financial assistance to construct a picnic shelter in the Gardens. The estimated cost of the works was $3,500 and the applicable grant was $1750. The Director of the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism raised this with the Department of Crown Lands and Survey as he was concerned that there may have been an objection to the shelter being constructed [letter from the Director, Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism to Department of Crown Lands and Survey, in Reserve file 4726]

3 March: A handwritten report by a Land Management Officer from the Department of Crown Lands and Survey advised the Department that the shelter had already been built, its design was not in keeping with the nineteenth century character of the Gardens, and its split log cladding did not allow

picnickers to see the view when seated in the shelter. The report recommended the following:

- That the Department express concern at the construction of this project prior to inspection by the Department
- That the split pine cladding be removed to improve the shelter's appearance and permit appreciation of the view from within and
- That if cladding is necessary it should be rough sawn treated pine low enough to permit an outlook for users

[Report by I.R. Brown, LMO, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, 3 March 1980, Reserve file 4726]

12 March: In its official letter to the Daylesford and Glenlyon Council on the matter of the picnic shelter, the Department requested that in future the Council 'should not proceed with or authorize any new developments or uses on Crown lands under its day to day managerial control unless it has first discussed such proposals with and has obtained the consent of the Department. This should ensure that all works undertaken in future will be in keeping with the existing amenity of such lands.' Handwritten notations on the bottom of a Department copy of the letter explained that it had been 'Resolved not to press matter in view of relations established with Shire Engineer over Hepburn Springs'. [letter from Secretary for Lands to Shire Secretary, Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon, in Reserve file 4726]

1981: The Council received a letter from the Premier of Victoria, stating that the Gardens had been considered among the top 90 historic gardens in the state. This was established using a survey undertaken by the National Trust in conjunction with the Gardens State Committee.' [Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 13]

22 –23 June: Trees in the Gardens suffered severely from high winds and storm damage, and on 22 and 23 June nine trees were uprooted [letter from B. A. Bellingham, Shire Engineer to M.T. Reynolds, M.L.C. for Gisborne, 15 October 1981, in Reserve file 4726]

1982: May: To celebrate the 150th (Sesquicentenary) anniversary of the founding of Victoria in 1984-85, a Gardens and Environment Committee was set up as one of a number of committees charged with organizing programmes that would be 'a lasting memorial to this celebration'. One such programme was the rejuvenation of 'some of the country botanic gardens that were established in the early days of the colony' through small financial grants (to a value of $10,000) and expert assistance with tree identification. Councils were invited to submit a proposal for rejuvenation works for their botanic gardens [letter to C. K. Beamish, Town Clerk, Bendigo City Council, from R.C. Hodges, Chairman of the Botanic Gardens Rejuvenation Sub-Committee, in Bendigo City Council File 6.4 Vol. 3, April 1981–Series 2 # 23]

c. 1983: Trewhella pavilion, demolished' [Whitehead, 1997, p. 10]

1 February: The National Trust of Australia (Victoria) received a request from Brenden Stevenson, a 3rd year student at the Department of Applied Biology and Environmental Science, Ballarat College of Advanced Education, for information regarding the history of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. As work experience in his course, he had been allocated four weeks in which to produce a draft management plan for the Gardens[4]. The Shire Engineer, Brian Bellingham was to assist him [letter from Brenden Stevenson to Margaret Barrett, National Trust of Australia (Vic.), 1 February 1983, in National Trust file G 13087]

7 February: In response to the request, the National Trust replied that the Trust had very little information on the Gardens, leading to Peter Watts, in his Historic Gardens Study, concluding that

[4] Given the very detailed and comprehensive report produced, this was a remarkable achievement

little was known of the Gardens' early design. The Trust forwarded a small amount of information to Brenden in an effort to assist his work [letter from Rosemary Black, Conservation Project Officer, National Trust (Vic.) to Brenden Stevenson, 7 February, in National Trust file G 13087]

May: A comprehensive Management Plan for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens (including a history of the site) was prepared by Brenden Stevenson [a full, bound copy is held by the Daylesford and District Historical Society]

The Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon received assistance from Victoria's Sesquicentenary funding to rejuvenate the Gardens. This included assistance for identification and maintenance of existing trees, and for replanting of original tree species which no longer existed in the Gardens. The gift was conditional on the Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon matching the $1500 allocated by the Botanic Gardens Rejuvenation Sub-Committee. [Whitehead, 1997, p. 10] As part of the rejuvenation of Victoria's regional botanic gardens, a major part of the available funding was directed to plant identification of tree stock, labelling and tree surgery (see **1982** entry)

November: John Hawker, Project Officer [?] for the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, and working on behalf of the Botanic Gardens Rejuvenation Sub-Committee, surveyed and plotted some 581 trees and shrubs in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens [Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens Daylesford Survey 1983, in file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

c. 1984: Undated, handwritten report on Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by John Hawker noted the following:

- The very overgrown nature of the Gardens required complete removal of most of the undergrowth (periwinkle, ivy etc.)
- Recommendation that access to vehicles be restricted to the tower and parking area
- Suggestion of levelling the 'bank' to facilitate future maintenance and cost effectiveness
- Recommendation of water reticulation, as a number of trees required additional watering
- Recommendation upgrading of walking paths and removal of barbeques
- The residence and reservoir needed to be screened using plantings
- Presence of weeds such as blackberry and cape broom
- Necessity to provide signs and maps in Gardens
  [in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

1984: 'After a complete survey of the trees is conducted it should be possible to determine those trees on the plan that existed and those that were to be planted according to the plan and those species planted later.' [*Daylesford Advocate*, 30 August 1984; from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 5] Original band rotunda, which had been relocated to the Mineral Springs Reserve, was reported to have been demolished [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

1985: **12 June**: A programme was developed for the tree surgery component of the Gardens rejuvenation project. Following an inspection of the trees in the Gardens by John Hawker, the Botanic Gardens Rejuvenation Sub-Committee made $1692 available for tree surgery. However, it was recognised that this amount would be insufficient to carry out the necessary works, which, in the case of the Royal Oak and blue gums, were urgent. Thus it was recommended by the Rejuvenation Committee that an amount of $3000 per annum (noted as a conservative estimate) be put aside by the Council on an ongoing basis [letter by Ron Hodges, Chair, Rejuvenation of Provincial Botanic Gardens Sub-Committee to K.J. Tori, Acting Shire Secretary, Daylesford, [in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

13: August: Melbourne City Council made available 13 trees to the Gardens as part of the Sesquicentenary celebrations. These comprised flowering trees (*Prunus*, *Magnolia*, *Camellia* and *Photinia* species), conifers (*Thuja* and *Taxus* species) and maples. The Council, however, were not

able to supply English oaks to extend the oak avenue, and alternative suppliers were suggested. It is not known if the trees listed as available were collected or planted in the Gardens [letter from John Hawker, Project Officer, Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands to Robert Beard, 13 August 1985, reproduced in Appendix 6 in Orr-Young 1997]

c. 1985: Another undated, handwritten report on Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by John Hawker noted that over the past 5 years, and especially the past 12 months, extensive rejuvenation had been undertaken in the Gardens. This he ascribed to the work of caretaker Robert Beard, assisted by 6 previously unemployed people. Hawker noted that one of the six had a degree in forestry and another had been previously employed at the historic property 'Como' in Melbourne. The report, which repeated some of the recommendations of the earlier one (see **c.1984** entry), also recommended the need for

- security fencing around Gardens
- continuation of hawthorn hedge on eastern boundary (Frazer Street)
- planting to screen north-eastern water basin, surrounding houses and central water basin
- redevelopment of access from railway area
- placement of signs and information and entrances
- improved seating in the kiosk and planting of surrounds
- improved disabled access and amenities
- upgrading of toilets
- planting appropriate tree specimens where indicated on Sangster's 1884 plan
- identification of existing camellia cultivars by National Herbarium
- increased community involvement

His report also noted that a minimum of three staff were required in the Gardens, with a doubling of this number when and if display planting, redevelopment and replanting were to be undertaken [in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

c.1986: Donation of trees (possibly in August) from Mary Borella, including *Picea brewerana*, *Davidia involucrata*, *Taxidium distichum* and *Tilia petiolaris*. [Barry Files, DNRE South West Area – Daylesford Office, to Jill Orr-Young, 3 November 1995; held Reserve file 4726]

1987: **3 September:** Subdivision of the Convent land adjoining the Gardens by the Roman Catholic Church Trust Corporation generated a survey of the area. The survey showed that part of the Convent complex encroached on the Gardens reserve, leading to a prolonged discussion regarding options to remedy this situation. While excision of the .13 hectares of affected land was initially recommended by the Planning Officer within the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, the fact that such excision would require and Act of Parliament to achieve, and an in-principle position to avoid any reduction in such Crown land, led to a decision to allow the land to be leased on an annual basis [in Reserve file 4726] (see **1990** entry)

December: The old Begonia House was pulled down to make way for a new glass house [*Central Victorian News*, 17 February 1988, copy held in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford] Historical Society]

1988: 17 February: A new glasshouse, especially designed for tuberous begonias, was planned as a Bicentennial project, 'however after demolition of the old building, and much to council's embarrassment, it was found that there were insufficient funds to construct the new glass house …' [*Central Victorian News*, 17 February 1988, copy held in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford Historical Society

16 March: 100 trees were collected from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne by the 'Curator' Robert Beard for planting in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens [letter from John Hawker, Project Officer, Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, to Robert Beard, 2 May 1988, in [in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne] (see Document 11 in Appendix Four for the full listing)

21 April: The Council decided to name the completed new glasshouse or Begonia House the 'Alf Headland Conservatory' after the curator who had prepared the famous begonia display for many years [*Ballarat Courier*, 21 April 1988, copy in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford Historical Society]

1989: 2 April: Buildings associated with the Convent which encroached onto the Gardens reserve were removed, except for a galvanized shed on the southern boundary of the encroachment [memo from Alec Bain, Geelong, to Jim B.[Blain?], Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, Daylesford, 3 April 1989, in Reserve file 4726]

8 November: The occupiers of the curator's residence applied to the Council (who then referred the matter to the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands) for permission to build a tea-room onto the residence, to supplement the functioning of an existing kiosk, which had become inadequate for the purpose. The applicants proposed to construct the building themselves, using material supplied by Council. As a result, Council wished to either 'lease or enter [sic] a licence with the Applicants' [letter from Heinz & Gordon, Barristers and Solicitors, on behalf of the Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon, to Director, Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, 8 November 1989, in Reserve file 4726]

28 December: A planning officer reported on his inspection of the site and found that the residence was occupied by a resident caretaker, whose presence in the Gardens was required to reduce vandalism and provide security. It was also his responsibility to close the main gates at night. The planning officer considered that 'The management of the reserve is enhanced by the presence of a resident caretaker'. He noted that the residence and existing kiosk were of brick construction with a tiled roof, and that the main constraint was that the propose tea room would need to architecturally complement the existing residence and adjoining kiosk. He found that the proposal was 'not inconsistent with the purpose of the reserve' and recommended 'approval in principle for the issue of a licence to conduct a tea-rooms in the reserve, subject to approval of the design of the tea-rooms by this Department'. [Report by James A. Blain, Planning Officer (Recreation), Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, in Reserve file 4726]

1990: 22 May: 18 trees collected [from Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne as excess stock] for planting in 'Daylesford Botanic Gardens' [typed note signed by John Hawker, Project Officer, Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, 22 May 1990, in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne] (see Document 12 in Appendix Four. Handwritten notation on a copy of this list included in Appendix 6 of the 1997 Orr-Young report indicates that 8 were planted)

13 June: The Department had no objection to the Council, as Committee of Management, offering a licence for up to three years for the 'Tea Room Complex' [letter from Heinz & Gordon, Barristers and Solicitors, on behalf of the Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon, to the regional manager, 13 June 1990, in Reserve file 4726]

5 to 26 July: As part of a Land Classification Review conducted by the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, two separate parcels of land offering pedestrian access to the Gardens were examined – the Daly Street and Hill Street entrances. A survey was recommended for the Daly Street parcel, as buildings encroached onto the land. A recommendation was made that the reservation status of the parcels should remain as originally classified (i.e. Public Land),

with the proviso that building encroachments from a neighbouring residence should be screened and / or the land leased under a Section 138 licence [Divisional Surveyor's Report by Alan J. Middleton, Senior Surveyor, Ballarat to D. O'Connor, Regional Land Officer, Geelong, Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, 26 July 1990, in Reserve file 4726]

31 October: Council was advised to legalise the occupation of the section of Gardens land originally encroached upon by the Convent (see **1987** entry) by offering a licence for either a 5 metre or 10 metre wide strip of land to the current occupier of the land [letter from Regional Manager, Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, to the Shire Secretary, Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon, in Reserve file 4726]

c. 1990s: The lawn area between the Rotunda and Alf Headland Conservatory was rotary hoed, and during this process, the outlines of earlier garden beds became discernible. Around this time, the straight summit path was in poor very condition and Rob Beard removed it and replaced it with the present curved path with circular sections [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 10 April 2007]

1991: **9 March**: 'Before the retirement of Alf Headland, the volunteer gardener who began displaying the begonias at the gardens, Greg Rae used to sit and watch Alf's ways with the flowers, and now Greg finds himself in charge of the display.' [untitled newsclipping, dated 6 March1991, held in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford Historical Society]

15 April: Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens noted as the scene of many civic celebrations over many decades [*Ballarat Courier*, 15 April 1991, held in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford Historical Society]

c.1992: Walking trail produced identifying key sites of interest within the Gardens

1993: **15 October**: Pioneers' Memorial Tower nominated for classification by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) by Clinton Krause, Heritage Advisor for the Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon [National Trust file G 13087]

New rotunda erected on site of original structure [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 11]

1995: October: 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Daylesford Conservation and Development Plan' by Jill Orr-Young, completed as draft report for the Shire of Hepburn. This report was Commissioned by the former Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon and supported by the National Estate Grants programme and supervised by a Steering Committee [Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Daylesford Conservation and Development Plan, Jill Orr-Young, revised 1997, p.1]

1996: 24 July: 'Statewide Mobile Radio Site Plans' prepared by Telstra in July 1995 indicated a possible site for a tower on the western side of the Curator's Residence. G. Halson, for the Crown Lands and Assets section of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment noted that DNRE had not issued licences for these sites as Telstra believed it could 'obtain a legal tenure from the relevant site manager by way of sub-lease, sub-licence etc.' [memo from G. Halson, State Operations, Crown Lands and Assets to Crown Lands and Assets, Ballarat, in Reserve file 4726]. Site licence agreements for the sites were drawn up on the 20 June 1996, but not issued for Wombat Hill until August of the following year, after amendments requested by DNRE had been included [see letter and attached licence agreement from Norton Smith and Co. to Carmel Collins, Crown Lands and Assets, DNRE, 29 August 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

1997: 14 June: The Association of Friends of Botanic Gardens (Victoria) provided support to the Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens in its concern over the proposal by Optus to erect a mobile phone tower on Wombat Hill:

> The Committee [of the Association] shares the deep concern of your Friends at the possibility of the erection of a tower in the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by Optus for the purpose of mobile telephone transmissions or, indeed, by any other organisation for any purpose whatsoever. The Committee regards the Gardens as one of the finest provincial botanic gardens in Victoria, on a site that is unique. …
>
> We cannot overemphasis the importance of maintaining the integrity of the Gardens, which were created so long ago to provide a place of beauty and tranquillity for the residents of Daylesford and surrounding areas, and which should be passed on unimpaired to future generations. We also note that in 1983 the Garden State Victoria Committee and the National Trust considered Wombat Hill to be of State importance and a significant part of the State's heritage, a view we strongly support.'
>
> [letter from Yvonne Mills, President of the Association of Friends of Botanic Gardens (Victoria) Inc. to David Smith, President of the Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, 14 June 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

Writing to the Minister for Conservation and Land Management, Marie Tehan, the Association urged Ms Tehan to take the matter up with Senator Robert Hill, then the Australian Commonwealth Minister for the Environment [Yvonne Mills, President of the Association of Friends of Botanic Gardens (Victoria) Inc. to Hon. Marie Tehan, Minister for Conservation and Land Management, 14 June 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

2 July: The Department of Natural Resources and Environment responded on behalf of Marie Tehan, indicating that discussions with both the C.E.O. and the Mayor of the Shire of Hepburn suggested that there was no proposal to place a tower on Wombat Hill, although Optus had a general interest in establishing a mobile tower in the general Daylesford area. As a result, a consultative group had been recently formed by the Shire to 'rationally evaluate all potential tower sites in the area' [letter from Roger Macaulay, Manager, Conservation and Land Management–South West, DNRE to Yvonne Mills, President of the Association of Friends of Botanic Gardens (Victoria), 2 July 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

4 July: A list of cost estimates for a capital works programme for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was drawn up. This was to cover the period 1997 to 2003, and was derived in part from a 1983 Draft Management Plan for the Gardens, and in the main, from the more recently completed Draft Conservation and Development Plan by Jill Orr-Young in 1995 (and revised in 1997). The works identified included the following:

- Preparation of a Management Plan for the Gardens
- Provision of directional signage
- Establishment of a Tree and Plant Survey Database which is computer-based
- Provision of modern labelling for trees and plants
- Restoration of the Fern Gully and Rustic Waterfall
- Adoption of the Tuberous Begonia Display as official policy, including construction of a glasshouse to support the 'growing on' of plants to flowering stage
- Maintenance and repair of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower
- Relocation of the Maintenance Depot and re-development of its site

(see Document 14 in Appendix Four for full description of works)

[Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Capital Works Programs Estimates – 1997 to 2003, 2 pages, faxed with cover sheet to Gavin Cerini, DRNE by John Traill, Shire of Hepburn, 4 July 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

August: Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens (as Daylesford Botanic Gardens, Wombat Hill), was assessed by National Trust Conservation Project Officer Richard Aitken, as being of State significance [Classification Report, Richard Aitken, 1997, in National Trust file G 13087]

29 August: A revised site licence was prepared for Telstra's Statewide Mobile Radio site on Wombat Hill. The licence was for three years at a cost to Telstra of $1000 per annum. Noted in the licence agreement was the use of an existing 10 metre NALLY tower [letter and attached licence agreement from Norton Smith and Co. to Carmel Collins, Crown Lands and Assets, DNRE, 29 August 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

5 September: I. C. Matheson noted as having a monthly tenancy in the Curator's residence for the year. Weekly rent listed as $35.00 [Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Crown Land Public Use Reserves Appraisal and Report for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Gavin E. Cerini, Reporting Officer, South – west Region, Ballarat, in Reserve file 4726]

October: 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Daylesford Conservation and Development Plan' by Jill Orr-Young, completed as revised report for the Shire of Hepburn. The revised document, under direction of Commissioners appointed to manage a newly amalgamated Council, took a strategic approach to the conservation and development of the Gardens, and set out a Strategic Opportunities Plan [Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Daylesford Conservation and Development Plan, Jill Orr-Young, 1995, revised 1997, p.1] Also see **4 July** entry for details

31 October: Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens (as Daylesford Botanic Gardens) listed on the Register of the National Estate

1 December: Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens (as Daylesford Botanic Gardens, Wombat Hill) was classified by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) [Classification Report, Richard Aitken, 1997, in National Trust file G 13087]

1998: 21 April: Planning permit applications for the roofing of both the Wombat Hill Low Level Service Basin and Creswick Service Basin, together with locality plans and roofing details, were sent to Hepburn Shire Council by the firm Fisher Stewart [Reserve file 4726]

22 and 26 May: two letters from the Department of Natural Resources and Environment agreeing to the proposed roofing of the low level service basin in the Gardens were sent to Council. The latter indicated the proposal had received attention and comment from the Department and Heritage Victoria: 'The proposal appears to minimise any adverse impacts to the heritage qualities of the Gardens. The attention of the proponents to the previous comments by ourselves and Heritage Victoria is appreciated.' [letters from Manager, Crown Lands and Assets, Land Victoria, 22 May 1998, and from Manager, Historic Places section, 26 May 1998 (– both sections of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment) to the Town Planning Officer, Hepburn Shire Council, in Reserve file 4726]

1999: 14 September: The nomination of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register by the Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was acknowledged by Ray Tonkin, Executive Director of Heritage Victoria in a letter to I. Nelson, Manager, Historic Places, Department of Natural Resources and Environment [in Reserve file 4726]

2002–04: Central Highland Water, on whose land the Tower was constructed, commissioned Gutteridge, Haskins and Davey (GHD) to provide remedial engineering services for the Pioneers' Memorial Tower. After inspections and tests, it was recommended that work be carried out to restore structural capacity and safety to various tower components, to maintain the Tower's structural condition and minimize future structural deterioration, and to improve the Tower's aesthetics, in that order [in Daylesford Lookout Tower Remediation Report, 2002 by Gutteridge, Huskins and Davey]

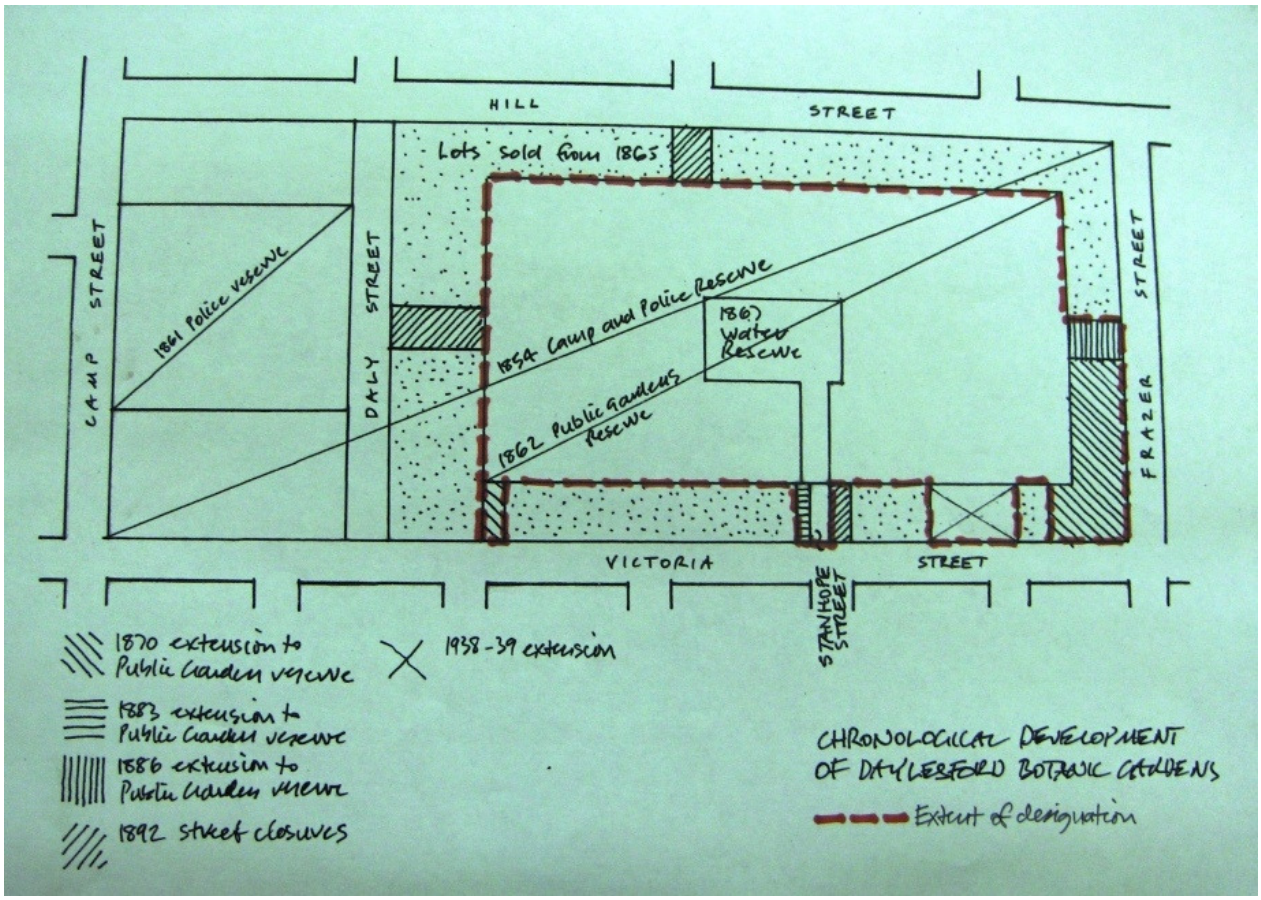
2006: **October:** Conservation Management Plan for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens commissioned by Shire of Hepburn

2.2 Curators of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens

The following information has been collated from information contained in 2.1 Chronology and from information in the Orr-Young report of 1997. The title under which each person carried out his duties is based on references in newspapers and Council minutes.

DATE	NAME	TITLE
1869–1884	Michael Kennedy	gardener and curator
1884–c 6 February 1900	W. Gascoigne	curator
19 February 1900–18 August 1902	Robert Bousie	
18 August 1902 – 4 August 1905	Mr Allan	gardener
18 August 1905 –1937	Mr Cooper	
1937– 1952	William Greville	curator
1956 –?	Alf Headland	part-time caretaker
1978 – present	Robert Beard	gardener, later Superintendent Parks and Gardens

2.3 Sequential development of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens



Plan showing sequential development of the Gardens, by Richard Aitken, National Trust classification report for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, 1997

1862 to 1864:Twenty three acres of the fifty acre 1854 Camp and Police Reserve temporarily reserved for a Public [Botanic] Garden. Initial planting of oaks to celebrate royal wedding. Gardens fenced and cleared of many indigenous trees, stumps and thistles

1867: Central section of Gardens reservation of over one acre excised and temporarily reserved for Victorian Water Supply purposes (Service Reservoir and Pipe Track)

1869 to 1880: Paths formed, trees planted and carriage drive constructed to summit. Circular brick day basin constructed on summit for water supply purposes. Additional strip of land along Frazer Street and Victoria Street added to Gardens reservation

1880 to 1883: Residence purchased for Curator and moved close to current location. Land excised from Gardens reservation for railway station and street, and small strips of land either side of main entrance in Victoria Street added to Gardens reservation

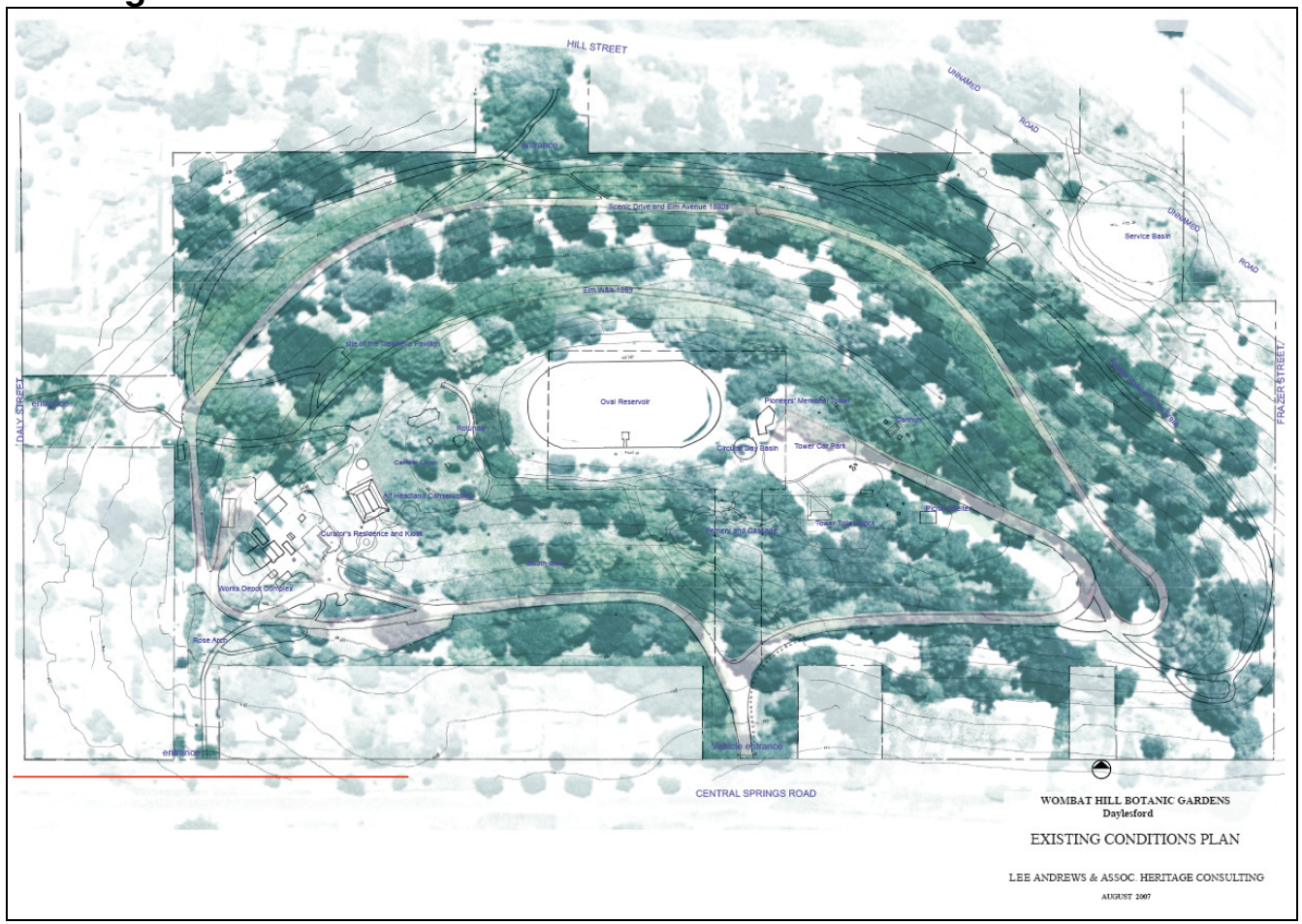
1884 to 1948: Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens redesigned by William Sangster. Features of the design implemented by Sangster included an open-air fernery (later roofed with slats) with cascade and pool, decorative beds including parterres of flowers and a rosary, a second lower carriage drive and increased and improved tree planting. Second, larger storage reservoir built on summit. Bandstand (rotunda) erected for band recitals, tuberous begonia display initiated, later abandoned and then recommenced, area of Gardens reservation increased along Victoria Street, plant labelling commenced, horticultural display extended by addition of dahlia, cacti and succulent collections, shade house complex built to house rhododendrons, and later removed, Trewhella Pavilion, Pioneers' Memorial Tower and new glasshouse constructed, cannon and artillery added to Gardens

1948 to 1978: 1881 Curator's residence removed and new residence built on similar location, some tree removal undertaken, reduction in caretaker's hours of duty, Gardens become overgrown, garden beds lost, planting simplified, tuberous begonia display recommenced, rotunda relocated to Mineral Springs Reserve (possibly earlier), fernery falls into disrepair, fire break constructed as a broad path around northern base of Gardens, lower service basin constructed

1978 to 1995: Clearing of weeds and undergrowth by new full time caretaker, Fernery renovated, plantings improved and water system installed, Curator's Residence leased, and an adjoining kiosk and terrace added, plant survey carried out, new glasshouse built for tuberous begonia display, surrounding hard landscaping constructed, summit path alignment altered, Shire works depot relocated to Gardens, Trewhella Pavilion removed, new picnic shelter constructed, new (kit) rotunda erected,

1995 to 2007: Oval Reservoir and Lower Service Basin roofed, renovations to Pioneers' Memorial Tower undertaken, new toilet block constructed

Existing Conditions Plan 2007



3.0 Physical survey and analysis

Introduction
The physical survey and analysis of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens has been informed by detailed research, on-site visits and a comprehensive tree survey undertaken by experienced regional arborist John Beetham. Tree identification carried out by John Hawker in 1984, up-dated and extended by the Jill Orr-Young team in 1995–97, has also been incorporated into this section of the study.

Method
A number of individual garden or landscape elements have been isolated for examination.
Each garden element contains a **description, current condition, history, analysis and ranking of cultural significance.**

A **brief description and indication of current condition** is given for each element. Assessment of condition is based on visual assessment only (except where otherwise indicated).

To detail the **history** of each landscape element in the Gardens, all entries relevant to that element in Section 2.1 Chronology will be reproduced under the relevant heading in the final report. For the purposes of this draft, the reader is directed to the general history in 2.1.

An **analysis** of each element helps determine the cultural significance (if any) of that element and to what extent the element contributes to the cultural significance of the Gardens as a whole.

Each element is **ranked to indicate its cultural significance**. This greatly assists future decisions regarding works.

The following categories have been used to rank individual elements or components of the Gardens:
- primary cultural significance
- contributory cultural significance
- no appreciable cultural significance
- intrusive
- alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

Primary significance means that the landscape component or element in question contributes in a fundamental way to the understanding of the overall significance of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. It may also be of individual significance in its own right, and should be essentially intact.
Contributory significance is assigned to a landscape component which is of a secondary nature in understanding the overall significance of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. It may also mean that the component has been altered so that contributes in only a diminished way to the overall significance of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens property. Such components are usually not significant in their own right.
No appreciable significance means that the landscape component element does not contribute in any way to the overall significance of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. It will also not have any significance in its own right.
Intrusive applies to components which downgrade the cultural significance of a component area or of the site as a whole. This intrusive impact is clearly distinguished from the previous category which denotes a more neutral category (neither intrusive nor culturally significant).
Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance is used to rank components which have undergone either major change or removal from Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, and this action has jeopardised the cultural significance of the property. Such components have a similar effect to items which are intrusive, however the distinction between the two categories is that items ranked as 'Intrusive'

are still extant, whilst items in the 'Jeopardised' category are no longer present (in any appreciable form), and it is their ***loss*** which has jeopardised cultural significance.

The rankings are based on the analysis contained in this report and are the opinion of the authors.

A summary of the elements and their ranking of cultural significance is included at the end of this section (3.12)

Plant names
Throughout the report botanical names have been italicised and common names capitalised. Spelling or nomenclature of plant names, when used in direct quotes from other sources, has been reproduced as found. However, corrected spelling or nomenclature has been inserted in square brackets after the original name (where known) to assist the reader's understanding.

Nomenclature for the plants is based on the following references:
Plants listed in nursery catalogues in Victoria 1855—1889 by Margaret Brookes and Richard Barley, for the Ornamental Plant Collections Association Inc., 1992
Horticultural flora of south-eastern Australia Volume 1: Ferns, conifers and their allies, by Roger Spencer, University of New South Wales Press Ltd., Sydney, 1995
The Royal Horticultural Society A—Z Encyclopaedia of Garden Plants, Christopher Bricknell (editor-in-chief), Covent Garden Books, London, 1999

3.1 Overall layout and boundaries

Description and current condition
(see Existing Conditions Plan)

The Gardens, situated at the top of Wombat Hill in the northeast corner of the township of Daylesford, covers approximately 10.4 acres. This includes a reserve for the town's water supply.

The street boundaries of the Gardens are formed by Daly Street, Hill Street, Fraser Street and Central Springs Road; however, a number of private residences back onto the Gardens, and thus their fences form part of the Gardens' boundary. In Daly Street, the Police Paddock, containing the Neighbourhood House, old Police Station and current Police Station, forms part of the boundary. At Frazer Street the Gardens is bounded by the road. The Hill Street Pump Station and small reservoir form the boundary at the north-east corner of Hill Street. Many of the hawthorn hedges remain intact along the boundary, and a section of low chain-link fence forms part of the boundary along Hill Street.

The layout of the Gardens is not immediately apparent due to the topography of the site. The Gardens can be broken into five distinct areas: the central lawn area, the works depot facility, the Fernery, the Pioneers' Memorial Tower area and the informal arboretum grounds.

(1) On the southwest side there is a central lawn with display garden beds and a conservatory which houses the annual display of begonias.
(2) The works depot area consists of the Caretaker's house, the kiosk, large sheds, glasshouses and two open nurseries.
(3) The Pioneers' Memorial Tower area offers both a place to climb the tower for a view of the surrounding countryside and as a place to picnic on the northeast side of the Gardens.
(4) A Fernery with cascade (not currently operational) is located on the southern flank of the hill. A gravel path meanders through this copse and leads back onto the road or into the formal garden area from the Pioneers' Memorial Tower.

(5) Wombat Hill presents as an informal arboretum with its many species of mature trees, through which a series of paths wind their way, allowing panoramic views and walks through avenues of elms.

The boundaries and layout are in good condition, but some attention is required to improve boundary definition and clarify the relationship between the Gardens' various areas of interest.

History

See **2.3 Sequential development pof Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens**

Analysis

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens has its genesis in 1854 with the reservation of Wombat Hill as a site for the Government Camp and Police Reserve. This 50 acre site was reduced in 1861 with the survey of a new and far smaller police reserve at the western end of the old reserve. This created the alignment of Daly Street and left a large reserve for the new public gardens, which were reserved in 1862. On several early plans the dotted line of villa lots surrounding the Gardens is shown: these lots were progressively sold by the Crown from the mid-1860s although gaps were left contiguous with the Gardens to allow for points of entry on each side of the steeply sloping site. The water reserve (including the associated strip of land for access) was set aside in 1867 and the Gardens extended in 1870 by the addition of several unsold building blocks (a small addition at the main entry was also made in 1883). A triangular fillet was sliced off the north-east corner in 1885 as a railway reserve to serve the newly-constructed branch line. The final alteration to the Gardens' boundary occurred in the late 1930s with the addition of a small parcel of land in the south-eastern corner of the site (see 2.3 for sequential development plan) [National Trust file G13087]. The boundaries of the Gardens have remained unaltered since this time.

Division of the substantial and steep site into formal and naturalistic areas occurred early in the Gardens' history. Neat garden beds and closely cut lawns centred around built features, such as the Curator's Residence, Conservatory, Rotunda and Reservoirs on the summit, while the conifer 'forest' clothed the hill's lower flanks and the Fernery nestled into the southern side of hill just below the summit. While some of the built fabric has been renewed, the location of the new constructions has remained virtually unaltered. The layout thus dates back to the 1880s, with the addition of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower in 1938, Lower Service Basin c.1970 and the additional shedding associated with the Works Depot in the 1980 / 90s.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance

Existing boundaries

Existing layout which has created a distinctive landscape character based on a clear contrast between the arboretum grounds and highly manicured central zone

3.2 Fencing and gates

Description and current condition

(see Existing Conditions Plan)

The Gardens can be accessed by three pedestrian gateways – in Hill Street, Daly Street and Central Springs Road – and by a separate vehicular entrance also in Central Springs Road. The latter has lockable gates of simple design constructed in wrought iron painted dark brown. Gate posts are of green painted timber. All pedestrian entrances have clear signage showing the layout and a brief history of the Gardens. Each has a picket fence, with steps or a path leading into the Gardens.

Fencing along the boundary is minimal, with boundaries delineated with a mixture of private residence fences, some of which have gates leading into the Gardens, sections of remnant hawthorn hedging and, along Fraser Street, with trees. There is also a section of low chain-link fence near the north-east corner of Hill Street.

A remnant section of timber picket fencing has been discovered on the southern boundary of the Gardens near the Frazer Street intersection (see below)

Remnant fencing showing timber pickets, timber posts and metal strip (possibly similar to 'iron hooping' referred to in History 1906

Cyclone fencing has been used around the perimeter of both reservoirs and the smaller water basin.

- Hawthorn hedges vary in their condition, with some in need of pruning
- The cyclone fencing around the reservoirs is in very good condition
- Picket fences are in very good condition
- The gate at the vehicular entrance is in reasonable condition
- The gate posts are in very good condition
- The section of low chain-link fence near the north-east corner of Hill Street is in poor condition

History

1861: 'I am directed by the Municipal Council of Daylesford to suggest to you the propriety of laying off a street between the Camp reserve and the Botanical Gardens, as a continuation of Orford Street to Hill Street.' [Ambrose Johnson, Town Survey Office, Daylesford, to the District Surveyor, Castlemaine, 18 January 1861, Reserve file 4726]
This, the Police Department pointed out, would mean the relocation of the Police Stable, Lock-up and Kitchens[? illeg].' [corres., 8 February 1861, Reserve file 4726]

'… the Council is prepared at its own expense to remove the Police Buildings referred to, and to fence both sides of the extension of Orford Street; on the condition that the remainder of the Police Reserve already applied for be vested in the Council as a Botanical Gardens, together with the fence at present surrounding it …' [Town Clerk, Daylesford, to the Deputy Surveyor General, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, 14 March 1861, Reserve file 4726] (see Document 3 in Appendix Four)

The above letter generated a memo at the Department of Crown Lands and Survey, written in three different hands, as follows:

14/3/61
From Council Daylesford
Town Clerk states that the Council is prepared to remove the Police Buildings & to fence both sides of the extension of Orford St on the condition that the [excision?] of the Reserve be vested in the Council as a Botanical Garden.

Submitted for the consideration of the Commissioner of Mines; – the land in question having been

allowed to be mined on, subject to certain restrictions (see cor. in Mining Dept), it would I think be premature to accede to this application at present (18/3/61)

There can be no objection to comply with the wishes of the Council after the ground is no longer req'd for mining purposes …[illeg. part crossed out] 'portion of the ground in question in now being worked by miners' check Miners shall have [finished?] the [?] is whenever required for mine purposes

Apparently, after the memo had been circulated and commented upon as noted above, the title of the memo 'Botanical Garden Daylesford' was altered and 'Botanical' was crossed out and replaced with the term 'Public' (see Document 4 in Appendix Four)

1864: **11 April**: Borough Council applied to the government for '£268 10s 0d for fencing in the Botanic Garden reserve Daylesford and also for the sum of £200 for improvements [VPRS 44P/unit 778/items 64/J3250, 64/I7393 and 65/L13811, from Aitken, 1997]

1869: **25 June**:

Sir,
I have the honour by direction of the Borough Council to make respectful application that you will cause allotments 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and also allotment 56 of Section XXXVII Daylesford to be gazetted as additions to the reserve for Public Gardens in this Borough.

The Public Gardens of Daylesford are situated upon a very high eminence – Wombat Hill, and are in consequence very difficult of approach – if not inaccessible to vehicles. These allotments are now sought with the view of enabling the Council to overcome this difficulty as much as possible.

Allotment 56, at present unoccupied is required as an additional entrance. The Council contemplate the formation of a carriage way, along the brow of the Hill through the other allotments – applied for – two only of which are in occupation – in order that an approach may be made to the gate in Frazer Street, which would thus be rendered available.

The Council would respectfully remind you that these allotments with others around the Gardens formed portion of original reserve which has also been curtailed by the reservation of a large block in the centre for Water Supply purposes. Under these circumstances the Council do not anticipate that any objection will be felt to what is now asked.

[Town Clerk, Daylesford to the President of Lands & Survey, 25 June 1869; Reserve file 4726]

30 June: A letter to the editor of the local paper complained 'I am credibly informed that some of the gentlemen forming the Botanical Gardens Committee accuse me of leaving the gates of the reserve open. I unhesitatingly state I never either accidentally or willingly, left the gates open …' . His case was vigorously supported by the editor, noting that due to a 'malicious' threat by an unspecified person that he would let his goats loose in the Gardens, someone was watching the gates to ensure this did not happen [*Daylesford Mercury and Express*, Correspondence signed W. H. Thomas, 30 June 1869, p. 2]

2 December: Michael Kennedy 'labouring gardener' was appointed to the Gardens and received conifers and other trees from Ferdinand Mueller, Melbourne Botanic Gardens, for planting:

The weather of late has been highly favourable to the shrubs and plants in the Botanical Gardens, Wombat Hill. Mr Kennedy the curator and the gardener, is the right man in the right place, being not

only a skilled florist, but an [...?] in his art. He seems to work [...?] for a few years he will render the reserve not only a delightful place of resort, but one which the inhabitants will be proud of. Some fresh walks are now being formed, that will extend and improve the space available for promenading.

A very good beginning has been made this year, and if the borough can but secure its fair share of the public money granted for public gardens, we may hope to see a still greater advance in 1870. We are informed that during the past financial year, no sum was appropriated for our botanical gardens, while the members for Ballarat obtained £2, 000 for their own. Neither of the representatives of Creswick seem [sic] to have interested himself in our requirements.

Mr Kennedy informs us that the conifers already planted on Wombat Hill number about 250, though some of these, forwarded from the Botanical Gardens, Melbourne, were absurdly small when the reached him. Besides these, about 100 oaks, 100 ash and elm trees, 50 poplars, 50 cypresses, and 100 blue gums are growing in the reserve. Blue gums have been set at intervals entirely round the fencing, but the south side of the hill is so cold in winter that a number of these trees have been killed. Wherever this has occurred, the dead gums have been replaced by oaks. Some rabbits liberated years ago, have multiplied on the hill, and promise to become troublesome .. the presence of the rabbits can be seen every morning on the walks and beds …

[*Daylesford Mercury and Express*, 2 December 1869, 2nd page]

1870: **5 February**:

re:

reservation of certain allotments required to facilitate entrance to the Botanic Gardens of this Borough. The Council would respectfully point out that with two exceptions the allotments applied for are now unoccupied but they are liable to be taken up for residence sites at any moment, and in that event the Council would required to compensate the parties for any improvements they might effect. This is exposing the corporation to great risk of loss; and as the land ought to be obtained is of great importance to the Gardens & the Council contemplate fencing improvements in connection with them they wish as little delay as possible will take place before the allotments in question will be gazetted as part of the Botanical Reserve Daylesford.

[Town Clerk, Daylesford to Commission of Lands & Survey, 5 February 1870; Reserve file 4726]

1872: **17 June**: Town Clerk, Daylesford, urged the colonial government to *permanently* reserve the site for Public Gardens:

The Council during past years have expended large sums in fencing and planting the said Lands as a Public Gardens. Great care attention and labour has been bestowed in having the Gardens properly laid out and protected. Bylaws have been passed and are in operation for the due observance of decency and decorum, and it now appears that the Reserve never having been vested nor was Permanently Reserved the Council of the Borough have no authority or control over it whatever. The Council trust that you will see fit to cause this to be rectified with as little delay as possible …

[Town Clerk, Daylesford, to James Joseph Casey MP, Chief Commissioner of Lands & Survey, 17 June 1872; Reserve file 4726]

1880: 29 May: Critical article on the 'Daylesford Gardens' published in the *Leader*:

The inhabitants of Daylesford are favored [sic] with a magnificent site for a public garden. It is situated quite in the midst of the town, occupying the upper portion of Wombat-hill. The original

> reserve was of considerable extent, but has been reduced by encroachments to an area of about 20 acres. The funding of the ground was commenced 14 or 15 years ago. It is now surrounded by a good picket fence, with a thorn hedge inside three years planted …
>
> [*Leader*, 29 May 1880, p.9]

1883: **16 March:** Councillor Hart moved that No.4 clause recommending the erection of a substantial ornamental fence around the storage reservoir on Wombat Hill be approved and adopted [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, 16 March 1883]

Councillor Hart also moved that the specifications for fencing at the Public Gardens and removal of the section of old fencing and gates be approved [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, 16 March 1883]

11 May: The Public Works Committee carried the motion that the Gardens Committee be requested to consider the desirability of closing the gate in Frazer Street and opening one in Hill Street near the Railway Station [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, 11 May 1883, p. 628]

1889: **December**: A description of the Gardens was provided thus:

> But notwithstanding the fact that several of the [gold mine] workings are in the town itself, this does not seem to detract from, but rather to lend interest to, the picturesque *tout ensemble* of the place. Daylesford is built on hills, a large portion of the town being built on the higher levels, which in turn are capped by Wombat Hill, which presents an appearance that reflects credit on whatever body of men has had the spending of the ratepayers' money and on the surveyor who has laid out the public gardens on this choice hillside in such wonderful advantage. The townspeople do not seem to be fully alive to the great attractions of these lovely grounds; and it was almost by accident that I climbed the steep street leading up from the post office and entered one of the gates of the gardens….
>
> ['A Victorian Beauty Spot – Daylesford' by Ambulann, in newspaper, no date but early December 1889, copy held on National Trust file; from Aitken, 1997]

1891: **16 November**: A meeting of the Council Gardens Committee resulted in the following motions:

- A proposal to purchase a plant propagation house;
- A proposal to make a large enclosure on top of the hill and remove some small fenced in flower plots;
- A proposal to prepare the artificial fern gully during summer for planting in the proper season;
- Rejection of another move to have a bowling green and tennis ground established on the hill.' [16 November 1891, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 7]

1896: **9 October:** Tenders were called for the painting of fences and gates in the Public Gardens. The tender by Edwards and Legg of £21/18/6 was accepted [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 62]

1905: 4 September: The Gardens Committee recommended that beds on both sides of the Hill street entrance to the Gardens be cleaned up, and that foreman Longes [?] be instructed to repair the fence in Frazer Street, it being in a bad state of repair, and gravel for the paths in the Fernery be obtained [Daylesford Borough Council, Gardens Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 786]

27 October: Tenders were received for erection of a fence on the east boundary of the Gardens and alterations to the cottage. The two quotes for fencing were for 10 chains of split post, wire and wire netting, and for picket fencing, including painting. The latter quote was accepted (minus the painting) even though it was twice the price of the post and wire fencing. The cost was £24.1.0 G. M. Pow's tender of £77.15.0 was accepted for alterations to the curator's house. Paths within the borough were asphalted [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee of the Whole Council, Committee Minute Book, p.799]

1906: **19 January**: The Public Works Committee moved that the iron hooping be placed on the new fence around the Gardens [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee, Committee Minute Book, p. 825]

1907: **22 April to 24**: The Garden Committee moved a number of recommendations regarding fencing and drainage:

- 'That a new fence & gate at the Daly Street entrance to the Gardens be erected similar to that now standing, the posts for Gates to be made of Pipes from Market [?] House if available.'
- Gates and posts Vic. St. entrance - 'that the Victoria Street entrance Gates at Gardens be renewed, also steps and posts of fencing at both sides of Gate'.
- Partition fence east of Wombat Street entrance - 'that the Council be recommended to have a petition [sic] post & wire fence erected on boundary line of property on East side of Wombat Street entrance Gates and a live hedge be planted on the Gardens side of fence, the owner to be called upon to pay one half of the cost of the erection of petition fence'.
- Partition fence N. Boundary (bet. Convent & Wombat St Gates) – 'That the Council be recommended to plant (where necessary) a live Hedge on the Gardens side of Boundary line between the Convent & the Wombat Street Entrance Gates, that a temporary post & wire fence be erected along … [illeg.] boundary where no fence stands, the owners of the properties abutting thereon be called upon to pay one half the cost of erected such fence'.
- 'That the Council be recommended to instruct Main[tenance] Foreman [/] to have the drains (…) connected with the round drain pipes running water under Vic[toria] Street footpath at the Vic. St. entrance Gates of Gardens'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Books, Gardens Committee, 22 and 24 April 1907, pp. 57 and 58]

22 June: Considerable discussion regarding work in the Gardens was reported in the Council minutes. Councillor Nightingale was concerned regarding the amount of fencing that was going on in the Gardens. The Council, he suggested, in view of the shortness of funds and the want of expenditure elsewhere, should go slowly, and not put up new fencing where repairs would suffice. In response, the Mayor stated that nothing was being done but what was absolutely necessary for the protection of the Gardens. [Report on Council meeting, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 22 June 1907]

1924: 5 December: Tenders were received by Council for the reflooring and painting the band stand in the Gardens, and also for oiling the Trewhella Pavilion. The cheaper of the tenders – £38/14/- by Madron Leggo **–** was accepted. In his report, the Engineer recommended tenders be called for a 'truck of fencing posts 6" x 6' x 4" for use in Victoria Street, fencing air shaft in Wombat Gardens and elsewhere as required' [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, *Daylesford Advocate*, 5 December 1924, back page].

1940: 'New entrance into Victoria Street over which climbing roses will be trained.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.9]

1943: 13 April: A gate on the Hill Street side of the Gardens had broken recently and been repaired. [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 13 April 1943]

11 June: 'The gates which had been presented to the Council for the main entrance to the Gardens would cost £10 to erect. The gates [were to be] cut in half, as directed, and … swung from 12" x 12" concrete posts. The lower half of the gates [would] serve as a panel of the fence on either side, the bottom being embedded in concrete.' [Daylesford Borough Council minutes– Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 11 June 1943]

1946: **12 February**: The Curator reported to Council that vandals had broken 3 panes of glass at the Tower, and twice recently the Tower had been 'left in a filthy state'. He noted that it was impossible to detect people damaging the Tower, and the only solution was to lock the Tower. In response, the Parks and Gardens Committee recommended that a 6' gate be erected at the Tower entrance, and this should be locked at a time the Curator considered reasonable. This Committee also recommended that an 'extra barb' should be added to the top and bottom of the fence surrounding the storage basin and gates on each side of the basin. Notices were also to be erected for both basins to the effect that the public was to remain outside the fenced enclosures. [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 12 February 1946]

c. 1985: Another undated, handwritten report on Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by John Hawker noted that over the past 5 years, and especially the past 12 months, extensive rejuvenation had been undertaken in the Gardens. This he ascribed to the work of caretaker Robert Beard, assisted by 6 previously unemployed people. Hawker noted that one of the six had a degree in forestry and another had been previously employed at the historic property 'Como' in Melbourne. The report, which repeated some of the recommendations of the earlier one (see **c.1984** entry), also recommended the need for

- security fencing around Gardens
- continuation of hawthorn hedge on eastern boundary (Frazer Street)
- planting to screen north-eastern water basin, surrounding houses and central water basin
- redevelopment of access from railway area
- placement of signs and information and entrances
- improved seating in the kiosk and planting of surrounds
- improved disabled access and amenities
- upgrading of toilets
- planting appropriate tree specimens where indicated on Sangster's 1884 plan
- identification of existing camellia cultivars by National Herbarium
- increased community involvement

[in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

Analysis

Fencing was one of the first considerations in the development of botanic gardens, and at Wombat Hill some fencing was present as early as 1861, in association with the site's original purpose as a police reserve. This was extended to define and protect the Gardens reserve in 1864. Traditionally, botanic gardens were fenced for a number of reasons, including exclusion of wandering stock and protection of plants, animals, tools and garden ornamentation from theft and vandalism. It also provided a guaranteed period of privacy each day for the resident curator.

The sale of a number of allotments around the base of the Gardens during the nineteenth century made it difficult to fence the Gardens in a uniform manner, and thus boundary fencing consisted of a mixture of timber pickets (at the main entrance), hedging and palings. This contributed to the sense of the Gardens embracing the township, with small Victorian cottages and grand church buildings merging into the flanks of the hill.

The section of remnant timber picket fencing found on the southern boundary near the Frazer Street intersection is similar to that which is depicted in photographs of the Gardens in the early 20th century (see Figure 32 in Appendix Two) and its existence together with its associated hedging illustrates the style of the Gardens' perimeter fencing.

Ornamental fencing was also installed around the Oval Reservoir and Circular Day Basin in the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century. This was later replaced with more utilitarian cyclone mesh fencing extant today.

No information has been found to date regarding the simple double metal gates at the vehicle entrance in Central Springs Road.

The recent reconstruction of the pedestrian entrances with reference to nineteenth century photographic evidence appears to have been a result of recommendations contained in the Orr-Young report (1995–97), p. 46), with hedging and pickets used to define and fence these access points.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance
Tradition of fencing the Gardens using a variety of materials including hedges
Tradition of using hedging to partition areas in the Gardens
Extant hedging within the Gardens
Remnant section of picket fence and associated hedging on southern boundary

No appreciable significance
Current cyclone fencing and gates

Intrusive
Cyclone fencing around the Oval Reservoir and Small Circular Day Basin

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance
Loss of decorative picket fence and carriage gates at entrance to Gardens

Insufficient information to assess significance
Extant main entry gates

3.3 Roads and paths

Description and current condition

(see Existing Conditions Plan).

Roads

The vehicular access from Central Springs Road is bitumen and forks just inside the entrance. The western fork leads to a small parking area (for disabled visitors) and the Works Depot and Curator's Residence. Beyond this area the road, with a consolidated natural surface, winds around the northern face of Wombat Hill through an avenue of elms, meeting with the eastern fork of the entrance road. At this point the roads combine to form a bitumen road which leads directly to the summit. Part of this road forms the signposted 'scenic drive'. The road terminates in a large bitumen-surfaced informal car parking area and wide turning circle at the base of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower. At this point the road is bordered with concrete guttering. Two additional grassed / dirt vehicular roads also ring the Gardens. The lower road was formed as a fire break and access road in the 1980s, and the upper road, also bordered by an elm avenue, is reported to have been the first carriage drive prior to the 1880s re-design of the Gardens by Sangster. These roads are not used by the public, but gardens staff use them for vehicular access when carrying out maintenance works. These roads act as secluded walks with easy gradients. The unsurfaced Scenic Drive can become dusty in the drier months, and a sealing solution is sprayed on the road surface to reduce this occurrence.

Paths

The paths within the Gardens are surfaced with bitumen, gravel or dirt and are in varying stages of repair. The bitumen paths in the more formal part of the Gardens have a plinth trim against grassed borders. The gravel paths have only a fine layer of gravel on their surface. There is no coherent path system and the paths are poorly signposted, and some appear to have been negated or stop suddenly.

The path winding through the Fernery is edged with stone guttering, changing to terracotta as it approaches the Fernery exit. This guttering is partly obscured, being filled with leaves and gravel from the path.

A disused path along the southern boundary of the Gardens has also been discovered by Gardens staff member Jock Chase.

Condition

- 'Scenic Drive' is in good condition
- Bitumen paths and roads are in very good condition
- Concrete guttering in top car park is in very good condition
- Bitumen road in top car park is in reasonable condition, but some potholes are evident
- Most dirt paths are in poor condition
- The walk (originally carriage drive) through the avenue of elms is well-worn but in good condition
- The gravel paths are in reasonable condition

History

1869: 'Rabbits have become so plentiful on Wombat-hill, Daylesford, that they are now regarded as a nuisance. Shooting and selling them has become a profession.' [*Argus*, 11 January 1869, p. 5]

25 June:

> Sir,
> I have the honour by direction of the Borough Council to make respectful application that you will cause allotments 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and also allotment 56 of Section XXXVII Daylesford to be gazetted as additions to the reserve for Public Gardens in this Borough.
>
> The Public Gardens of Daylesford are situated upon a very high eminence – Wombat Hill, and are in consequence very difficult of approach – if not inaccessible to vehicles. These allotments are now sought with the view of enabling the Council to overcome this difficulty as much as possible.
>
> Allotment 56, at present unoccupied is required as an additional entrance. The Council contemplate the formation of a carriage way, along the brow of the Hill through the other allotments – applied for – two only of which are in occupation – in order that an approach may be made to the gate in Frazer Street, which would thus be rendered available.
>
> The Council would respectfully remind you that these allotments with others around the Gardens formed portion of original reserve which has also been curtailed by the reservation of a large block in the centre for Water Supply purposes. Under these circumstances the Council do not anticipate that any objection will be felt to what is now asked.
>
> [Town Clerk, Daylesford to the President of Lands & Survey, 25 June 1869; Reserve file 4726]

2 December: Michael Kennedy 'labouring gardener' was appointed to the Gardens and received conifers and other trees from Ferdinand Mueller, Melbourne Botanic Gardens, for planting:

> The weather of late has been highly favourable to the shrubs and plants in the Botanical Gardens, Wombat Hill. Mr Kennedy the curator and the gardener, is the right man in the right place, being not only a skilled florist, but an [...?] in his art. He seems to work [...?] for a few years he will render the reserve not only a delightful place of resort, but one which the inhabitants will be proud of. Some

fresh walks are now being formed, that will extend and improve the space available for promenading.

[*Daylesford Mercury and Express*, 2 December 1869, 2nd page]

1878: **19 March**:

The Borough Council of Daylesford as the Committee of Management of the … Public Garden find it necessary to provide a nursery therein for the raising of trees & plants for planting the Gardens. The only portion of the Gardens Reserve where water can be obtained is in the north eastern angle to which there is no access from the street which convenience is absolutely necessary for nursery purposes. I have the honor … to apply that allotment 25 of section 37 near the corner of Fraser & Hill Streets may be added to the Reserve for Public Gardens. I may state that the Council have already expended over £1500.0.0 on these Gardens and the compliance with this request will give the Public an Entrance to the Gardens at a place where it is very badly wanted and also give the Council great facilities for further beautifying the grounds.

[Town Clerk, Daylesford, to Hon. Francis Longmore, Minister of Lands, 19 March 1878; held Reserve file 4726]

1880:

29 May: Critical article on the 'Daylesford Gardens' published in the *Leader*:

The inhabitants of Daylesford are favored [sic] with a magnificent site for a public garden. It is situated quite in the midst of the town, occupying the upper portion of Wombat-hill. The original reserve was of considerable extent, but has been reduced by encroachments to an area of about 20 acres. The funding of the ground was commenced 14 or 15 years ago…

The laying out of the ground was one of those amateur performances which are too numerous in the colony ... There are no distinctive features in the place, except the walks, and they are too numerous especially as regards their being properly kept; they are far from running in directions suited to the contour of the grounds, while the planting is infinitely worse, the style chosen being to plant regular and narrow belts along each side of the walks, and these running across the face of the hill produce a most disagreeable effect when seen from a distance, cutting the hill in slices as it were, instead of its sides being studded with groups and single trees in a picturesque manner …

[*Leader*, 29 May 1880, p.9]

1883: **11 May:** 'The Mayor move[d] that a proper plan of the public gardens [was] prepared by a competent landscape gardener and the planting of shrubs be in accordance with the plan. A letter was written to the eminent landscape designers William Sangster and Robert Taylor asking for their services in designing a plan for the gardens.' [11 May 1883, from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 3]

1884: 30 May: Taylor and Sangster wrote to the Council stating that they would be glad to lay out the public gardens [30 May1884, Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 3]

1885: **3 February**:

The visitor's first walk is usually to the summit of Wombat Hill, where, in addition to the attractiveness of the gardens, a splendid view of miles of the surrounding country is obtainable. The gardens are under the control of the local Borough Council, and it certainly shows something for the few years labour spent in its formation. The walks are all neatly laid out, and the beds are decorated with rare flowers and shrubs of every description. There is also an artificial lake on the summit in the

centre of the gardens, which serves the double purpose of beautifying the hill and storing a day's supply of water in the event of one of the main pipes bursting. Most of the old denizens of the forest have been destroyed, but a few have been preserved, and they now look exceedingly pretty. I may mention that the local Council have lately secured the services of Mr Sangster, the well-known landscape gardener, who is at present, employed in re-constructing the beds, walks, &c., so that in a few months under his experienced hand, these gardens will hold their own against any in Victoria….
['In and about Daylesford by Tramp', *Daylesford Advocate*, 3 February 1885; from Aitken, 1997]

21 April:

Scenery - A ten minutes walk from Vincent-street, will place you on Wombat Hill. On the summit (which is nearly 2,500 feet above sea level) is the Daylesford Botanical Gardens, and from their exalted position, natural formation, clean promenades, choice shrubs (from the smallest up to the lordly gum-tree), and faultless management, this garden is placed, not only in regards its site and superiority of its soil, beyond a doubt one of the finest (if not the finest) in the Colony of Victoria.

['Daylesford and District by Jim Krow', *Daylesford Advocate*, 21 April 1885; from Aitken, 1997]

25 September:

These gardens have been greatly improved during the past 12 months … avenues of shade trees have been planted along some of the main works [walks?], lawns have been laid down with English grasses, a rosary has been formed and planted, and this place, which 12 months ago presented a striking picture of chaos, and an illustration of what ought not to be done, is now beginning to assume somewhat of an orderly and gardenesque appearance. The borough council, the energetic town clerk, and the new curator deserve all praise for what has already been done in the way of bringing order out of confusion.

[William Sangster writing as 'Hortensis', *Australasian*, 25 September 1885]

In the publication of *Daylesford and its Surroundings by 'A wanderer'.* Melbourne: Troedel, 1885 is noted:

This beautiful hill, or mount, is situated just at the back of the town. It rises with a gradual slope, and very little exertion is required to get to its summit. The approaches to it have been rendered comparatively easy within late years, so that even an invalid can accomplish the ascent … paths have been laid out in all directions, and a rotunda occupies a prominent position on the eastern slope of the Hill.

1889: **December**: A description of the Gardens was provided thus:

… it was almost by accident that I climbed the steep street leading up from the post office and entered one of the gates of the gardens … The steep paths lead through parterres of lovely flowers, while the tasteful arrangement of shrub and shade-trees gives a fine background against which these are shown to advantage … The miniature ferntree gully down which the leaping streamlet finds its way is a grand success, and the tortuous pathway … On arriving at the summit of the hill one is quite taken aback by that, instead of a knoll covered with trees and shrubs, he finds before him a lake of water surrounded by a steep shore of dazzling whiteness. This in one of the reservoirs of the town supply. The quartz basin and the broad walk round the rim give it quite an unique appearance, and it has much the look of an extinct crater filled with water …

['A Victorian Beauty Spot – Daylesford' by Ambulann, in newspaper, no date but early December 1889, copy held on National Trust file; from Aitken, 1997]

1892: **26 August**: Small sections of roadway leading to Gardens reserve 'no longer required for public traffic'. [*VGG*, 26 August 1892, p.346; from Aitken 1997]

1895: **11 November**: The Public Works Committee moved that re 'Asphalting Gardens … 'That … prepare & asphalt main path in Public Gardens by Plant House also path from Daly Street to Convent corner' and ' the cutting of … hay in Public Gardens be left in hand of Mayor and Town Clerk to arrange.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee, Minute Book, 11 November 1895, p. 834]

1902: **31 October**: 'The Gardens Committee recommended improving the fernery, including redesigning the gully with stone instead of logs and stumps and removing 50 yards of scoria from the basin at Mount Franklin, which was granted by the Mount Franklin Council. The aim of these renovations was to make a 'permanent and artistic job of the gully'. [5] [31 October 1902; cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 9]

14 November: tenders were called for the supply of 50 or 60 cubic yards of stone from the crater of Mount Franklin for use in the Gardens. The lowest tender, at 4/7d per yard was accepted [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p.549-550]

1904: A tourist guide was published, titled *Picturesque Daylesford: Showing views of a few beauty spots, and points of interest, of this most popular summer resort, with a brief description of the town and its surroundings*, M M Cross, Daylesford. It described the Gardens thus:

> Places worth visiting: Botanic Gardens. On Wombat Hill. Ten minutes from Post Office. … The Curator's cottage stands in the midst of well kept flowerbeds and asphalt walks, conservatories and a band rotunda … The entrance to the main fernery is a beauty spot in itself. It is reached by descending rustic steps leading to a cool grot where goldfish sport themselves, partially hidden by water lilies …
>
> [*Picturesque Daylesford*, 1904]

1910: **24 January**: The Gardens Committee dealt with the following business: 'That clause B [in the Curator's report?] re tree ferns be referred back to Curator as to cost and where obtainable… That question of asphalting paths be held over …' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Gardens Committee, 24 January 1910, p. 295]

6 May: The Gardens Committee moved that an inventory be made of all the tools etc. at the Gardens, 100 pickets be obtained for repairs to fences, and 10 loads of gravel be obtained for paths. The Water Trust was to be requested to lay the water on at the nursery. The Curator reported that a new flag was needed and also that picnic parties should be prevented from using hot water on the lawns. It was decided to refer these matters to the Council; and also the matter of sale of hot water by the Curator.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, 6 May 1910, p. 330]

1924: 28 March: Councillor Prictor moved that 'proper direction boards be placed near the Farmers' Arms Hotel, also on the Ballarat Road. Also that notices be erected informing motorists of the best and most accessible road to the gardens' [Daylesford Borough Council minutes –General business, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 28 March 1924]. The Secretary of the Daylesford Hospital and Daylesford

[5] Stevenson considers that most of this work can be seen in a photograph which he records as taken in the early 1900s showing the above mentioned stone work, but which the State Library dates at c. 1920 (see Figure 33).

Charities Committee asked permission for the use of the Gardens for a band recital on Easter Sunday [Daylesford Borough Council minutes –Correspondence, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 28 March 1924].

22 November: Daylesford was featured in the Melbourne paper the *Sun* in its Saturday News-Pictorial. This included a lengthy article on the Wombat Hills Gardens attesting to its beauty and splendour:

> Botanic Beauty. Here are acres of wonderful gardens. Majestic mountain site.
>
> Gazed at across the heart of Daylesford, Wombat Hill, on the summit of which are 23 [and a half] acres of almost incomparable botanic specimens, is remarkable for its suggestion of a stately cathedral eternally locked. Noble trees, hallowed with age, stand like spires against the sky, and help to form a clean-cut picture of grandeur and splendour. Many of the trees have been thrusting upward for more than half a century. One in particular, a 76′ Sequoia Gigantia [sic], a variety of American redwood, is fulfilling a wonderful destiny of perfect growth.
>
> Other fine trees include cedars, weeping ashes, horse chestnuts, golden cypresses, Spanish and other pines, English laurels, elms, maples, gums and South African silver trees. All were planted evidently with due regard to a scheme of tinted leaves …
>
> Sermon in trees
>
> Each monument to the memory of a forgotten botanist qualifies for existence in its especial way, on its compliance with the natural law that directs its growth results in marvels of colour and branch patterns. For instance, the Spanish pines produce a mass of crucifixes, a miracle that reminds the curator (Mr W. G. Cooper) to remark that the Judas trees are particularly excellent. The betrayer of Christ is supposed to have hanged himself on this species.
>
> Shrub and flower beds are a blaze of colour. In wandering among them, the visitor is struck by the convenient network of paths. By this means he is led from group to group in a thorough fashion, and nothing can be overlooked.
>
> Rhododendrons are beautiful just now, and the Oriental poppies are so big that, were they in a vase in a house, they would, at first glance, be suspected of being fakes. The main paths lead to the brow of the hill. Here in an old crater is the storage reservoir that supplies the town. A fountain plays in the centre. One instinctively gravitates to the eminence, for during his ramble over these lovely Daylesford acres the rifts between the towering trees were full of panoramic scenery …
>
> Right at the foot of Wombat Hills [sic], in all directions, are spread the outer houses of Daylesford. The heart of the town looks only a stone's throw down.
>
> [Part of a 12 page feature article on Daylesford, *Sun News-Pictorial*, 22 November 1924]

1938: 'New arch made with heavy water pipe erected over main asphalt path.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.9]

8 January:

> The Gardens Curator (Mr W. Greville) reported that one man had been employed for 11 days during the fortnight. Work of cleaning weeds and grass from shrub beds and paths is progressing well … – Adopted.
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 8 January 1943]

19 January:

> Wombat Hill Gardens. Mr W. Greville (Caretaker, Wombat Hill Gardens) reported [that all] the paths leading to the Tower have been scarified and the grass scythed and burnt on the banks of the basin … – Adopted
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 19 January 1943]

2 March: The Wombat Street entrance to the Gardens had received attention. Paths had been cleaned and hedges and shrubs clipped. [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 2 March 1943]

1944: **12 September**: Curator Greville reported that 'the street trees in Wombat Street on the east side had been pruned as directed' and the street light now shone clearly down on the footpath [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 12 September 1944]

1945: 2 March: *Daylesford Advocate* reported at length on recent works in the Gardens:

> WORK IN RECENT YEARS
>
> People who visit our Botanic Gardens regularly fail to fully appreciate the metamorphosis wrought by skilled workers and the hands of Time, but rarer visitors are struck by the wonderful transformation effected, especially in recent years.
>
> FIRST ATTEMPT
>
> In the late sixties of the last century, an attempt was first made to add to the beauty and educational value of our highest summit by planting trees, shrubs and flowers from other countries. Part of the result of that effort may be seen, when driving round the motor track, in some of the exotic trees which are now octogenarians 90 feet in height, co-mingling with younger eucalypts. But to the pedestrian is reserved the acme, the titbit of the area, the full blaze of color and a forecast of still further beauties in the future. This delectable spot is near the Curator's residence.
>
> At present a row of glaring red geraniums forms a wide border to an allotment of lawns interspersed with beds of differing sizes and shapes, of many more colors than the rainbow. Four beds, formerly occupied by dahlias, have given place to five separate plots of plants each of a different color: blue lobelia, white candytuft, dwarf fiery salvia, and multi-colored petunias. A short distance from them stands a small, straight tree entirely encircled by a cluster of golden violas. A circular bed of sweet peas in the centre of a circle of varied double larkspurs is very effective. Dahlias still show, which, with blue campanula, and borders of white candytuft and purple "Sweet Alice", with a sprinkling of salpiglossis, form a magnificent mixture of brilliant hues planted to harmonise …
>
> [*Daylesford Advocate*, 'Attractions for Daylesford' by M. M. Cross, 2 March 1945, p. 5]

1946: **17 December**: A 'valuable collection of cacti plants' had been handed to Curator Greville by a 'donor'. These plants were to be added to those already in existence in the Gardens. At this time the fernery had also been 'cleaned' and paths re-gravelled in preparation for the Christmas holiday visitors [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 17 December 1946]

1970s: A fire break was constructed around the bottom of the north side of the hill during this decade. It was formed by bulldozers [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 15 December 2006]. Alf Headland, former

part time caretaker was residing in the Curator's residence when Robert Beard commenced his employment in 1978, and lived there for some 4 or 5 years until his death [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 15 December 2006].

1978: Robert Beard commenced work in the Gardens, initially for a 10 week period. He was employed to clear undergrowth, weeds and suckers in the Gardens. After the period of work was completed, he was employed in a full time capacity in the Gardens [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 10 April 2007].

c. 1984: Undated, handwritten report on Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by John Hawker noted the following:

- The very overgrown nature of the Gardens required complete removal of most of the undergrowth (periwinkle, ivy etc.)
- Recommendation that access to vehicles be restricted to the tower and parking area
- Suggestion of levelling the 'bank' to facilitate future maintenance and cost effectiveness
- Recommendation of water reticulation, as a number of trees required additional watering
- Recommendation upgrading of walking paths and removal of barbeques
- The residence and reservoir needed to be screened using plantings
- Presence of weeds such as blackberry and cape broom
- Necessity to provide signs and maps in Gardens

[in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

c. 1985: Another undated, handwritten report on Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by John Hawker noted that over the past 5 years, and especially the past 12 months, extensive rejuvenation had been undertaken in the Gardens. This he ascribed to the work of caretaker Robert Beard, assisted by 6 previously unemployed people. Hawker noted that one of the six had a degree in forestry and another had been previously employed at the historic property 'Como' in Melbourne. The report, which repeated some of the recommendations of the earlier one (see **c.1984** entry), also recommended the need for

- security fencing around Gardens
- continuation of hawthorn hedge on eastern boundary (Frazer Street)
- planting to screen north-eastern water basin, surrounding houses and central water basin
- redevelopment of access from railway area
- placement of signs and information and entrances
- improved seating in the kiosk and planting of surrounds
- improved disabled access and amenities
- upgrading of toilets
- planting appropriate tree specimens where indicated on Sangster's 1884 plan
- identification of existing camellia cultivars by National Herbarium
- increased community involvement

[in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

1990: 5 to 26 July: As part of a Land Classification Review conducted by the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, two separate parcels of land offering pedestrian access to the Gardens were examined – the Daly Street and Hill Street entrances. A survey was recommended for the Daly Street parcel, as buildings encroached onto the land. A recommendation was made that the reservation status of the parcels should remain as originally classified (i.e. Public Land), with the proviso that building encroachments from a neighbouring residence should be screened and / or the land leased under a Section 138 licence [Divisional Surveyor's Report by Alan J. Middleton, Senior Surveyor, Ballarat to D. O'Connor, Regional Land Officer, Geelong, Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, 26 July 1990, in Reserve file 4726]

c. 1990s: The lawn area between the Rotunda and Alf Headland Conservatory was rotary hoed, and during this process, the outlines of earlier garden beds became discernible. Around this time, the straight summit path was in poor very condition and Rob Beard removed it and replaced it with the present curved path with circular sections [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 10 April 2007]

Analysis

Path formation in the Gardens clearly predates 1869, as 'fresh walks' were being made at that time to 'extend and improve the space available for promenading'. With a carriage drive constructed around late 1869 – 70 (the upper elm walk) and many paths running through the grounds in the early 1880s, Sangster's plan to create a new carriage drive and improve the path layout was welcomed. Main walks were lined with shade trees and appear to have provided easy access to the summit. Path surfacing of the 'main path' near the plant house appears to have been asphalt from 1895 while smaller paths were gravelled. Path edging was predominantly rock. (see Figure 13).

Some changes have occurred over the years, most recently with the alteration of the straight summit path to one incorporating curves and a circular central bed. As a number of paths throughout the arboretum grounds would traditionally have been gravel or dirt, it is likely that these have gradually been lost over the years. Since no plans of the Gardens during much of its history have been found to date, it is only possible to interpret previous path layout from photographs and some references in the historical documents.

The path system which traversed the Gardens at the rear of the 1881 Curator's Residence can be surmised from photographs and some on-ground evidence, but careful archaeological excavation may reveal its exact layout. What is clear is the hierarchy of paths in the Gardens, as indicated by various surfacing treatments, the existence of path drainage, differing edging styles, and the proximity of garden beds and borders for 'path-side' embellishment.

Much of the existing path layout appears to have been retained from the nineteenth century, however some paths known to have existed have been lost. Because of this loss and alteration of some of the paths over the years, the path system as it currently exists is somewhat confusing as no longer links points of interests in the Gardens in a meaningful manner.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance

(1880s) Carriage drive (Scenic Drive)
Original (c. 1869) carriage drive (Elm Walk)
Straight summit path
Summit walk around perimeter of Oval Reservoir (upper and lower paths)
Asphalt surfacing and terracotta spoon drains to straight summit path
Position of pedestrian entry paths
Fernery path with rock edging
Tradition of a hierarchy of paths

Contributory significance

Section of disused path discovered along southern Gardens boundary (may be Primary Significance)

No appreciable significance

Current layout of paths (except for those mentioned as of primary significance)
Carpark at base of Pioneers' Memorial Tower

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance

Lost paths, terracotta spoon drains and rock edging
Loss of scoria surfacing to Fernery path

3.4 Rock and timber retaining walls

Description and current condition

Throughout the Gardens there are a number of areas where retaining walls have been constructed using either rock or timber sleepers. Rock used in these walls includes scoria, quartz stone inlay and basalt. Some walls are of dry-stone construction, while others have been mortared.

Timber sleepers have also been used more recently to construct retaining walls in different areas, particularly around the Conservatory and in a separate bed in the eastern section of the Gardens.

- The sleepers are all in good condition
- The rock retaining walls are all in reasonable condition, with work having been recently undertaken on some

History

No specific written mention of rock or timber used for retaining walls, rock edging to garden beds, or rock bases to arbours, has been found in the historical record. However, many photographs, some reproduced in Appendix Two of this report, show the use of rock in such structures. These include Figures 3, 13, 22, 43, 54 and 55.

Analysis

Rock has been traditionally used both as a practical and readily available building material and as an ornamental garden element in the Gardens. This can be seen in various historic photographs of the Gardens where it forms edging to paths and beds, retaining walls, decorative structures, and a 1930s lily pond and 'rock garden'.

The extant examples of this rock work contribute to the rustic quality of the Gardens, while the later use of timber sleepers illustrates the evolution of popular fashionable materials which require less craftsmanship that did the early stone work.

To the south of the Curator's Residence was a rock retaining wall and laurel hedge which was removed when the road was widened. This appears to have been an early part of the landscaping around the Curator's Residence, and so should be reconstructed if possible.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance

Tradition of using rock as an ornamental and practical construction material
Rock retaining walls associated with Curator's Residence
Pipe and rock arbours (see also 3.10)
Rock work in the Fernery

No appreciable significance

Timber retaining walls

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance

Loss of lily pond and rock garden
Loss of rock edging to paths

3.5 Lawns

Description and current condition

(see Existing Conditions Plan)

The Gardens contains two areas of formal lawn. These consist of the lawn centred around the Conservatory (Central Lawn, see photograph above), and the expansive lawn to its south (South Lawn). A small lawn area is located to the far west of the Curator's Residence. The lawns feature restrained tree planting and garden beds, and are in fair condition, given the protracted drought and current water restrictions.

The remainder (and greater portion) of the Gardens resembles parkland, with informal grassed areas heavily planted with trees.

History

1880: 29 May: Critical article on the 'Daylesford Gardens' published in the *Leader*:

> The inhabitants of Daylesford are favored [sic] with a magnificent site for a public garden. It is situated quite in the midst of the town, occupying the upper portion of Wombat-hill …
> The view from the top of the hill is grand and very extensive. The defects are exposure to winds and the steep slope of the ground, entailing the liability of the soil to when loosened by cultivation to be washed down by the rains. The woodcutters having, as usual, left their stumps in the ground, much expense in clearing has been incurred by the municipality; the stumps being of so large a size cost 3s to 4s. each for removal. The work was only finished last year, when £100 was spent on it. The previous clearing off of the scrub was done at less expense, the ground having been granted to grow potatoes in consideration of being cleared. Having been brought into good condition is was

> then sown with grass seeds, but the sown grasses soon die out, perhaps from not having been closely mown, native grasses mixed with an intolerable number of exotic weeds presently reappearing …
>
> [*Leader*, 29 May 1880, p.9]

1885: 25 September:

> These gardens have been greatly improved during the past 12 months. A large body of seedy pinasters that crowded up the crest of the hill - intercepting one of the finest and most extensive views - have all been cleared away; coarse-growing plants that were choking up choice specimens have been thinned out, avenues of shade trees have been planted along some of the main works [walks?], lawns have been laid down with English grasses, a rosary has been formed and planted, and this place, which 12 months ago presented a striking picture of chaos, and an illustration of what ought not to be done, is now beginning to assume somewhat of an orderly and gardenesque appearance. The borough council, the energetic town clerk, and the new curator deserve all praise for what has already been done in the way of bringing order out of confusion.
>
> [William Sangster writing as 'Hortensis', *Australasian*, 25 September 1885]

1895: **11 November**: The Public Works Committee moved that re 'Asphalting Gardens … 'That … prepare & asphalt main path in Public Gardens by Plant House also path from Daly Street to Convent corner' and ' the cutting of … hay in Public Gardens be left in hand of Mayor and Town Clerk to arrange.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee, Minute Book, 11 November 1895, p. 834]

1896: **14 July:** The Gardens Committee recommended:

- That 2 or 3 swings be placed in the south lawn for children;
- A copper boiler be placed in a suitable locality in the garden for any stranger picnicking in the gardens;
- Finger posts directing the entrance to the fernery and where hot water may be obtained, be established; and
- that 'Mr J. Thomas be allowed to supply tea, coffee and light refreshment from the rotunda for 6 hours'. [14 July 1896, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

1898: **11 March**: The Gardens Committee recommended to the Council that:

- The dandelions in the rotunda enclosure be chopped up and sown with English grass;
- That a notice board be placed at the gate leading to the conservatorium [conservatory?];
- The availability of trees for firewood in the Gardens be advertised.'

[11 March 1898, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

1904: **1 February**: 'That the Gardens Committee mark off & take the necessary steps to have a new Lawn made on the east side of the Public Gardens.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Public Works Committee, 1 February 1904, p. 45]

1906: **27 April**: Public Works Committee moved for the formation of a lawn on the south-east end of Wombat Hill facing Frazer Street 'at the earliest moment' [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee, Committee Minute Book, p. 848]

5 June: The lawn of the south-east [?] side of the hill was reported to be infected with 'grass fungus'. It was decided to dress the area with lime as a treatment, and a few loads of soil from Victoria Street were to be procured to make the lawn more even. [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee, Committee Minute Book, p. 856]

7 December: It was moved 'That Mr Morris be allowed to cut & cart away for his own use the Grass on Wombat Hill for the sum of £1.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Legislative Committee, p. 31]

1907: **22 June**:. Councillor Trewhella said that Mr Allen had promised to assist Mr Cooper in laying out the lawn. The Mayor stated that the water service in the Gardens required improvement, as the pipes were corroded. Councillor McLeod said the idea was not to provide a fine, close-shaven lawn but one with rough grass over which people could walk. All that such a lawn would require would be two or three waterings a year. [Report on Council meeting, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 22 June 1907]

16 August: It was moved 'That the Town Clerk be instructed to call together the Gardens Committee for the purpose of considering the making of a new lawn'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Books, 16 August 1907, p. 88]

24 November: 'That the Tenders received for the purchase of grass Wombat Hill be received & opened'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Books, 24 November 1907, p.110]

1910: **24 January**: The Gardens Committee dealt with the following business: 'That clause B [in the Curator's report?] re tree ferns be referred back to Curator as to cost and where obtainable… That question of asphalting paths be held over …That necessary repairs to verandah be attended to, and also to roof of glass house …That question of removal of bandstand be held over till next meeting of this Committee … That matter of Lawn Mower be left in hands of Cr Lees & Engineer for report.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Gardens Committee, 24 January 1910, p. 295]

6 May: The Gardens Committee moved that an inventory be made of all the tools etc. at the Gardens, 100 pickets be obtained for repairs to fences, and 10 loads of gravel be obtained for paths. The Water Trust was to be requested to lay the water on at the nursery. The Curator reported that a new flag was needed and also that picnic parties should be prevented from using hot water on the lawns. It was decided to refer these matters to the Council; and also the matter of sale of hot water by the Curator.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, 6 May 1910, p. 330]

1918: 'Cutting grass on Wombat Hill on payment of £2'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Books, Parks and Gardens Committee, 30 October 1918, p. 749]

1943: 8 January:

> The Gardens Curator (Mr W. Greville) reported that one man had been employed for 11 days during the fortnight. Work of cleaning weeds and grass from shrub beds and paths is progressing well … A man with a horse-mower was engaged for 24 hours cutting long grass in the Gardens …
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 8 January 1943]

19 January:

> Wombat Hill Gardens. Mr W. Greville (Caretaker, Wombat Hill Gardens) reported [that all] the paths leading to the Tower have been scarified and the grass scythed and burnt on the banks of the basin …
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 19 January 1943]

2 February: Visitors to the Gardens were very numerous, and the shady lawns were popular on hot days. The lawns were being watered and mown regularly. [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 2 February 1943]

11 June: At the Gardens, the motor mower had been thoroughly overhauled, cleaned and re-greased. [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 11 June 1943]

1945: **2 March:** *Daylesford Advocate* reported at length on recent works in the Gardens:

> WORK IN RECENT YEARS
>
> People who visit our Botanic Gardens regularly fail to fully appreciate the metamorphosis wrought by skilled workers and the hands of Time, but rarer visitors are struck by the wonderful transformation effected, especially in recent years.
>
> FIRST ATTEMPT
>
> In the late sixties of the last century, an attempt was first made to add to the beauty and educational value of our highest summit by planting trees, shrubs and flowers from other countries. Part of the result of that effort may be seen, when driving round the motor track, in some of the exotic trees which are now octogenarians 90 feet in height, co-mingling with younger eucalypts. But to the pedestrian is reserved the acme, the titbit of the area, the full blaze of color and a forecast of still further beauties in the future. This delectable spot is near the Curator's residence.
>
> At present a row of glaring red geraniums forms a wide border to an allotment of lawns interspersed with beds of differing sizes and shapes, of many more colors than the rainbow. Four beds, formerly occupied by dahlias, have given place to five separate plots of plants each of a different color: blue lobelia, white candytuft, dwarf fiery salvia, and multi-colored petunias. A short distance from them stands a small, straight tree entirely encircled by a cluster of golden violas. A circular bed of sweet peas in the centre of a circle of varied double larkspurs is very effective. Dahlias still show, which, with blue campanula, and borders of white candytuft and purple "Sweet Alice", with a sprinkling of salpiglossis, form a magnificent mixture of brilliant hues planted to harmonise …
>
> [*Daylesford Advocate*, 'Attractions for Daylesford' by M. M. Cross, 2 March 1945, p. 5]

c. 1990s: The lawn area between the Rotunda and Alf Headland Conservatory was rotary hoed, and during this process, the outlines of earlier garden beds became discernible. [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 10 April 2007]

Analysis

The contrasting areas of fine manicured lawn and rough-cut grass have been present in the Gardens since at least the 1880s, and these distinctly different areas of the Gardens have been captured in numerous photographs over many decades (see Appendix Two).

The South Lawn appears to date from before 1896, with new lawns recommended for the 'rotunda enclosure' in 1898 and for the eastern side of the Gardens in 1904. By 1910 there were 'lawns' present, while hay and grass from the Gardens continued to be cut and sold.

However, in the past the lawns contained many garden beds filled with shrubs and flowers, and these beds have over the years become reduced in size and number. The presence of the lawns and many mature trees imbue the Gardens with an arboretum-like aesthetic, which is in strong contrast to the early descriptions of Gardens where a profusion of flower beds and garden buildings shared prominence with the fine displays of trees. In this way, the Gardens has become more akin to a public park. While the

lawns are attractive, functional and relatively easy to maintain, the reduction of contrasting areas of horticultural interest and diversity, originally present in the Gardens, highlights Wombat Hill's decline as a botanic garden throughout the latter half of the twentieth century.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance
Central and South Lawns
Lawn to the south-west of the Curator's Residence
Contrast between areas of closely manicured lawn and rough-cut grass

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance
Loss of lawn on the eastern side of the summit

3.6 Garden beds and plantings

Description and current condition

Garden beds centre around the Conservatory, South Lawn and Curator's Residence. The garden beds in the former two areas are well tended, with many mulched and well weeded. Beds to the rear of the Curator's Residence exhibit less maintenance as they are less publicly visible. The edging of beds consists of spaded, rock or grass edging, while some beds are raised. These raised beds have either sleeper or rock retaining walls. The latter includes a rock walled circular garden bed near the Conservatory. A low circular bed to the south of the Conservatory features a display of annuals donated by Jenkin and Thomas Hardware. Nearby a circular garden bed features an assortment of conifers.

The understorey planting consists of a range of plants including rhododendrons, camellias, hostas, berberis, ferns, clivias, agapanthus, azaleas, fuchsias, plectranthas, hydrangeas and gazanias.

- The retaining walls and bed edgings are in good condition
- Plantings, especially rhododendrons, are suffering because of the drought

Specialised collections of plants included roses, planted in rose beds to the south-west of the Curator's Residence, ferns planted in the Fernery, and the potted collection of tuberous begonias.

History

1865: 'Mueller sent the Daylesford Borough Council 100 forest trees and 12 seeds, while the Cemetery received 200 plants and 100 pot plants. [Whitehead, 1997, p. 4]

1869: **30 June:** A letter to the editor of the local paper complained 'I am credibly informed that some of the gentlemen forming the Botanical Gardens Committee accuse me of leaving the gates of the reserve open. I unhesitatingly state I never either accidentally or willingly, left the gates open …' . His case was vigorously supported by the editor, noting that due to a 'malicious' threat by an unspecified person that he would let his goats loose in the Gardens, someone was watching the gates to ensure this did not happen [*Daylesford Mercury and Express*, Correspondence signed W. H. Thomas, 30 June 1869, p. 2]

2 December: Michael Kennedy 'labouring gardener' was appointed to the Gardens and received conifers and other trees from Ferdinand Mueller, Melbourne Botanic Gardens, for planting:

> The weather of late has been highly favourable to the shrubs and plants in the Botanical Gardens, Wombat Hill. Mr Kennedy the curator and the gardener, is the right man in the right place, being not only a skilled florist, but an [...?] in his art. He seems to work [...?] for a few years he will render the reserve not only a delightful place of resort, but one which the inhabitants will be proud of. Some fresh walks are now being formed, that will extend and improve the space available for promenading.
>
> A very good beginning has been made this year, and if the borough can but secure its fair share of the public money granted for public gardens, we may hope to see a still greater advance in 1870. We are informed that during the past financial year, no sum was appropriated for our botanical gardens, while the members for Ballarat obtained £2, 000 for their own. Neither of the representatives of Creswick seem [sic] to have interested himself in our requirements.
>
> Mr Kennedy informs us that the conifers already planted on Wombat Hill number about 250, though some of these, forwarded from the Botanical Gardens, Melbourne, were absurdly small when the reached him. Besides these, about 100 oaks, 100 ash and elm trees, 50 poplars, 50 cypresses, and 100 blue gums are growing in the reserve. Blue gums have been set at intervals entirely round the fencing, but the south side of the hill is so cold in winter that a number of these trees have been killed. Wherever this has occurred, the dead gums have been replaced by oaks. Some rabbits liberated years ago, have multiplied on the hill, and promise to become troublesome ..
> the presence of the rabbits can be seen every morning on the walks and beds …
>
> [*Daylesford Mercury and Express*, 2 December 1869, 2nd page]

1870: **May**: 'Mueller sent the [Wombat Hill] Public Gardens 264 plants, the Cemetery 100 plants, the Church of England 76 plants, and the Council 757 plants plus 97 species of seeds.' [May and Maroske, *Australian Garden History*, 4:4, Jan/Feb 1993]

1871: *Daylesford Mercury & Express* reported that the Botanic Gardens were becoming very attractive, although Kennedy spent much of his time cutting thistles. The view from Wombat Hill was also described in glowing terms. Ex-councillor Westwood obtained six cases of young trees from Melbourne Botanic Gardens. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 7]

1872: **17 June**: Town Clerk, Daylesford, urged the colonial government to *permanently* reserve the site for Public Gardens:

> The Council during past years have expended large sums in fencing and planting the said Lands as a Public Gardens. Great care attention and labour has been bestowed in having the Gardens properly laid out and protected. Bylaws have been passed and are in operation for the due observance of decency and decorum, and it now appears that the Reserve never having been vested nor was Permanently Reserved the Council of the Borough have no authority or control over

it whatever. The Council trust that you will see fit to cause this to be rectified with as little delay as possible …

[Town Clerk, Daylesford, to James Joseph Casey MP, Chief Commissioner of Lands & Survey, 17 June 1872; Reserve file 4726]

1870s: Mention of Kennedy having to work with 'massive stumps … left by the timber cutters' [Whitehead, 1997, p. 5]

1873: William Robert Guilfoyle appointed 'Curator of Botanic and Domain Gardens' Melbourne, replacing Mueller [Spencer, in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002]

1874: Mueller visited Daylesford to pursue botanic researches in the vicinity. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 7]

1878: **19 March**:

The Borough Council of Daylesford as the Committee of Management of the … Public Garden find it necessary to provide a nursery therein for the raising of trees & plants for planting the Gardens. The only portion of the Gardens Reserve where water can be obtained is in the north eastern angle to which there is no access from the street which convenience is absolutely necessary for nursery purposes. I have the honor … to apply that allotment 25 of section 37 near the corner of Fraser & Hill Streets may be added to the Reserve for Public Gardens. I may state that the Council have already expended over £1500.0.0 on these Gardens and the compliance with this request will give the Public an Entrance to the Gardens at a place where it is very badly wanted and also give the Council great facilities for further beautifying the grounds.

[Town Clerk, Daylesford, to Hon. Francis Longmore, Minister of Lands, 19 March 1878; held Reserve file 4726]

1880: 29 May: Critical article on the 'Daylesford Gardens' published in the *Leader*:

The inhabitants of Daylesford are favored [sic] with a magnificent site for a public garden. It is situated quite in the midst of the town, occupying the upper portion of Wombat-hill. The original reserve was of considerable extent, but has been reduced by encroachments to an area of about 20 acres. The funding of the ground was commenced 14 or 15 years ago. It is now surrounded by a good picket fence, with a thorn hedge inside three years planted. The hill is evidently one of those ancient volcanoes, of which there are so many scattered about the neighbourhood. Consequently the soil is of excellent quality and well adapted for the growth of trees, shrubs and other plants, of which strong evidence is afforded in the vigorous growth of exotics, and the enormous dimensions of the few indigenous trees that remain …

The view from the top of the hill is grand and very extensive. The defects are exposure to winds and the steep slope of the ground, entailing the liability of the soil to when loosened by cultivation to be washed down by the rains. The woodcutters having, as usual, left their stumps in the ground, much expense in clearing has been incurred by the municipality; the stumps being of so large a size cost 3s to 4s. each for removal. The work was only finished last year, when £100 was spent on it. The previous clearing off of the scrub was done at less expense, the ground having been granted to grow potatoes in consideration of being cleared. Having been brought into good condition is was then sown with grass seeds, but the sown grasses soon die out, perhaps from not having been closely mown, native grasses mixed with an intolerable number of exotic weeds presently reappearing.

Planting was commenced eleven years ago; since then 800 to 1000 trees and shrubs have been annually. The collection contains all, or nearly all, the evergreen trees and shrubs to be obtained, besides a good number of deciduous kinds, a large majority of the trees being Pines, P. insignis

> [Radiata Pine]as usual the most numerous; all are in a thriving condition, the latter attaining about 25 feet of altitude in seven years. There are some fine specimens of P. Canariensis, besides several other species. Cupressus macrocarpa grows with great rapidity when young, but dies early even on that fine soil. There are secimens of C. Macnabiana ten years planted that have attained a height of 30 to 35 feet; C. Lawsoniana also thrives well. Cryptomeria japonica makes a good growth, but looks ragged and unhappy. C. elegans makes also good growth and forms, so far, a handsome bush. Elms, Ashes and Planes do well; the Sycamore and Horse Chestnut moderately well. Grevillea robusta is healthy and vigorous. Laurels and similar shrubs seem quite at home. Ailantus glandulosa is very good. Dræcena australis grows very rapidly. We were sorry to find that the lower branches of many of the Pines had been pruned off, a mistake not uncommon in places of greater pretensions, and the result, in most cases, of the proper amount of authority not being vested in a competent superintendent.
>
> Like many public bodies, the Daylesford council were too ambitious ... Only two men are constantly employed, and those at very low wages … and although Mr Kennedy, the gardener, and his son make a large show of work, yet to keep such an extent of ground in proper order would require half a dozen men constantly employed …
>
> The laying out of the ground was one of those amateur performances which are too numerous in the colony ... There are no distinctive features in the place, except the walks, and they are too numerous especially as regards their being properly kept; they are far from running in directions suited to the contour of the grounds, while the planting is infinitely worse, the style chosen being to plant regular and narrow belts along each side of the walks, and these running across the face of the hill produce a most disagreeable effect when seen from a distance, cutting the hill in slices as it were, instead of its sides being studded with groups and single trees in a picturesque manner, and in place of the top of the hill being crowned with a mass of trees to add to its dignity, it was left nearly bare, with only the remainder of the native Eucalypts, which exist in the form of a few dilapidated specimens, while the largest portion of the trees and shrubs were placed in the very lowest situation in the grounds.
>
> [*Leader*, 29 May 1880, p.9]

In 1880, Robert Whitworth, in his *Official Handbook and Guide to Victoria*, described the Daylesford area thus:

> The soil in and around Daylesford is rich and deep; and English fruits such as black, white and red currants, gooseberries, &c. are grown to perfection; as are also root crops, the black loamy soil having a depth of from 10ft to 15ft. On Wombat Creek is a large reservoir for the water supply of the town… The Botanic Gardens are near the town, on the slope of a rise known as Wombat Hill. These gardens are well laid out, planted and command a grand and extensive view.
>
> [pp. 294–5]

1883: **11 May:** 'The Mayor move[d] that a proper plan of the public gardens [was] prepared by a competent landscape gardener and the planting of shrubs be in accordance with the plan. A letter was written to the eminent landscape designers William Sangster and Robert Taylor asking for their services in designing a plan for the gardens.' [11 May 1883, from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 3]

1884: 30 May: Taylor and Sangster wrote to the Council stating that they would be glad to lay out the public gardens [30 May1884, Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 3]

'The [*Daylesford*] *Advocate* report[ed] on the Council meeting of the 29th, where it was reported that Sangster had carried out two personal visits of inspection and had submitted a design which the Committee accepted.' [Whitehead, 1997]

1885: **3 January**:

These gardens have been planted 1 ½ years. The bulk of the trees, shrubs, and flowers are of the most commonplace character, and little skill or judgement has been displayed in their arrangement; the paths have been laid out without any regard to lines of grace or beauty, yet any one who may visit these gardens on a clear summer morning cannot fail to admit that he has seen more than he ever did in any other garden in Victoria. The area of the grounds is about 30 acres, situated on the crest of Wombat-hill at an elevation of over 2200ft. above sea level, and from this vantage ground you command a prospect which, for extent and beauty, is unrivalled in this "summer land". On the south and east you look out at an expanse of dark forest, with a broad foliage of bright green cornfields in the foreground, while nearer still you look down on pleasant cottages and villas, each surrounded by its fruit and flower garden, and which seem to nestle under the shelter of the hill. On the north-east the view is bounded by Mount Alexander and Mount Tarrangower, while you look down into the crater on Mount Franklin, some five miles away; looking north the eye wanders over hill and dale till it rests on Mount Hope or Mount Korong, at a distance of some 120 miles, while on the west the distant Grampians and Pyrenees, with the Smeaton-hills in the foreground, complete the panorama.

The soil of the gardens is a rich volcanic, producing luxuriant growth, bright colour in flowers, and deep tints in foliage; a truck load of such soil would be invaluable to a Melbourne florist. The class of plants with which the gardens have been stocked are not what one would care to introduce in ornamental plantations at the present day. The pinaster and Aleppo pines are most useful shelter trees by the sea coast; here it seems a waste of ground to have them all over, and occupying the most prominent positions; while a long avenue of rusty Cupressus Goveniana gives a dismal look to that part of the grounds.

Latterly the Gardens Committee have set about improving on the old order of things, and have introduced a choicer class of trees and plants. They also contemplate rearranging the whole of the grounds, introducing choice plants suited to the climate, and making the place worthy of the grand natural position which it occupies.

The tree more recently planted are thriving amazingly, considering that many of them had to contend with gross-growing trees that have had possession of the ground for a number of years. Among coniferæ there is a very fine Chili pine, and there are some starved specimens of Araucaria Bidwilli and excelsa, the climate being altogether too cold for them. Cupressus Lawsoniana is growing more like a timber tree than the sickly shrub that we usually see along the seaboard. Wellingtonia gigantean seems as if it intended developing into a tree worthy of its name. Abies Douglasi is growing at a rate which indicates that this district might in time produce Oregon spars equal to any that we import. Pinus excelsa is shooting up very rapidly; its congenor, the beautiful Weymouth pine, would also be at home here. Cedrus deodora has the beautiful blue tint which is only fully developed on volcanic or ferruginous soils. All sorts of European and deciduous trees thrive amazingly, and it is intended to make them a prominent feature in the new arrangement. There is plenty of room for improvement in the floral furniture of the gardens; still there are many good old subjects, notably the old blood pæony, which, as seen here, 'Brings back to memory days of long ago', while the Cape heaths have also attained a bulk something akin to the glorious specimens in No. 1 pots, on which we used to feast our eyes at that early period in our history.

There is an abundant supply of water, with a reservoir on the highest point of the hill, and a fern glen is in contemplation, with bubbling brook and tiny waterfalls. The climate here is very mild; there is such perfect drainage that plants suffer little from winter frosts, and in summer the nights are always cool with heavy dews, and once plants get fairly established, they are not the least affected by the driest seasons.

[William Sangster writing as 'Hortensis', *Australasian*, 3 January 1885]

3 February:

The visitor's first walk is usually to the summit of Wombat Hill, where, in addition to the attractiveness of the gardens, a splendid view of miles of the surrounding country is obtainable. The

gardens are under the control of the local Borough Council, and it certainly shows something for the few years labour spent in its formation. The walks are all neatly laid out, and the beds are decorated with rare flowers and shrubs of every description. There is also an artificial lake on the summit in the centre of the gardens, which serves the double purpose of beautifying the hill and storing a day's supply of water in the event of one of the main pipes bursting. Most of the old denizens of the forest have been destroyed, but a few have been preserved, and they now look exceedingly pretty. I may mention that the local Council have lately secured the services of Mr Sangster, the well-known landscape gardener, who is at present, employed in re-constructing the beds, walks, &c., so that in a few months under his experienced hand, these gardens will hold their own against any in Victoria. The view of the surrounding country, as seen from this hill, is simply magnificent, and has been compared favourable with the famous Swiss scenes. From the rotunda on its summit the visitor sees many miles in every direction ....

['In and about Daylesford by Tramp', *Daylesford Advocate*, 3 February 1885; from Aitken, 1997]

21 April:

Scenery - A ten minutes walk from Vincent-street, will place you on Wombat Hill. On the summit (which is nearly 2,500 feet above sea level) is the Daylesford Botanical Gardens, and from their exalted position, natural formation, clean promenades, choice shrubs (from the smallest up to the lordly gum-tree), and faultless management, this garden is placed, not only in regards its site and superiority of its soil, beyond a doubt one of the finest (if not the finest) in the Colony of Victoria.

['Daylesford and District by Jim Krow', *Daylesford Advocate*, 21 April 1885; from Aitken, 1997]

25 September:

These gardens have been greatly improved during the past 12 months. A large body of seedy pinasters that crowded up the crest of the hill - intercepting one of the finest and most extensive views - have all been cleared away; coarse-growing plants that were choking up choice specimens have been thinned out, avenues of shade trees have been planted along some of the main works [walks?], lawns have been laid down with English grasses, a rosary has been formed and planted, and this place, which 12 months ago presented a striking picture of chaos, and an illustration of what ought not to be done, is now beginning to assume somewhat of an orderly and gardenesque appearance. The borough council, the energetic town clerk, and the new curator deserve all praise for what has already been done in the way of bringing order out of confusion.

[William Sangster writing as 'Hortensis', *Australasian*, 25 September 1885]

Publication of *Daylesford and its Surroundings by 'A wanderer'.* Melbourne: Troedel, 1885:

This beautiful hill, or mount, is situated just at the back of the town. It rises with a gradual slope, and very little exertion is required to get to its summit. The approaches to it have been rendered comparatively easy within late years, so that even an invalid can accomplish the ascent.
The summit is nearly 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, and the view from it is not only charming but extensive.

Nearly all the ground has been laid out as a Public Garden. Twenty-five years ago the Hill was a dense forest, some of the trees being of immense size; it was thickly covered with scrub and fern, varied [?] with immense wombat holes. Much labour and money have been expended in improving it, and now there is some result to be seen for it all.

There may be seen the "pinus insignis" towering to the sky, and attaining gigantic proportions, in soil peculiarly adapted for its growth, while grand specimens of the giant pine of California may be seen

striving to o'ertop their more modest companions, the elm, beech, abies, &c.

Here and there stands a blue gum – the giant of the forest – in solitary grandeur, seeming to smile at the attempts of his aspiring neighbours to o'ertop him – all that remains of the time, not so long distant, when he and his brethren held disputed sway over the whole place, or yielded a space, on sufferance, to the sweetly smelling wattle only.
The centre of the Hill, more particularly, has been laid out in flower beds, and the brilliant colours of the flowers break the monotony of the green colouring of the shrubs. The [p.14] red volcanic soil seems suited to grow anything, and more especially flowers. There is a large plot in the centre devoted entirely to heaths, which flourish with extraordinary luxuriance and brilliancy. Pelargoniums, pansies, roses, and all other hardy plants bloom here in perfection, their beauty set off by the brilliant green of the pittosporum. Paths have been laid out in all directions, and a rotunda occupies a prominent position on the eastern slope of the Hill. There are, also, numerous seats placed under the trees, which are …

Another quite unexpected attraction on the top of the Hill is a small reservoir, the water of which is supplied from the Daylesford Waterworks, seven miles distant. A fountain plays in the centre, and the banks are lined with brightly blooming flowers.

The Borough Council, with commendable foresight, have employed Messrs Taylor and Sangster, the well known landscape gardeners, of Toorak, who laid out the Melbourne Exhibition Grounds, to remodel these gardens and lay them out afresh, and extensive alterations are now in progress, which, when complete, will make the Daylesford Botanic Gardens second to none in the colony for beauty and picturesqueness. Among other improvements, it is intended to expand the present small reservoir into an artificial lake, and to construct a fern tree gully by utilising the over-flow water, and diverting it into a tortuous channel, which shall wind its devious course over the southern slope of the Hill.

A rosary is also in course of construction, which will greatly beautify the western approach.
'From the Hill, a view, or rather a series of views, can be obtained, which cannot be surpassed for beauty or variety …

1887: **23 September:** The Gardens Committee proposed the establishment of a lockable enclosure to protect valuable trees and plants in the Gardens and an enlargement of the rotunda to facilitate band recitals. [23 September 1887, from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 6]

2 December: Councillor James [?] moved that 'that the Gardens Committee be authorized to provide a suitable lath plant house and that members of the committee be authorized to visit the Ballarat Gardens accompanied by the curator of the Daylesford Gardens [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 265]

1888: **21 May**: Further construction was proposed for the Gardens, with Councillor Hart moving that a plant house 100 to 200 feet long and 20 feet wide be built. Councillor Wheeler moved that the fernery, waterfalls, and pools be roofed' … [21 May 1888, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 6]

1889: **December**: A description of the Gardens was provided thus:

… The steep paths lead through parterres of lovely flowers, while the tasteful arrangement of shrub and shade-trees gives a fine background against which these are shown to advantage. The ample supply of water is, no doubt, an important factor in the preservation of the green and healthy freshness everywhere apparent. Near the crown of the hill is the cascade. The water falls over a large projecting stone, and runs down into a picturesque rockery into a circular basin, prettily ornamented. Here gold fish sport themselves in the cool waters lit up by the shimmering rays of the

> sunshine that come glinting down through fern-tree foliage and surrounding leafy grotto. The miniature ferntree gully down which the leaping streamlet finds its way is a grand success, and the tortuous pathway, so sweetly shaded by the frond of the big bulbed trees, is a retreat reminding one somewhat of Shanklin clime? and rustic scenery in the Isle of Wight …
>
> ['A Victorian Beauty Spot – Daylesford' by Ambulann, in newspaper, no date but early December 1889, copy held on National Trust file; from Aitken, 1997]

1890: It was recorded in the Daylesford Council minutes 'that a box be provided in the Public Gardens and the curator be authorized to give such flowers as he can spare to any person requiring them on their depositing money in the box the contents of the box to be periodically divided between the hospital and the Ladies Benevolent Society.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, 17 October 1890, p. 478]

1891: **16 November**: A meeting of the Council Gardens Committee resulted in the following motions:

- A proposal to purchase a plant propagation house;
- A proposal to make a large enclosure on top of the hill and remove some small fenced in flower plots;
- A proposal to prepare the artificial fern gully during summer for planting in the proper season;
- Rejection of another move to have a bowling green and tennis ground established on the hill.' [16 November 1891, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 7]

1896: **28 August**: Councillor Deakin stated that the Council had approved a plan for the erection of a Plant House in the Gardens consisting of one 'Central House', with a smaller one on each side. He proposed, if the Council would permit him, to erect the Central House at his won expense as a memento of his last year's occupation of the mayoral Chair [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 56]

23 October to 20 November: The Finance Committee recorded the first payment for the Plant House of £8 for Nobb [?] and Bryan. A second payment for £6/5/- was made on the 6 November, and £25/-/- for timber from Percy and Son. On 20 November, a final payment of £7/18/9d was made to Bryan and Pearce. On that same date, the Mayor reported that Councillor Deakin had handed over the key of the Central Plant House in the Gardens, a structure erected by him and presented as a gift to the ratepayers [Daylesford Borough Council, Finance Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, pp. 62, 65, 67, 69, 70]

20 November: The Council's Legislative Committee agreed that a 'hearty vote of thanks be accorded to ex-Mayor Deakin for his handsome gift to the ratepayers'. [20 November 1896, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 7]

1897: Hot house and / or conservatory mentioned in *Daylesford Herald*. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 8]

1898: **22 January**: A lengthy article in the *Australasian* gave a highly complimentary description of the 'Daylesford Botanic Gardens'. The writer considered that the condition of the Gardens reflected the 'greatest credit' upon Curator Gascoigne, who at that time had been curator for some 14 years, and who managed the Gardens with only two lads' to assist him:

> In the selection of the trees planted, excellent judgement was displayed. Nearly every tree and shrub is in the best possible condition … Unfortunately, no register or catalogue of the kinds planted has been kept, and it is sometimes difficult to identify the various species without the assistance of botanic al knowledge. A boon would be conferred upon many of the thousands of persons who visit this place if one or two of the finest specimens of each kind of tree and shrub were distinctly named … On each label both the scientific and common name should be given. The expense would not be

great and an interest and charm would be given which are now absent.

…The fernery, with its pools of water and rivulets meandering through it, affords a cool retreat on a hot day. The fish-pond, with a broad margin of various kinds of cannas, looks well.

The parterre is not neglected. Here are found some beds of Phlox Drummondi of an excellent strain, dwarf double German stocks, French marigolds, petunias, and a bed or two of succulents. Heaths flourish in the red soil – no peat here – and the ventricosas and some others appear to be deeper coloured than Melbourne-grown ones. A row of double hollyhocks, next to the new rhododendron-house, is just unfolding its beauties.

Mr Gascoigne has a hobby in tuberous begonias. The Conservatory is largely stocked with fine, healthy plants of these popular flowers.

This is not the season for roses, but we are informed that they are not a success in these gardens. The plant shed, newly created, is 84 ft. by 54 ft., and is stocked with rhododendrons, azaleas, ferns, (&c). When clematises and other climbers cover the uprights and cross beams it will look well.

Surrounding the curator's cottage are some fine camellias and other choice shrubs, while pæonies, columbines, delphiniums and other spring-flowering herbaceous plants make a fine display at the proper season.

[*Australasian,* 22 January 1898, p. 181]

1900: **22 January**: The Finance Committee [?] recommended that Council invite 'applications from experienced practical working gardeners, as Curator of and also to supervise the Public Park, Lake Reserve and all other council reserves and street trees'. Also, it was moved that a tank for watering the flowers at the plant house be procured, as the current one was 'decayed beyond repair' [Daylesford Borough Council, Garden Committee [?] Committee Minute Book, p. 310]

1902: **19 September:** The Horticultural Society asked that an exhibit from the Gardens be provided for the show in the Town hall on the 24 of September. Councillor Barkas moved that the curator be instructed to send as good an exhibit as possible [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 537]

1903: **11 September**: ' … Councillor Woodburn also moved to have the bed on the hill facing the station prepared and planted with flox [sic] and petunias, while Councillor Reid moved for the preparation of the flower beds on the sides of the Hill Street entrance.' [11 September 1903, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 10]

Daylesford's attractiveness as a health resort was lauded in the *Cyclopedia of Victoria*:

… the increasing and legitimate popularity of Daylesford as a health resort is contributing to its prosperity, and ensuring its permanence … The most picturesque spot in Daylesford is undoubtedly the Botanic Gardens, situated on Wombat Hill, which overlooks the town, and from whose summit, 2,250 feet above sea level, a magnificent panorama is unfolded in all directions. The grounds cover thirty-eight acres, admirably laid out and planted with choice flowers and shrubs by the curator (Mr. Allan), one of their attractions being a choice fernery. From the summit of the hill, on which is constructed a reservoir, with fountain, a magnificent view, with a radius of something like seventy miles, can be obtained on a clear day… so beautiful is the natural position of the town that delightful views of the surrounding country meet the eye at every turn. Hereafter, it may be confidently asserted, Daylesford will become the Baden-Baden, the Vichy, the Bath, or the Schlengenbad of Victoria, and possibly of the entire continent of Australia.

[Smith, James (ed.), *Cyclopedia of Victoria*, 1903, vol. 2, pp. 419-20]

1904: A tourist guide was published, titled *Picturesque Daylesford: Showing views of a few beauty spots, and points of interest, of this most popular summer resort, with a brief description of the town and its surroundings*, M M Cross, Daylesford. It described the Gardens thus:

> Places worth visiting: Botanic Gardens. On Wombat Hill. Ten minutes from Post Office. Bountiful Nature has bestowed on the district one of the most delightful sites imaginable for a Botanic Garden. Delightful because conveniently situated between the Railway Station and Post Office; delightful because its extent of 30 acres is rich chocolate soil, capable of growing every plant, shrub, herb, flower and tree that flourishes in a temperate zone; delightful because the best use has been made of natural advantages, and delightful because being 2,200 feet above sea level, and 300 above the town, it forms a natural and substantial tower, a coign of vantage, commanding a panoramic view of undulating hill and dale, mead, farm, factory, and public institutions, of townships and mountains, almost innumerable for quite 70 miles around, when the atmosphere is clear.
>
> The summit resembles the best seat in a cyclorama, with glorious, ever varying scenery at every point of the compass …To the gifts of Nature the Borough Council has added those of Art. Two ornamentally fenced reservoirs near the summit of the Hill are useful as well as decorative; they contain a reserve supply of water for domestic use in the event of the supply from Bullarto being temporarily cut off. Each has a fountain in its centre. The Curator's cottage stands in the midst of well kept flowerbeds and asphalt walks, conservatories and a band rotunda. From this rotunda the strains of the Daylesford Brass Band often charm the ear of promenaders of loiterers, who rest themselves on rustic seats under the shadow of umbrageous trees, within sound of the splashing fountains. When seated there, drinking in melody ad harmony, their eyes may feast on symmetrical masses of brilliant blooms, arranged by a landscape gardener with a view to general effect, or they may saunter from the top of the hill through the cool ferneries which run down the southern slope as if placed there by Nature. These are kept afresh by overhanging foliage and a trickling stream meandering between the ferns, stones and seats. The entrance to the main fernery is a beauty spot in itself. It is reached by descending rustic steps leading to a cool grot where goldfish sport themselves, partially hidden by water lilies …
>
> [*Picturesque Daylesford*, 1904]

10 June: The Gardens Committee moved that Mr Allan put on boys to clear Cape Broom off the hill and clean up hedge cuttings at Public Park [not Gardens?] and that the garden plot on the hill facing the station be attended to and seasonal flowers placed there [Daylesford Borough Council, Gardens Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 682]

1905: 6 June: The Gardens Committee moved that the Curator be authorised to choose 'new plants, palm trees etc' to the value of £5 and if possible, get some by exchange. [Daylesford Borough Council, Gardens Committee, Committee Minute Book, p. 760]

1906: **29 April**: 'Perhaps the first attempt to educate the public and provide an interpretation of the plant flora was proposed by providing plates fixed to trees showing species, habitat, etc.' [29 April 1906, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 10]

3 September: The following recommendations were moved by the Garden Committee:

- 'That the creepers growing on top of Rhododendron House cut down below the eaves of Roof';
- 'That the Council be recommended to have an estimate of cost submitted of having the Rhododendron House restayed [?] & put in a safe condition';
- 'That the Council be recommended to have the Hot House repainted, & all glazing done that may be necessary before next Xmas';
- 'That the Council be recommended to procure 150 single and 50 double petunias for the Gardens'

[Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Garden Committee, 3 September 1906, p. 5]

1912: **17 May**: The Gardens Committee moved that any seeds or cuttings which could be spared at the Gardens be supplied to the Secretary for improving the State School grounds [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Gardens Committee, 17 May 1912, p. 469]

1913: **3 February**: The Council Engineer was asked to report on the best means of 'staying, repairing the lattice summer house'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, Gardens Committee, 3 February 1913, p. 516]

1924: 22 November: Daylesford was featured in the Melbourne paper the *Sun* in its Saturday News-Pictorial. This included a lengthy article on the Wombat Hills Gardens attesting to its beauty and splendour:

> Botanic Beauty. Here are acres of wonderful gardens. Majestic mountain site.
>
> Gazed at across the heart of Daylesford, Wombat Hill, on the summit of which are 23 [and a half] acres of almost incomparable botanic specimens, is remarkable for its suggestion of a stately cathedral eternally locked. Noble trees, hallowed with age, stand like spires against the sky, and help to form a clean-cut picture of grandeur and splendour. Many of the trees have been thrusting upward for more than half a century. One in particular, a 76′ Sequoia Gigantia [sic], a variety of American redwood, is fulfilling a wonderful destiny of perfect growth.
>
> Other fine trees include cedars, weeping ashes, horse chestnuts, golden cypresses, Spanish and other pines, English laurels, elms, maples, gums and South African silver trees. All were planted evidently with due regard to a scheme of tinted leaves …
>
> Sermon in trees
>
> Each monument to the memory of a forgotten botanist qualifies for existence in its especial way, on its compliance with the natural law that directs its growth results in marvels of colour and branch patterns. For instance, the Spanish pines produce a mass of crucifixes, a miracle that reminds the curator (Mr W. G. Cooper) to remark that the Judas trees are particularly excellent. The betrayer of Christ is supposed to have hanged himself on this species.
>
> Shrub and flower beds are a blaze of colour. In wandering among them, the visitor is struck by the convenient network of paths. By this means he is led from group to group in a thorough fashion, and nothing can be overlooked.
>
> Rhododendrons are beautiful just now, and the Oriental poppies are so big that, were they in a vase in a house, they would, at first glance, be suspected of being fakes. The main paths lead to the brow of the hill. Here in an old crater is the storage reservoir that supplies the town. A fountain plays in the centre. One instinctively gravitates to the eminence, for during his ramble over these lovely Daylesford acres the rifts between the towering trees were full of panoramic scenery …
>
> Right at the foot of Wombat Hills [sic], in all directions, are spread the outer houses of Daylesford. The heart of the town looks only a stone's throw down.
>
> [Part of a 12 page feature article on Daylesford, *Sun News-Pictorial*, 22 November 1924]

c.1930s: Photograph of young woman sitting by the 'lily pond', so inscribed in album [held by Daylesford Historical Society] see Figure 43

1937: '*Daylesford Advocate* reports that ground set aside for nursery, hawthorn boundary hedges clipped, and shrubberies and noxious weeds dug out in outer reserves'. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 9]

1938: '… 45 begonia tubers received from Ballarat and Essendon Gardens, and cannas presented by specialist grower with Agricultural Department'. '450 dahlias in the Gardens, 70 in one bed, three

beds devoted to phlox. Also, 500 gladioli, some cannas, dwarf geranium, primulas, godetias, calceolarias, hydrangeas, cinerarias.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.9]

6 November: 'The *Daylesford Advocate* reported that Mr Greville, the curator, had reported that a dahlia garden had been established and that all saleable logs from trees felled had been measured and reduced to size fit for the timber mills. He also asked that cars be prevented from entering the gardens. The first begonia tubers were also received at this time'. [6 November 1938, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

1939: 'Two boxes of plants received from R. Greville, curator of Queen's Park, Essendon. Other donations of anemones and ranunculi.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 9]

13 March: 'The Gardens Committee recommended that the curator be given permission to plant pockets with dwarf cypress on the slope of the embankment surrounding the service basin.' [13 March 1938 [1939?], cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

7 August: 'Permission given to the curator of Parks and Gardens to purchase one dozen climbing roses'. [7 August 1939, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

1940: 'Donations of dahlias, while begonia tubers number 250. Name plates being painted for specimen trees. Appeal for contributions to new glasshouse. New entrance into Victoria Street over which climbing roses will be trained.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.9]

1940s: Plant exchange occurred between the Gardens and Macedon and Creswick State Nurseries [Gilfedder, 1996]

1941: 'New glasshouse built. Amongst other gifts received are succulents donated by nurseryman.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

1943: Daylesford Borough Council meetings were held every fortnight and reported in the *Daylesford Advocate*. Information on works done in the Gardens was reported under the heading 'Wombat Hill Gardens' but also often included matters concerning street trees and other garden areas which were also under the control of Greville. During this year it is thought that Greville produced a begonia bloom which he named Daylesford. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10

8 January:

> The Gardens Curator (Mr W. Greville) reported that one man had been employed for 11 days during the fortnight. Work of cleaning weeds and grass from shrub beds and paths is progressing well. Many people visited the Gardens during the holidays, and all were very orderly. Seedlings in the borders, and begonias in the glass-house, are growing nicely. A man with a horse-mower was engaged for 24 hours cutting long grass in the Gardens. Water pipes were received from the Turncock and some are already installed in the fernery. The spray system will save time in watering, and will greatly benefit the ferns. He suggested that two sprinklers be installed among the ferns at Central Springs. The bath-heater had been returned to Mr Willison as it was not satisfactory, and a new fuel-oil heater has been purchased for the same money. – Adopted.
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 8 January 1943]

2 February: In Wombat Hill Gardens the begonias were coming on well and the Curator suggested the 'Glass-house' should be opened each afternoon from 1 to 5 p.m. Visitors were very numerous, and the shady lawns were popular on hot days. The lawns were being watered and mown regularly. Pipes laid on in the Fernery had been fitted with spray jets [Daylesford Borough

Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 2 February 1943]

16 February: The wood which had been cut for the 'glass house' had been carted in [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 16 February 1943]

2 March: The Wombat Street entrance to the Gardens had received attention. Paths had been cleaned and hedges and shrubs clipped. The Curator was at present making 'small concrete pans' to accommodate a collection of cacti plants which had been promised. The display of begonias was especially good, and many people visited it every day. The voluntary collection had yielded £5/10/- which, it was noted, was an excellent result for 18 days [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 2 March 1943]. This money, which rapidly grew to double figures, was paid into the Glasshouse Fund [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 16 March 1943].

30 March: The ferns in the Fernery were making rapid growth due to the new watering system. Curator Greville was also in charge of street trees at this time [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 30 March 1943]

13 April: A gate on the Hill Street side of the Gardens had broken recently and been repaired. The circulating boiler in the old 'glasshouse' was now working as it was necessary for the plants to have an even temperature [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 13 April 1943]

1944: **6 June**: A start had been made on trenching and manuring in the Gardens. When treated this way, the Curator reported, the garden beds were completely rejuvenated and thus were able to carry a heavy crop in the next season. Leaves had been raked up to make leaf mould … The new hot house had been completed and was in working order, and wood had been purchased for the boiler during the winter [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 6 June 1943].

1945: 2 February: The Curator reported that the cacti bed was an attraction to visitors to the Gardens, and he was taking every opportunity to add to its collection of plants [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 2 February 1945]

2 March: *Daylesford Advocate* reported at length on recent works in the Gardens:

WORK IN RECENT YEARS

People who visit our Botanic Gardens regularly fail to fully appreciate the metamorphosis wrought by skilled workers and the hands of Time, but rarer visitors are struck by the wonderful transformation effected, especially in recent years.

FIRST ATTEMPT

In the late sixties of the last century, an attempt was first made to add to the beauty and educational value of our highest summit by planting trees, shrubs and flowers from other countries. Part of the result of that effort may be seen, when driving round the motor track, in some of the exotic trees which are now octogenarians 90 feet in height, co-mingling with younger eucalypts. But to the pedestrian is reserved the acme, the titbit of the area, the full blaze of color and a forecast of still further beauties in the future. This delectable spot is near the Curator's residence.

At present a row of glaring red geraniums forms a wide border to an allotment of lawns interspersed with beds of differing sizes and shapes, of many more colors than the rainbow. Four beds, formerly occupied by dahlias, have given place to five separate plots of plants each of a different color: blue lobelia, white candytuft, dwarf fiery salvia, and multi-colored petunias. A short distance from them stands a small, straight tree entirely encircled by a cluster of golden violas. A circular bed of sweet peas in the centre of a circle of varied double larkspurs is very effective. Dahlias still show, which,

with blue campanula, and borders of white candytuft and purple “Sweet Alice”, with a sprinkling of salpiglossis, form a magnificent mixture of brilliant hues planted to harmonise.

AN INNOVATION

The most recent innovation is a collection of cacti placed near the Rock Garden. Many of the pants are still in a hot-house built by the Curator this season and heated in winter by steam pipes. He already has 150 of the 1600 known varieties. They have been gathered by donations, by propagation, by purchase, and by exchange.

Being natives of South America, Ceylon and West Africa, they require special treatment. No other species of plant furnishes such a variety of freakish, bizarre, fantastic shapes. Side by side are to be seen erect discs, cones, pillars with smaller pillars jutting out of their sides, fanciful enough to test the descriptive powers of a skilled geometric mathematician.

When moisture is plentiful their stems swell, and they bloom. Of those already in the open, some have blossomed, one now showing two red bulbs which are the seed, that is edible and nutritious. They possess the camel-like power of storing water to tide over droughts.

In Mexico and West Indies they are commonly used to make impenetrable hedges, and in Peru stems supply posts, fuel, and material for cabinet-making.

The Curator, Mr Greville’s, ideas do not lean in that direction. He thinks that being a plant rarely seen in other public gardens, a botanically-named collection of these curios would be an additional attraction to Daylesford.

[*Daylesford Advocate*, ‘Attractions for Daylesford’ by M. M. Cross, 2 March 1945, p. 5]

28 September: The ‘shed’ which had been erected ‘on the landing at the Tower’ had been damaged by vandals and Greville suggested it be dismantled in sections and removed to a safe place. He also reported that the small stove which had been in the shed was being used in the hot house as the hot water boiler had been giving trouble. The Council recommended that the shed be used elsewhere in the Garden [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 28 September 1945].

9 October: The Curator reported to the Council ‘Re D Day for Earwigs’. He noted that the European earwigs which had infested the district in the preceding years had recently increased alarmingly. He had sought information from Ballarat which had carried out a very successful ‘D Day’, using a poison called KO_4. It was agreed that Friday 2 November would be Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens first earwig ‘D Day Drive’, followed by a second a month later [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 9 October 1945]

1946: **5 and 19 November**: Dahlias had been replanted in the Gardens and many new varieties provided by a Bendigo resident had also been added to the collection. The ‘Dahlia garden’, as a result, was at full capacity. Cinerarias were noted as being in the ‘show house’ at this time. [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 5 and 19 November 1946]

17 December: A ‘valuable collection of cacti plants’ had been handed to Curator Greville by a ‘donor’. These plants were to be added to those already in existence in the Gardens. At this time the fernery had also been ‘cleaned’ and paths re-gravelled in preparation for the Christmas holiday visitors [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 17 December 1946]

1947: Macedon and Creswick Government Nurseries take shrub cuttings and tree seeds, and in return 30 young trees and shrubs are sent.’ [Whitehead, Chronology, p.10]

1956: 8 October:

> The members of the Daylesford Branch of the Country Women's Association are deeply concerned about a recent decision of the Borough Council to allow the Public Gardens on Wombat Hill to revert to Parklands, and to appoint a part time caretaker in place of a full time gardener. …
> Daylesford is a tourist resort and we fell this is a retrograde step as the gardens are definitely an attraction to the town.
>
> [Emily A. Lees, President, Daylesford Branch, C.W.A., 'Hinckley', 31 Stanbridge Street, Daylesford, to the Minister of Lands, Melbourne, 8 October 1956; held Reserve file 4726]

10 October:

> From inquiries I have made I find that the Reserve is reserved under the Land Acts for public gardens and that the Council … is the Committee of Management. I am advised that the cost of maintenance of the gardens was £1200 per annum which is a rather large amount. Up to the present no approach has been made by the Council to have the terms of the reservation amended. In this matter your Branch's best course would therefore be to approach the Borough Council in an effort to have the Reserve maintained as a [sic] gardens rather than allow it to revert to parklands, although I am constrained to say that other Committees of management have been forced to take similar action because of financial stringency.
>
> [Minister of Lands to Miss Emily A. Lees, President, Daylesford Branch, C.W. Association, Daylesford, 10 October 1956; held Reserve file 4726]

'Alf Headland appointed as first part-time Curator of the Gardens. He commences cultivating begonia tubers found in the Gardens.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

1978: Robert Beard commenced work in the Gardens, initially for a 10 week period. He was employed to clear undergrowth, weeds and suckers in the Gardens. After the period of work was completed, he was employed in a full time capacity in the Gardens [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 10 April 2007].

1981: The Council received a letter from the Premier of Victoria, stating that the Gardens had been considered among the top 90 historic gardens in the state. This was established using a survey undertaken by the National Trust in conjunction with the Gardens State Committee.' [Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 13]

c. 1985: Undated, handwritten report on Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by John Hawker noted that over the past 5 years, and especially the past 12 months, extensive rejuvenation had been undertaken in the Gardens. This he ascribed to the work of caretaker Robert Beard, assisted by 6 previously unemployed people. Hawker noted that one of the six had a degree in forestry and another had been previously employed at the historic property 'Como' in Melbourne. The report also recommended the need for

- security fencing around Gardens
- continuation of hawthorn hedge on eastern boundary (Frazer Street)
- planting to screen north-eastern water basin, surrounding houses and central water basin
- redevelopment of access from railway area
- placement of signs and information and entrances
- improved seating in the kiosk and planting of surrounds
- improved disabled access and amenities
- upgrading of toilets
- planting appropriate tree specimens where indicated on Sangster's 1884 plan
- identification of existing camellia cultivars by National Herbarium
- increased community involvement

His report also noted that a minimum of three staff were required in the Gardens, with a doubling of this number when and if display planting, redevelopment and replanting were to be undertaken [in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

1987: **December**: The old Begonia House was pulled down to make way for a new glass house [*Central Victorian News*, 17 February 1988, copy held in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford] Historical Society]

1988: 17 February: A new glasshouse, especially designed for tuberous begonias, was planned as a Bicentennial project, 'however after demolition of the old building, and much to council's embarrassment, it was found that there were insufficient funds to construct the new glass house …' [*Central Victorian News*, 17 February 1988, copy held in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford Historical Society

21 April: The Council decided to name the completed new glasshouse or Begonia House the 'Alf Headland Conservatory' after the curator who had prepared the famous begonia display for many years [*Ballarat Courier*, 21 April 1988, copy in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford Historical Society]

c. 1990s: The lawn area between the Rotunda and Alf Headland Conservatory was rotary hoed, and during this process, the outlines of earlier garden beds became discernible. [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 10 April 2007]

1991: **9 March**: 'Before the retirement of Alf Headland, the volunteer gardener who began displaying the begonias at the gardens, Greg Rae used to sit and watch Alf's ways with the flowers, and now Greg finds himself in charge of the display.' [untitled newsclipping, dated 6 March1991, held in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford Historical Society]

1997: 4 July: A list of cost estimates for a capital works programme for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was drawn up. This was to cover the period 1997 to 2003, and was derived in part from a 1983 Draft Management Plan for the Gardens, and in the main, from the more recently completed Draft Conservation and Development Plan by Jill Orr-Young in 1995 (and revised in 1997). The works identified included the following:

- Preparation of a Management Plan for the Gardens
- Provision of directional signage
- Establishment of a Tree and Plant Survey Database which is computer-based
- Provision of modern labelling for trees and plants
- Restoration of the Fern Gully and Rustic Waterfall
- Adoption of the Tuberous Begonia display as official policy, including construction of a glasshouse to support the 'growing on' of plants to flowering stage
- Maintenance and repair of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower
- Relocation of the Maintenance Depot and re-development of its site

(see Document 14 in Appendix Four for full description of works)

[Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Capital Works Programs Estimates – 1997 to 2003, 2 pages, faxed with cover sheet to Gavin Cerini, DRNE by John Traill, Shire of Hepburn, 4 July 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

Analysis

While initial plantings in the Gardens undoubtedly focussed on trees, shrubs were noted as present in 1880. It appears that following Sangster's redesign of the Gardens in 1885, flower displays formed a

noticeable feature in the Gardens. Photographs of the Gardens also detail striking floral displays, and reports note 'blood pæony', a central bed soley devoted to heaths, roses, 'choice shrubs' and annuals, and roses trained over arches. Beds graced the hillsides and flanked the Gardens entrances, and such was the floral bounty provided by beds in the Gardens that in 1890 the curator was instructed to provide cut flowers (for a fee) to the public, with the proceeds of such sales divided between the hospital and Ladies Benevolent Fund.

This rich flower collection was augmented, or perhaps in part replaced, by dahlias, canna lilies, succulents, cacti, and bulbs such as anemones and ranunculi during the 1930s. Throughout the twentieth century a tuberous begonia collection, commenced in the late 1890s by Curator Gascoigne continued, albeit sometimes sporadically, to be a feature of the Gardens.

The Fernery also contained garden beds which were formed in its steep banks. The Fernery as a whole is discussed in 3.9.1)

Garden beds appear to have become much simplified in the years after World War Two, and with the loss of a full time curator, the maintenance required for such intensive floral displays was no longer possible. Only the tuberous begonia collection appears to have continued during this period.

[Note that rhododendrons and camellias are discussed in 3.7 Trees]

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance
Tradition of opulent floral displays in garden beds
Tradition of maintaining and displaying a collection of tuberous begonias
Tradition of botanical diversity of shrubs and herbaceous material

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance
Loss of massed shrubberies and garden beds
Loss of horticultural diversity and richness of plants in garden beds

3.7 Trees

Description and current condition

(see Tree Survey and Plan, and Tree Report in Appendix One)

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens features many mature exotic and native trees. A survey was conducted in December 2006 and January 2007 by John Beetham, and in excess of 1100 trees were identified, plotted and assessed. The trees are listed in full in the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Tree Survey in Appendix One.

The 2007 tree survey augments those completed in 1983 (John Hawker, Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne: total of 582 trees) and 1995—1997 (Jill Orr-Young: total of 998 trees). The 2007 survey has been designed so as to update and add to the information contained in the Orr-Young tree survey. This has necessitated intensive cross-referencing and, in many cases, replotting trees marked incorrectly, updating botanical nomenclature, correcting tree identification, and noting the current status of each tree listed by the Orr-Young team. As that study itself cross-referenced its tree survey with the Hawker survey carried out in 1983, the final 2007 tree survey will (when finally completed) provide a fully up to date and rigorously prepared picture of the state of the arboretum collection in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens and its evolution over the last quarter of a century.

The following indicates plant families represented in the Gardens:
Numbers in brackets denote total number of different species and / or cultivars
Text in bold indicates plant is a gymnosperm (Conifers and Ginkgo)

FAMILY NAME	GENUS NAME
Aceraceae	*Acer* (5)
Agavaceae	*Cordyline* (1), *Doryanthes* (1)
Anacardiaceae	*Pistacia* (1)
Aquifoliaceae	*Ilex* (4)
Araucariaceae	***Araucaria*** (3)
Arecaceae	*Trachycarpus* (1)
Asteraceae	*Olearia* (1)
Berberidaceae	*Berberis* (1)
Betulaceae	*Betula* (6), *Carpinus* (1)
Buxaceae	*Buxus* (1)
Caesalpiniaceae	*Cercis* (1), *Gleditsia* (1)
Caprifoliaceae	*Viburnum* (1), *Weigela* (3)
Celastraceae	*Euonymus* (1), *Maytenus* (1)
Cephalotaxaceae	***Cephalotaxus*** (1)
Clethraceae	*Clethra* (1)
Cornaceae	*Cornus* (1)
Cupressaceae	***Chamaecyparis*** (6), ***Cupressus*** (4), ***Juniperus*** (1), ***Thuja*** (1)
Elaeagnaceae	*Elaeagnus* (1)
Ericaceae	*Arbutus* (1), *Rhododendron* (many)
Fabaceae	*Laburnum* (1), *Robinia* (1)
Fagaceae	*Castanea* (1), *Fagus* (3), *Nothofagus (1), Quercus* (8)
Flacourtiaceae	*Azara* (1)
Ginkgoaceae	***Ginkgo*** (1)
Grossulariaceae	*Escallonia* (1)
Hamamelidaceae	*Liquidambar* (2)
Hippocastanaceae	*Aesculus* (2)
Hydrangeaceae	*Hydrangea* (1), *Philadelphus* (1)
Lauraceae	*Laurus* (1)
Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia* (2)
Mimosaceae	*Acacia* (1)
Myrtaceae	*Acmena* (1), *Eucalyptus* (3), *Metrosideros* (1)
Nyssaceae	*Davidia* (1), *Nyssa* (1)
Oleaceae	*Forsythia* (1), *Fraxinus* (5), *Syringa* (1)
Pinaceae	***Abies*** (2), ***Cedrus*** (2), ***Picea*** (4), ***Pinus*** (6), ***Pseudotsuga*** (2)
Pittosporaceae	*Hymenosporum* (1), *Pittosporum* (4)
Podocarpaceae	***Podocarpus*** (1)
Rosaceae	*Crataegus* (5), *Photinia* (1), *Prunus* (5), *Pyrus* (1), *Rosa* (many), *Sorbus* (2),

FAMILY NAME	GENUS NAME
	Spiraea (1)
Salicaceae	*Populus* (3)
Scrophulariaceae	*Paulownia* (1)
Taxodiaceae	***Cryptomeria*** (2), ***Cunninghamia*** (2), ***Sequoia*** (1), ***Sequoiadendron*** (2)
Theaceae	*Camellia* (many)
Tiliaceae	*Tilia* (1)
Ulmaceae	*Celtis* (1), *Ulmus* (3)

In summary there are currently 43 families represented by 77 genera incorporating 145 species and / or cultivars excluding camellias, rhododendrons, roses, and those listed for removal. Note that some perennials such as *Epimedium* & *Helleborus* have not been included.

This can be further grouped as follows:

Exotic evergreens:
Abies (2), ***Araucaria*** (1), *Arbutus* (1), *Azara* (1), *Buxus* (1), *Camellia* (many), ***Cedrus*** (2), ***Cephalotaxus*** (1), ***Chamaecyparis*** (6), *Clethra* (1), *Cordyline* (1), *Crataegus* (1), ***Cryptomeria*** (2), ***Cunninghamia*** (2), ***Cupressus*** (3), *Doryanthes* (1), *Elaeagnus* (1), *Escallonia* (1), *Euonymus* (1), *Ilex* (4), ***Juniperus*** (1), *Laurus* (1), *Magnolia* (1), *Maytenus* (1), *Metrosideros* (1), *Photinia* (1), ***Picea*** (4), ***Pinus*** (6), *Pittosporum* (4), ***Podocarpus*** (1), *Prunus* (2), ***Pseudotsuga*** (2), *Quercus* (2), *Rhododendron* (many), ***Sequoia*** (1), ***Sequoiadendron*** (2), ***Thuja*** (1), *Trachycarpus* (1), *Viburnum* (1)

Australian native evergreens:
Acacia (1), *Acmena* (1), *Eucalyptus* (3), *Nothofagus* (1), *Olearia* (1)

Exotic deciduous:
Acer (5), *Aesculus* (2), *Berberis* (1), *Betula* (6), *Carpinus* (1), *Castanea* (1), *Celtis* (1), *Cercis (1), Cornus* (1), *Crataegus* (6), *Davidia* (1), *Fagus* (2), *Forsythia* (1), *Fraxinus* (5), ***Ginkgo*** (1), *Gleditsia* (1), *Hydrangea* (1), *Laburnum* (1), *Liquidambar* (2), *Magnolia* (1), *Nyssa* (1), *Paulownia* (1), *Philadelphus* (1), *Pistacia* (1), *Populus* (3), *Prunus* (3), *Pyrus* (1), *Quercus* (6), *Robinia* (1), *Rosa* (many), *Sorbus* (2), *Spiraea* (1), *Syringa* (1), *Tilia* (1), *Ulmus* (3), *Weigela* (3)

There are currently seven trees listed on the National Trust of Australia's (Victoria) Significant Tree Register: ***Abies nordmanniana*** (Caucasian Fir - File No: T11522), ***Abies pinsapo*** (Spanish Fir - File No: T11523), ***Cedrus atlantica f.glauca*** (Blue Atlas Cedar - File No: T11524), ***Pinus coulteri*** (Big Cone Pine - File No: T11521), ***Pinus ponderosa*** (Western Yellow Pine - File No: T11526), ***Pinus wallichiana*** (Blue or Himlayan Pine - File No: T11525) & ***Tilia cordata*** (Small-leaved Linden - File No: T11527). Apart from the Linden (recorded 1992 by J.Fordham) the others were recorded by John Hawker in 1983 and have not been visited again until the current survey. These specimens remain in good health all require little tree surgery with the exception of the Big Cone Pine.

Condition
The general health of the trees at Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is good, but many require immediate attention. The majority of the tree surgery is dead-wooding and the removal of lower limbs that are dangerous to the public. Appropriate codes for tree works can be found in the 'Maintenance' column of the Tree Survey, but it is strongly recommended that further on-site evaluations be carried out with Nick Wong (Arborist on the Steering Committee) and gardening staff prior to works being undertaken.

Substantial areas of *Prunus laurocerasus* (Cherry Laurel), *Prunus lusitanica* (Portuguese Laurel) and *Viburnum tinus* (Lauristinus) form tree-like thickets which obscure views and obstruct specimen tree growth.

Although the trees (with the exception of the rhododendrons) appear to be coping with the prolonged drought conditions, there is no doubt that lack of water will have a severe and eventually fatal effect on the trees should these conditions continue. Given the predictions for a warmer, dryer climate, it is vital that supplementary watering is available to the trees as soon as possible.

History

1863: Criticism in the local and Melbourne newspapers of the wanton destruction of forest trees in and around Daylesford [*Daylesford Express,* 20 January 1863; *Argus*, 22 January 1863, p. 6]

The initial planting in the Gardens occurred with the planting of two young oaks to commemorate the wedding between the Prince and Princess of Wales. A bonfire consisting of 20 of the largest native trees that grew on the hill, amounting to 1000 tons of wood, was lit.

> The procession ... proceeded ... along Vincent-street to Wombat Hill ... On arriving at the Hill, our worthy warden and stipendiary magistrate, in conjunction with our equally respected Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr Peter Millar, made the necessary preparations for planting the Oak Trees ... The greatest excitement prevailed ... when the committee ... approached with the loyal plants to the site of plantation ... Mr Bleackly, a Committee man, addressed Mr Daly in the following words: "Mr Daly, I am delegated by the ratepayers of this municipality, to solicit that you, as the representative of Her Majesty in this district, should now plant this Oak, entitled the "Prince of Wales", in joyful commemoration of the marriage of His Royal Highness with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark' ... The young tree, named the "Princess Alexandra", was then handed to Mr Millar ... At the conclusion of his address Mr Millar planted the tree ... The roasted bullock on the top of Wombat Hill attracted all eyes ... Immediately after the planting of the trees the bullock was cut up and tasted ... A torchlight procession led by the Fire Brigade in uniform, at about six o'clock in the evening, marched to Wombat Hill. The gigantic pile was lit up at about six o'clock. Composed as it was of an immense heap of comestibles, containing upwards of 1000 tons of firewood carefully packed, with tar and other flammable materials, it casts its illuminating effects for miles around ...The Wombat Hill fire burnt throughout the night, and is still smouldering. About 20 trees were cut down for the purpose, but care was taken to select such as might be advantageously removed.
>
> [*Daylesford Express*, 21 May 1863]

1864: An evocative description of the Daylesford township area is contained in the *Daylesford Mercury* of February 1864:

> The main portion of the town lies a little off the hill (Wombat), whose base is literally studded, for nearly the whole of its circumference, with steam engines, engaged in drawing up to the surface the stores of precious stuff dug out hundreds of feet below, and in draining the shafts and drives, in which men are earnestly searching for the course of the lead. There are about a score such engines at this work day and night; and where five years ago there was nothing but dense scrub, or thickly timbered land, may now be seen a population of hundreds of men …

1865: 'Mueller sent the Daylesford Borough Council 100 forest trees and 12 seeds, while the Cemetery received 200 plants and 100 pot plants. [Whitehead, 1997, p. 4]

1866: The two Royal Oaks were reported to be making very slow progress [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 7]

1869: **2 December**: Michael Kennedy 'labouring gardener' was appointed to the Gardens and received conifers and other trees from Ferdinand Mueller, Melbourne Botanic Gardens, for planting:

> The weather of late has been highly favourable to the shrubs and plants in the Botanical Gardens, Wombat Hill. Mr Kennedy the curator and the gardener, is the right man in the right place, being not only a skilled florist, but an [...?] in his art. He seems to work [...?] for a few years he will render the reserve not only a delightful place of resort, but one which the inhabitants will be proud of. Some fresh walks are now being formed, that will extend and improve the space available for promenading.
>
> A very good beginning has been made this year, and if the borough can but secure its fair share of the public money granted for public gardens, we may hope to see a still greater advance in 1870. We are informed that during the past financial year, no sum was appropriated for our botanical gardens, while the members for Ballarat obtained £2, 000 for their own. Neither of the representatives of Creswick seem [sic] to have interested himself in our requirements.
>
> Mr Kennedy informs us that the conifers already planted on Wombat Hill number about 250, though some of these, forwarded from the Botanical Gardens, Melbourne, were absurdly small when the reached him. Besides these, about 100 oaks, 100 ash and elm trees, 50 poplars, 50 cypresses, and 100 blue gums are growing in the reserve. Blue gums have been set at intervals entirely round the fencing, but the south side of the hill is so cold in winter that a number of these trees have been killed. Wherever this has occurred, the dead gums have been replaced by oaks. Some rabbits liberated years ago, have multiplied on the hill, and promise to become troublesome .. the presence of the rabbits can be seen every morning on the walks and beds …
>
> [*Daylesford Mercury and Express*, 2 December 1869, 2nd page]

1870: **May**: 'Mueller sent the [Wombat Hill] Public Gardens 264 plants, the Cemetery 100 plants, the Church of England 76 plants, and the Council 757 plants plus 97 species of seeds.' [May and Maroske, *Australian Garden History*, 4:4, Jan/Feb 1993]

1871: *Daylesford Mercury & Express* reported that the Botanic Gardens were becoming very attractive, although Kennedy spent much of his time cutting thistles. The view from Wombat Hill was also described in glowing terms. Ex-councillor Westwood obtained six cases of young trees from Melbourne Botanic Gardens. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 7]

1872: **17 June**: Town Clerk, Daylesford, urged the colonial government to *permanently* reserve the site for Public Gardens:

> The Council during past years have expended large sums in fencing and planting the said Lands as a Public Gardens. Great care attention and labour has been bestowed in having the Gardens properly laid out and protected. Bylaws have been passed and are in operation for the due observance of decency and decorum, and it now appears that the Reserve never having been vested nor was Permanently Reserved the Council of the Borough have no authority or control over it whatever. The Council trust that you will see fit to cause this to be rectified with as little delay as possible …
>
> [Town Clerk, Daylesford, to James Joseph Casey MP, Chief Commissioner of Lands & Survey, 17 June 1872; Reserve file 4726]

1870s: Mention of Kennedy having to work with 'massive stumps … left by the timber cutters' [Whitehead, 1997, p. 5]

1873: William Robert Guilfoyle appointed 'Curator of Botanic and Domain Gardens' Melbourne, replacing Mueller [Spencer, in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002]

1874: Mueller visited Daylesford to pursue botanic researches in the vicinity. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 7]

1878: **19 March**:

> The Borough Council of Daylesford as the Committee of Management of the … Public Garden find it necessary to provide a nursery therein for the raising of trees & plants for planting the Gardens. The only portion of the Gardens Reserve where water can be obtained is in the north eastern angle to which there is no access from the street which convenience is absolutely necessary for nursery purposes. I have the honor … to apply that allotment 25 of section 37 near the corner of Fraser & Hill Streets may be added to the Reserve for Public Gardens. I may state that the Council have already expended over £1500.0.0 on these Gardens and the compliance with this request will give the Public an Entrance to the Gardens at a place where it is very badly wanted and also give the Council great facilities for further beautifying the grounds.
>
> [Town Clerk, Daylesford, to Hon. Francis Longmore, Minister of Lands, 19 March 1878; held Reserve file 4726]

1880: 27 May: a photo dated c.1880 shows a horse-operated whim (used for mining) protruding from the trees on the slopes of Wombat Hill. [Ward, 1984, pp. 18-19; photo from *Australian Sketcher*, 27 May 1880]

29 May: Critical article on the 'Daylesford Gardens' published in the *Leader*:

> The inhabitants of Daylesford are favored [sic] with a magnificent site for a public garden. It is situated quite in the midst of the town, occupying the upper portion of Wombat-hill. The original reserve was of considerable extent, but has been reduced by encroachments to an area of about 20 acres. The funding of the ground was commenced 14 or 15 years ago. It is now surrounded by a good picket fence, with a thorn hedge inside three years planted. The hill is evidently one of those ancient volcanoes, of which there are so many scattered about the neighbourhood. Consequently the soil is of excellent quality and well adapted for the growth of trees, shrubs and other plants, of which strong evidence is afforded in the vigorous growth of exotics, and the enormous dimensions of the few indigenous trees that remain …
>
> The view from the top of the hill is grand and very extensive. The defects are exposure to winds and the steep slope of the ground, entailing the liability of the soil to when loosened by cultivation to be washed down by the rains. The woodcutters having, as usual, left their stumps in the ground, much expense in clearing has been incurred by the municipality; the stumps being of so large a size cost 3s to 4s. each for removal. The work was only finished last year, when £100 was spent on it. The previous clearing off of the scrub was done at less expense, the ground having been granted to grow potatoes in consideration of being cleared. Having been brought into good condition is was then sown with grass seeds, but the sown grasses soon die out, perhaps from not having been closely mown, native grasses mixed with an intolerable number of exotic weeds presently reappearing.
>
> Planting was commenced eleven years ago; since then 800 to 1000 trees and shrubs have been annually. The collection contains all, or nearly all, the evergreen trees and shrubs to be obtained, besides a good number of deciduous kinds, a large majority of the trees being Pines, P. insignis [Radiata Pine]as usual the most numerous; all are in a thriving condition, the latter attaining about 25 feet of altitude in seven years. There are some fine specimens of P. Canariensis, besides several other species. Cupressus macrocarpa grows with great rapidity when young, but dies early even on that fine soil. There are secimens of C. Macnabiana ten years planted that have attained a height of 30 to 35 feet; C. Lawsoniana also thrives well. Cryptomeria japonica makes a good growth, but looks ragged and unhappy. C. elegans makes also good growth and forms, so far, a handsome bush. Elms, Ashes and Planes do well; the Sycamore and Horse Chestnut moderately well. Grevillea robusta is healthy and vigorous. Laurels and similar shrubs seem quite at home. Ailantus glandulosa is very good. Dræcena australis grows very rapidly. We were sorry to find that the lower branches of many of the Pines had been pruned off, a mistake not uncommon in places of greater pretensions, and the result, in most cases, of the proper amount of authority not being vested in a competent superintendent.

> Like many public bodies, the Daylesford council were too ambitious ... Only two men are constantly employed, and those at very low wages … and although Mr Kennedy, the gardener, and his son make a large show of work, yet to keep such an extent of ground in proper order would require half a dozen men constantly employed …
>
> The laying out of the ground was one of those amateur performances which are too numerous in the colony ... There are no distinctive features in the place, except the walks, and they are too numerous especially as regards their being properly kept; they are far from running in directions suited to the contour of the grounds, while the planting is infinitely worse, the style chosen being to plant regular and narrow belts along each side of the walks, and these running across the face of the hill produce a most disagreeable effect when seen from a distance, cutting the hill in slices as it were, instead of its sides being studded with groups and single trees in a picturesque manner, and in place of the top of the hill being crowned with a mass of trees to add to its dignity, it was left nearly bare, with only the remainder of the native Eucalypts, which exist in the form of a few dilapidated specimens, while the largest portion of the trees and shrubs were placed in the very lowest situation in the grounds.
>
> [*Leader*, 29 May 1880, p.9]

In 1880, Robert Whitworth, in his *Official Handbook and Guide to Victoria*, described the Daylesford area thus:

> The soil in and around Daylesford is rich and deep; and English fruits such as black, white and red currants, gooseberries, &c. are grown to perfection; as are also root crops, the black loamy soil having a depth of from 10ft to 15ft. On Wombat Creek is a large reservoir for the water supply of the town… The Botanic Gardens are near the town, on the slope of a rise known as Wombat Hill. These gardens are well laid out, planted and command a grand and extensive view.
>
> [pp. 294–5]

1883: **11 May:** 'The Mayor move[d] that a proper plan of the public gardens [was] prepared by a competent landscape gardener and the planting of shrubs be in accordance with the plan. A letter was written to the eminent landscape designers William Sangster and Robert Taylor asking for their services in designing a plan for the gardens.' [11 May 1883, from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 3]

1884: 30 May: Taylor and Sangster wrote to the Council stating that they would be glad to lay out the public gardens [30 May1884, Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 3]

'The [*Daylesford*] *Advocate* report[ed] on the Council meeting of the 29th, where it was reported that Sangster had carried out two personal visits of inspection and had submitted a design which the Committee accepted.' [Whitehead, 1997]

1885: **3 January**:

> These gardens have been planted 1 ½ years. The bulk of the trees, shrubs, and flowers are of the most commonplace character, and little skill or judgement has been displayed in their arrangement; the paths have been laid out without any regard to lines of grace or beauty, yet any one who may visit these gardens on a clear summer morning cannot fail to admit that he has seen more than he ever did in any other garden in Victoria. The area of the grounds is about 30 acres, situated on the crest of Wombat-hill at an elevation of over 2200ft. above sea level, and from this vantage ground you command a prospect which, for extent and beauty, is unrivalled in this "summer land". On the south and east you look out at an expanse of dark forest, with a broad foliage of bright green

cornfields in the foreground, while nearer still you look down on pleasant cottages and villas, each surrounded by its fruit and flower garden, and which seem to nestle under the shelter of the hill. On the north-east the view is bounded by Mount Alexander and Mount Tarrangower, while you look down into the crater on Mount Franklin, some five miles away; looking north the eye wanders over hill and dale till it rests on Mount Hope or Mount Korong, at a distance of some 120 miles, while on the west the distant Grampians and Pyrenees, with the Smeaton-hills in the foreground, complete the panorama.

The soil of the gardens is a rich volcanic, producing luxuriant growth, bright colour in flowers, and deep tints in foliage; a truck load of such soil would be invaluable to a Melbourne florist. The class of plants with which the gardens have been stocked are not what one would care to introduce in ornamental plantations at the present day. The pinaster and Aleppo pines are most useful shelter trees by the sea coast; here it seems a waste of ground to have them all over, and occupying the most prominent positions; while a long avenue of rusty Cupressus Goveniana gives a dismal look to that part of the grounds.

Latterly the Gardens Committee have set about improving on the old order of things, and have introduced a choicer class of trees and plants. They also contemplate rearranging the whole of the grounds, introducing choice plants suited to the climate, and making the place worthy of the grand natural position which it occupies.

The tree more recently planted are thriving amazingly, considering that many of them had to contend with gross-growing trees that have had possession of the ground for a number of years. Among coniferæ there is a very fine Chili pine, and there are some starved specimens of Araucaria Bidwilli and excelsa, the climate being altogether too cold for them. Cupressus Lawsoniana is growing more like a timber tree than the sickly shrub that we usually see along the seaboard. Wellingtonia gigantean seems as if it intended developing into a tree worthy of its name. Abies Douglasi is growing at a rate which indicates that this district might in time produce Oregon spars equal to any that we import. Pinus excelsa is shooting up very rapidly; its congenor, the beautiful Weymouth pine, would also be at home here. Cedrus deodora has the beautiful blue tint which is only fully developed on volcanic or ferruginous soils. All sorts of European and deciduous trees thrive amazingly, and it is intended to make them a prominent feature in the new arrangement. There is plenty of room for improvement in the floral furniture of the gardens; still there are many good old subjects, notably the old blood pæony, which, as seen here, ‘Brings back to memory days of long ago’, while the Cape heaths have also attained a bulk something akin to the glorious specimens in No. 1 pots, on which we used to feast our eyes at that early period in our history.

There is an abundant supply of water, with a reservoir on the highest point of the hill, and a fern glen is in contemplation, with bubbling brook and tiny waterfalls. The climate here is very mild; there is such perfect drainage that plants suffer little from winter frosts, and in summer the nights are always cool with heavy dews, and once plants get fairly established, they are not the least affected by the driest seasons.

[William Sangster writing as ‘Hortensis’, *Australasian*, 3 January 1885]

3 February:

The visitor's first walk is usually to the summit of Wombat Hill, where, in addition to the attractiveness of the gardens, a splendid view of miles of the surrounding country is obtainable. The gardens are under the control of the local Borough Council, and it certainly shows something for the few years labour spent in its formation. The walks are all neatly laid out, and the beds are decorated with rare flowers and shrubs of every description. There is also an artificial lake on the summit in the centre of the gardens, which serves the double purpose of beautifying the hill and storing a day's supply of water in the event of one of the main pipes bursting. Most of the old denizens of the forest have been destroyed, but a few have been preserved, and they now look exceedingly pretty. I may mention that the local Council have lately secured the services of Mr Sangster, the well-known landscape gardener, who is at present, employed in re-constructing the beds, walks, &c., so that in a few months under his experienced hand, these gardens will hold their own against any in Victoria. The view of the surrounding country, as seen from this hill, is simply magnificent, and has been

compared favourable with the famous Swiss scenes. From the rotunda on its summit the visitor sees many miles in every direction ....

['In and about Daylesford by Tramp', *Daylesford Advocate*, 3 February 1885; from Aitken, 1997]

21 April:

Scenery - A ten minutes walk from Vincent-street, will place you on Wombat Hill. On the summit (which is nearly 2,500 feet above sea level) is the Daylesford Botanical Gardens, and from their exalted position, natural formation, clean promenades, choice shrubs (from the smallest up to the lordly gum-tree), and faultless management, this garden is placed, not only in regards its site and superiority of its soil, beyond a doubt one of the finest (if not the finest) in the Colony of Victoria.

['Daylesford and District by Jim Krow', *Daylesford Advocate*, 21 April 1885; from Aitken, 1997]

25 September:

These gardens have been greatly improved during the past 12 months. A large body of seedy pinasters that crowded up the crest of the hill - intercepting one of the finest and most extensive views - have all been cleared away; coarse-growing plants that were choking up choice specimens have been thinned out, avenues of shade trees have been planted along some of the main works [walks?], lawns have been laid down with English grasses, a rosary has been formed and planted, and this place, which 12 months ago presented a striking picture of chaos, and an illustration of what ought not to be done, is now beginning to assume somewhat of an orderly and gardenesque appearance. The borough council, the energetic town clerk, and the new curator deserve all praise for what has already been done in the way of bringing order out of confusion.

[William Sangster writing as 'Hortensis', *Australasian*, 25 September 1885]

In the publication of *Daylesford and its Surroundings by 'A wanderer'.* Melbourne: Troedel, 1885 the following was stated:

This beautiful hill, or mount, is situated just at the back of the town. It rises with a gradual slope, and very little exertion is required to get to its summit. The approaches to it have been rendered comparatively easy within late years, so that even an invalid can accomplish the ascent.
The summit is nearly 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, and the view from it is not only charming but extensive.

Nearly all the ground has been laid out as a Public Garden. Twenty-five years ago the Hill was a dense forest, some of the trees being of immense size; it was thickly covered with scrub and fern, varied [?] with immense wombat holes. Much labour and money have been expended in improving it, and now there is some result to be seen for it all.

There may be seen the "pinus insignis" towering to the sky, and attaining gigantic proportions, in soil peculiarly adapted for its growth, while grand specimens of the giant pine of California may be seen striving to o'ertop their more modest companions, the elm, beech, abies, &c.

Here and there stands a blue gum – the giant of the forest – in solitary grandeur, seeming to smile at the attempts of his aspiring neighbours to o'ertop him – all that remains of the time, not so long distant, when he and his brethren held disputed sway over the whole place, or yielded a space, on sufferance, to the sweetly smelling wattle only.
The centre of the Hill, more particularly, has been laid out in flower beds, and the brilliant colours of the flowers break the monotony of the green colouring of the shrubs. The [p.14] red volcanic soil seems suited to grow anything, and more especially flowers. There is a large plot in the centre

devoted entirely to heaths, which flourish with extraordinary luxuriance and brilliancy. Pelargoniums, pansies, roses, and all other hardy plants bloom here in perfection, their beauty set off by the brilliant green of the pittosporum. Paths have been laid out in all directions, and a rotunda occupies a prominent position on the eastern slope of the Hill. There are, also, numerous seats placed under the trees, which are …

Another quite unexpected attraction on the top of the Hill is a small reservoir, the water of which is supplied from the Daylesford Waterworks, seven miles distant. A fountain plays in the centre, and the banks are lined with brightly blooming flowers.

The Borough Council, with commendable foresight, have employed Messrs Taylor and Sangster, the well known landscape gardeners, of Toorak, who laid out the Melbourne Exhibition Grounds, to remodel these gardens and lay them out afresh, and extensive alterations are now in progress, which, when complete, will make the Daylesford Botanic Gardens second to none in the colony for beauty and picturesqueness. Among other improvements, it is intended to expand the present small reservoir into an artificial lake, and to construct a fern tree gully by utilising the over-flow water, and diverting it into a tortuous channel, which shall wind its devious course over the southern slope of the Hill.

A rosary is also in course of construction, which will greatly beautify the western approach.
'From the Hill, a view, or rather a series of views, can be obtained, which cannot be surpassed for beauty or variety …

1886: **5 January**: The *Daylesford Advocate* reported, in an article titled 'A Danger of the Forest', the 'the rotten limbs that are apt to fall from trees in calm and very hot weather in the garden and quite often without prior notice.' [*Daylesford Advocate*, 5 January 1886]

1 April:

I have the honor by direction to request that the additions made from time to time to the Daylesford Public Gardens may be permanently reserved and added to the Gardens so that the whole area now enclosed may be permanently reserved as extensive plantation and improvements have been made upon the allotments added to the original reserve ...

[Town Clerk, Daylesford, to Secretary, Lands Department, Melbourne, 1 April 1886; held Reserve file 4726]

1887: **23 September:** The Gardens Committee proposed the establishment of a lockable enclosure to protect valuable trees and plants in the Gardens and an enlargement of the rotunda to facilitate band recitals. [23 September 1887, from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 6]

1888: Illustration titled 'Daylesford from Magazine Hill' showing a well-treed Wombat Hill, published in *Victoria and its Metropolis* [Sutherland, Alexander, *Victoria and Its Metropolis*, 1977 (first published 1888), vol. IIB, p. 242]

1897: **27 August**: 'The Gardens Committee reported on the obstruction of views from the excessive growth of trees, some of which were eventually removed.' [27 August 1897, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

1898: **22 January**: A lengthy article in the *Australasian* gave a highly complimentary description of the 'Daylesford Botanic Gardens'. The writer considered that the condition of the Gardens reflected the

'greatest credit' upon Curator Gascoigne, who at that time had been curator for some 14 years, and who managed the Gardens with only two lads' to assist him:

> In the selection of the trees planted, excellent judgement was displayed. Nearly every tree and shrub is in the best possible condition … Quite an extensive collection of Coniferae is to be found here. Unfortunately, no register or catalogue of the kinds planted has been kept, and it is sometimes difficult to identify the various species without the assistance of botanic al knowledge. A boon would be conferred upon many of the thousands of persons who visit this place if one or two of the finest specimens of each kind of tree and shrub were distinctly named … On each label both the scientific and common name should be given. The expense would not be great and an interest and charm would be given which are now absent.
>
> Oregon pines (Abies Douglasi) are numerous, and these are not tall, attenuated trees, but bushy and robust. Other species of this genus are A. Smithiana, excelsa, Orientalis, Menziesi, and alba. The Wellingtonia is quite at home in the deep chocolate soil and cool climate, looking very different to the poor stunted plants about Melbourne.
>
> Besides the commoner pines, fine examples are to be seen of strobus, excelsa, Canariensis, Jeffreyi, Benthamiana, tuberculata and Sabiana, the latter being about 35 ft high. A lovely specimen of the common larch is about 30 ft high. The imbricated Chili pine is particularly healthy, and exhibits no signs of early decay, as they do generally near the metropolis.
>
> A fine old lightwood and a very beautiful blue-looking Cedrus Atlantica shelter the curator's residence. Of the numerous Cypress family, Lawson's is by far and away the most elegant. The Japanese hatchet-leaved Thujopsis and the elegant Cryptomeria are making good growth, so also are some fine sacred Deodars (Cedrus Deodara).
>
> Chestnuts, both Spanish and the horse, sycamores, English and the manna ash, oaks of sorts, catalpas, and other deciduous trees from Europe and America, are all doing well.
>
> … The plant shed, newly created, is 84 ft. by 54 ft., and is stocked with rhododendrons, azaleas, ferns, (&c). When clematises and other climbers cover the uprights and cross beams it will look well.
>
> Surrounding the curator's cottage are some fine camellias and other choice shrubs …
>
> [*Australasian,* 22 January 1898, p. 181]

11 March: The Gardens Committee recommended to the Council that:

- The dandelions in the rotunda enclosure be chopped up and sown with English grass;
- That a notice board be placed at the gate leading to the conservatorium [conservatory?];
- The availability of trees for firewood in the Gardens be advertised.'

[11 March 1898, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

1900: **22 January**: The Finance Committee [?] recommended that Council invite 'applications from experienced practical working gardeners, as Curator of and also to supervise the Public Park, Lake Reserve and all other council reserves and street trees'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Garden Committee [?] Committee Minute Book, p. 310]

1904: A tourist guide was published, titled *Picturesque Daylesford: Showing views of a few beauty spots, and points of interest, of this most popular summer resort, with a brief description of the town and its surroundings*, M M Cross, Daylesford. It described the Gardens thus:

> Places worth visiting: Botanic Gardens. On Wombat Hill. Ten minutes from Post Office. Bountiful Nature has bestowed on the district one of the most delightful sites imaginable for a Botanic Garden. Delightful because conveniently situated between the Railway Station and Post Office; delightful because its extent of 30 acres is rich chocolate soil, capable of growing every plant, shrub, herb, flower and tree that flourishes in a temperate zone; delightful because the best use has been made of natural advantages, and delightful because being 2,200 feet above sea level, and 300 above the town, it forms a natural and substantial tower, a coign of vantage, commanding a panoramic view of undulating hill and dale, mead, farm, factory, and public institutions, of townships and mountains, almost innumerable for quite 70 miles around, when the atmosphere is clear.
>
> The summit resembles the best seat in a cyclorama, with glorious, ever varying scenery at every point of the compass …To the gifts of Nature the Borough Council has added those of Art. Two ornamentally fenced reservoirs near the summit of the Hill are useful as well as decorative; they contain a reserve supply of water for domestic use in the event of the supply from Bullarto being temporarily cut off. Each has a fountain in its centre. The Curator's cottage stands in the midst of well kept flowerbeds and asphalt walks, conservatories and a band rotunda. From this rotunda the strains of the Daylesford Brass Band often charm the ear of promenaders of loiterers, who rest themselves on rustic seats under the shadow of umbrageous trees, within sound of the splashing fountains. When seated there, drinking in melody ad harmony, their eyes may feast on symmetrical masses of brilliant blooms, arranged by a landscape gardener with a view to general effect, or they may saunter from the top of the hill through the cool ferneries which run down the southern slope as if placed there by Nature. These are kept afresh by overhanging foliage and a trickling stream meandering between the ferns, stones and seats. The entrance to the main fernery is a beauty spot in itself. It is reached by descending rustic steps leading to a cool grot where goldfish sport themselves, partially hidden by water lilies …
>
> [*Picturesque Daylesford*, 1904]

10 June: The Gardens Committee moved that Mr Allan put on boys to clear Cape Broom off the hill and clean up hedge cuttings at Public Park [not Gardens?] [Daylesford Borough Council, Gardens Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 682]

1905: 6 June: The Gardens Committee moved that the Curator be authorised to choose 'new plants, palm trees etc' to the value of £5 and if possible, get some by exchange. £50 was also placed on the estimates for the following year for repairs and alterations to the Curator's house [Daylesford Borough Council, Gardens Committee, Committee Minute Book, p. 760]

1906: **29 April**: 'Perhaps the first attempt to educate the public and provide an interpretation of the plant flora was proposed by providing plates fixed to trees showing species, habitat, etc.' [29 April 1906, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 10]

3 September: The following recommendations were moved by the Garden Committee:

- 'That the creepers growing on top of Rhododendron House cut down below the eaves of Roof';
- 'That the Council be recommended to have an estimate of cost submitted of having the Rhododendron House restayed [?] & put in a safe condition';
- 'That the Council be recommended to have the Hot House repainted, & all glazing done that may be necessary before next Xmas';
- 'That the Council be recommended to procure 150 single and 50 double petunias for the Gardens'

[Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Garden Committee, 3 September 1906, p. 5]

1907: **22 April to 24**: The Garden Committee moved a number of recommendations regarding fencing and drainage:

- Partition fence east of Wombat Street entrance - 'that the Council be recommended to have a petition [sic] post & wire fence erected on boundary line of property on East side of Wombat Street entrance Gates and a live hedge be planted on the Gardens side of fence, the owner to be called upon to pay one half of the cost of the erection of petition fence'.
- Partition fence N. Boundary (bet. Convent & Wombat St Gates) – 'That the Council be recommended to plant (where necessary) a live Hedge on the Gardens side of Boundary line between the Convent & the Wombat Street Entrance Gates, that a temporary post & wire fence be erected along … [illeg.] boundary where no fence stands, the owners of the properties abutting thereon be called upon to pay one half the cost of erected such fence'.

[Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Books, Gardens Committee, 22 and 24 April 1907, pp. 57 and 58]

1910: **24 January**: The Gardens Committee dealt with the following business: 'That clause B [in the Curator's report?] re tree ferns be referred back to Curator as to cost and where obtainable…' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Gardens Committee, 24 January 1910, p. 295]

1912: **17 May**: The Gardens Committee moved that any seeds or cuttings which could be spared at the Gardens be supplied to the Secretary for improving the State School grounds [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Gardens Committee, 17 May 1912, p. 469]

1913: **21 July**: The Gardens Committee recommended that the list of trees supplied by the Curator be ordered in duplicate from the State Nursery for early delivery next season [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, Gardens Committee, 21 July 1913, p. 541]

1923: **17 April**: Daylesford was visited by a Mr Gay, 'an officer of the Education Department', to recommend a scheme of planting timber trees in the various 'bare spots' around the area. Although much of the surrounding area had been denuded of tree cover, Mr Gay considered Daylesford had 'one gem – Wombat Hill Gardens'. As a result of his suggestions, a committee was formed [*Daylesford Advocate*, 17 April 1923, under headline 'A practical scheme of tree planting']

1924: 18 January: The Parks and Gardens Committee recommended to Council that 'a tree at the N.E. corner of the band stand be removed and the tree adjoining be trimmed up … Adopted' [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, – Parks and Gardens Committee, *Daylesford Advocate*, 18 January 1924]

22 November: Daylesford was featured in the Melbourne paper the *Sun* in its Saturday News-Pictorial. This included a lengthy article on the Wombat Hills Gardens attesting to its beauty and splendour:

> Botanic Beauty. Here are acres of wonderful gardens. Majestic mountain site.
>
> Gazed at across the heart of Daylesford, Wombat Hill, on the summit of which are 23 [and a half] acres of almost incomparable botanic specimens, is remarkable for its suggestion of a stately cathedral eternally locked. Noble trees, hallowed with age, stand like spires against the sky, and help to form a clean-cut picture of grandeur and splendour. Many of the trees have been thrusting upward for more than half a century. One in particular, a 76′ Sequoia Gigantia [sic], a variety of American redwood, is fulfilling a wonderful destiny of perfect growth.

> Other fine trees include cedars, weeping ashes, horse chestnuts, golden cypresses, Spanish and other pines, English laurels, elms, maples, gums and South African silver trees. All were planted evidently with due regard to a scheme of tinted leaves …
>
> Sermon in trees
>
> Each monument to the memory of a forgotten botanist qualifies for existence in its especial way, on its compliance with the natural law that directs its growth results in marvels of colour and branch patterns. For instance, the Spanish pines produce a mass of crucifixes, a miracle that reminds the curator (Mr W. G. Cooper) to remark that the Judas trees are particularly excellent. The betrayer of Christ is supposed to have hanged himself on this species.
>
> Shrub and flower beds are a blaze of colour. In wandering among them, the visitor is struck by the convenient network of paths. By this means he is led from group to group in a thorough fashion, and nothing can be overlooked.
>
> Rhododendrons are beautiful just now, and the Oriental poppies are so big that, were they in a vase in a house, they would, at first glance, be suspected of being fakes. The main paths lead to the brow of the hill. Here in an old crater is the storage reservoir that supplies the town. A fountain plays in the centre. One instinctively gravitates to the eminence, for during his ramble over these lovely Daylesford acres the rifts between the towering trees were full of panoramic scenery …
>
> Right at the foot of Wombat Hills [sic], in all directions, are spread the outer houses of Daylesford. The heart of the town looks only a stone's throw down.
>
> [Part of a 12 page feature article on Daylesford, *Sun News-Pictorial*, 22 November 1924]

1937:' Letter to the *Daylesford Advocate* from A. Muxworthy saying that in 1865 he climbed Wombat Hill and saw one of the Royal Oaks dead, the other healthy and about 7 feet high, although Muxworthy goes on to say it later died as well.' '*Daylesford Advocate* reports that ground set aside for nursery, hawthorn boundary hedges clipped, and shrubberies and noxious weeds dug out in outer reserves'. 'Public subscription for Tower Fund' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 9]

1938: **20 September**: 'The Shire of Swan Hill presented the following trees, 50 currajong, 50 flame, 50 silky oak, 50 olive and 25 flowering gums to the Daylesford Shire Council.' [20 September 1938, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

6 November: 'The *Daylesford Advocate* reported that Mr Greville, the curator, had reported that a dahlia garden had been established and that all saleable logs from trees felled had been measured and reduced to size fit for the timber mills. [6 November 1938, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

1939: 'Two boxes of plants received from R. Greville, curator of Queen's Park, Essendon. Other donations of anemones and ranunculi.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 9]

13 March: 'The Gardens Committee recommended that the curator be given permission to plant pockets with dwarf cypress on the slope of the embankment surrounding the service basin.' [13 March 1938 [1939?], cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

1940: 'Donations of dahlias, while begonia tubers number 250. Name plates being painted for specimen trees. Appeal for contributions to new glasshouse. New entrance into Victoria Street over which climbing roses will be trained.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.9]

1940s: Plant exchange occurred between the Gardens and Macedon and Creswick State Nurseries [Gilfedder, 1996]

1943: Daylesford Borough Council meetings were held every fortnight and reported in the *Daylesford Advocate*. Information on works done in the Gardens was reported under the heading 'Wombat Hill Gardens' but also often included matters concerning street trees and other garden areas which were also under the control of Greville.

2 March: The Wombat Street entrance to the Gardens had received attention. Paths had been cleaned and hedges and shrubs clipped. The Curator was at present making 'small concrete pans' to accommodate a collection of cacti plants which had been promised. The display of begonias was especially good, and many people visited it every day. The voluntary collection had yielded £5/10/- which, it was noted, was an excellent result for 18 days [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 2 March 1943]. This money, which rapidly grew to double figures, was paid into the Glasshouse Fund [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 16 March 1943].

30 March: The ferns in the Fernery were making rapid growth due to the new watering system. Curator Greville was also in charge of street trees at this time [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 30 March 1943]

11 June: It was noted that regarding young street trees, there was a general shortage of supply of silver birches and ash, and the Curator recommended that as the Government and Macedon nurseries had some of these in stock, a quantity of these should be purchased and heeled in at the Gardens until they were required for planting in the streets [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 11 June 1943]

1944: **6 June**: A start had been made on trenching and manuring in the Gardens. When treated this way, the Curator reported, the garden beds were completely rejuvenated and thus were able to carry a heavy crop in the next season. Leaves had been raked up to make leaf mould. [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 6 June 1943].

12 September: Curator Greville reported that 'the street trees in Wombat Street on the east side had been pruned as directed' and the street light now shone clearly down on the footpath [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 12 September 1944]

1945: 27 February: Curator Greville was invited, and was to attend, the annual convention of Superintendents of parks and Gardens held by the Tree Planters Association [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 27 February 1945]

2 March: *Daylesford Advocate* reported at length on recent works in the Gardens:

> WORK IN RECENT YEARS
>
> People who visit our Botanic Gardens regularly fail to fully appreciate the metamorphosis wrought by skilled workers and the hands of Time, but rarer visitors are struck by the wonderful transformation effected, especially in recent years.
>
> FIRST ATTEMPT
>
> In the late sixties of the last century, an attempt was first made to add to the beauty and educational value of our highest summit by planting trees, shrubs and flowers from other countries. Part of the result of that effort may be seen, when driving round the motor track, in some of the exotic trees which are now octogenarians 90 feet in height, co-mingling with younger eucalypts …
>
> [*Daylesford Advocate*, 'Attractions for Daylesford' by M. M. Cross, 2 March 1945, p. 5]

1947: Scarlet Oak (*Quercus palustris*) planted to commemorate Queen Elizabeth's 21st birthday by Country Women's Association. Macedon and Creswick Government Nurseries take shrub cuttings and tree seeds, and in return 30 young trees and shrubs are sent.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.10]

1952: The proposal to cut down a large number of trees in the Gardens caused a great deal of concern among locals, and a flurry of correspondence is recorded in the Reserve file for the Gardens.[6]

July: Daylesford Borough Council decided to sell 60 trees in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens to a timber mill. After protest by the Country Women's Association and other local residents, the matter was deferred [J.M. Brooke, Pres., Daylesford Branch C.W.A., Wombat Park, Daylesford, to the Minister of Lands, Melbourne, 29 November 1952; held Reserve file 4726]

7 November: A letter was sent to the Daylesford Council regarding the trees

> After receiving the report submitted to the [Wombat Hill Garden Development] Committee by the Borough Council, the Committee visited the gardens and inspected the trees in question. A meeting was held on the 6th November to prepare a report for presentation to the Council… We wish to emphasise that the Committee has been assured that the trees are not to be cut down for purposes of revenue. It is hoped that all the trees will not be all cut down at once and that where one tree is removed a new one will be planted in its place and one next to it removed at a later date. We think that the trees in the South East corner were planted for a windbreak and if all the trees marked were cut down at once, a huge funnel-like gap would be made for the wind to tear through and no doubt the remaining trees would be severely damaged. Strangers to the Daylesford district do not know the weather conditions prevailing during the winter months when gales from the South sweep over the countryside and strike Wombat Hill with terrific force.
>
> As regards the "aesthetic point of view", we desire to point out the opinion on garden design range from pure geometrical forms to ecology. We are sure that the early settlers showed good judgement in the selection of a site and good taste in the laying out of the gardens. Because of the historical associations we desire that the gardens, as far as reasonably possible, be left in the … [state?] in which the original designers set them out, and be kept as a living memorial to the founders of Daylesford.
>
> It was finally resolved [by the Wombat Hill Garden Development Committee] "that the cutting down of the trees be deferred unto such time when the dead trees have been removed, and the cleaning up completed and a plan for replanting and addition of new varieties has been decided".
>
> [John E. Grant, Chairman, Wombat Hill Gardens Development Committee, Daylesford to the Mayor and Councillors, Daylesford, 7 November 1952; held Reserve file 4726]

29 November:

> As President of the Daylesford Branch of the Country Women's Association, I wish to bring before your notice the following facts about Wombat Hill – our Public Park, which comes under your jurisdiction, see Reserve file 4726. Early in July of this year, the Borough Council decided to sell 60 of the trees in Wombat Hill to a Timber Mill. The trees were not dead or diseased, but were, on the whole, all very fine specimens of their various varieties. My Association protested very vigorously & many local residents also protested against this & the matter was deferred – we hoped for good. However it has come up again & the Council will decide on Monday Dec. 8th whether to sell 28 of the trees. Wombat Hill was planted by our Pioneers & contains a unique collection of very fine trees – Redwoods, Pines, Cedars, etc. & my Association asks you Sir to use your influence to save our trees from being sold for Revenue – at any rate until you have arranged for their inspection.

[6] The move to cut down the trees was allegedly pushed by local councillor Bill Ogden, who owned the sawmill behind the Gardens. [David Endacott, Daylesford Historical Society, pers. com., 13 January 2007]

[J.M. Brooke, Pres., Daylesford Branch C.W.A., Wombat Park, Daylesford, to the Minister of Lands, Melbourne, 29 November 1952; held Reserve file 4726]

1 December:

> I am forwarding to you a request and information relating to a move to destroy a number of trees in Wombat Hill gardens. The trees which were marked for cutting down were on the whole healthy & beautiful specimens of their kind & known all over Australia. … In this tourist resort it is recognised that the gardens in their present form is one of the main attractions in the district.
>
> Some months ago the Daylesford Borough Council advertised for tenders for the removal of sixty trees from the Wombat Hill Gardens. The people of Daylesford were so shocked that a large & representative gathering of ratepayers visited the gardens & found that a considerable number of trees above the original sixty were marked for removal with a paint mark also. A meeting of protest was held in the Council Chambers where the ratepayers met the Council. It was then decided to invite Mr Jessop of the Melbourne Botanical Gardens to advise in the matter … [or] some other expert preferably someone with botanical experience be invited to help in the matter. …
>
> With the Mayor in the Chair a body known as the Wombat Gardens Improvement Committee was formed, its objects being to promote interest in the gardens and to raise money for improvements, & to hold working bees to clean up the deplorable amount of noxious undergrowth which have been allowed to develop during the six or seven years past. Already a very large area has been cleaned up & a considerable amount of money raised by this committee. The work done has saved the Council a considerable sum of money.
>
> A report on the trees was received … it said that 28 of the trees could come out [–] some because there were other specimens of that variety in the gardens & some because they were too close to other trees & others of bad shape etc. We thought the report too vague to adopt fully. …
>
> … We were informed that the council intended cut down the trees referred to, fence off about two thirds of the gardens area and let it go for grazing. We think that this might be an illegal action and if so, considering these areas are under your supervision, we hope you will be able to intervene before next Monday and at least defer the destruction of these trees until a proper plan is designed to continue the area for the purpose it was granted for …

[John E. Grant, on behalf of the Daylesford Wombat Hill Gardens Committee, Hallow Bank, Harts Street, Daylesford, to the Hon. The Minister of Lands, Melbourne, 1 December 1952; held Reserve file 4726]

1 December:

> … no action should be taken to cut or remove any trees until further advice is received from this Department in view of the fact that the land is reserved as a site for Public Gardens and indications are that it is planted in the nature of an arboretum.

[Secretary for Lands, Melbourne, to Town Clerk, Daylesford, 1 December 1952, held Reserve file 4726]

3 December: A letter from the Minister for Lands' Private Secretary to John Grant, Chair of the Daylesford Wombat Hill Gardens Committee, advised him that the Department was looking into the matter urgently and had called for reports on the proposal to remove trees from Wombat Hill. The Secretary for Lands had written to Daylesford Council advising it to halt all action until advice was received from the Department (see above) [in Reserve file 4726]

1953: **3 February**: A Department of Lands and Survey memo reported on the Wombat Hill Gardens:

> In this matter I made a close inspection … of about 60 trees …that had been marked for probable removal. With me were Inspector Wood (also a Councillor of the Borough), the Mayor and three other Councillors. The trees were of various kinds in different stages of maturity and varied greatly in their general condition. Some were apparently dying but from what cause I do not know, while others, according to the local Curator, were suffering badly from attack by Aphis. I have no hesitation in recommending that those in the first class be removed but I would like to see some effort made to save the others … I cannot see that cutting down the sick trees would completely or effectively protect the well ones from Aphis attack. Others again are damaged by storms and one struck by lightning. These are or can become a public danger and their removal would be justified.
>
> Possibly because of a favourable climate and soil the growth which could not possibly be anticipated by the planters in their very commendable work has led to some cramping. The worst offenders being the spreading cypress. I some cases heavy pruning may suffice but in other cases here again removal may be justified. Then again there are a couple of trees on the poor side that are a danger to traffic using the somewhat narrow steep and winding track to the look out tower. In the interests of public safety removal is desirable. The balance of the marked trees are generally well grown and a distinct asset to the park and consent to remove should not be given. They are valuable in the park and to a sawmiller but the first, to me, is far more paramount.
>
> In summing up I would recommend that no objection be raised to removal of some 17 trees … that the trees affected by Aphis be given some early treatment … that plantings be made in suitable sites … to compensate for the trees removed. These 17 trees have been indicated by a daub of red paint.
>
> [Memo, H.JH. Henkel, Land Officer, Bendigo, to the Under-Secretary, Lands Department, Melbourne, 3 February 1953; held Reserve file 4726]

c.1953?: Japanese Cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*) planted to commemorate Sir Edmund Hillary ascent of Mount Everest ['Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens' walking trail, c.1990s]

1955: 6 January: Letter from Daylesford Town Clerk to Secretary, Department of Lands and Survey regarding maintenance of Wombat Hill Gardens, noted that the Council at that time had a full time curator employed, and the annual cost of 'care and management' of the Gardens was up to £1200 per annum. The Council, it was revealed, was 'fast becoming financially embarrassed to maintain the area' and a request was made to the Department for an annual grant of £1200 to be made for that purpose [in Reserve file 4726]. No response is filed in the Reserve file (but see below).

1956: 8 October:

> The members of the Daylesford Branch of the Country Women's Association are deeply concerned about a recent decision of the Borough Council to allow the Public Gardens on Wombat Hill to revert to Parklands, and to appoint a part time caretaker in place of a full time gardener. …
> Daylesford is a tourist resort and we fell this is a retrograde step as the gardens are definitely an attraction to the town.
>
> [Emily A. Lees, President, Daylesford Branch, C.W.A., 'Hinckley', 31 Stanbridge Street, Daylesford, to the Minister of Lands, Melbourne, 8 October 1956; held Reserve file 4726]

10 October:

> From inquiries I have made I find that the Reserve is reserved under the Land Acts for public gardens and that the Council … is the Committee of Management. I am advised that the cost of maintenance of the gardens was £1200 per annum which is a rather large amount. Up to the present no approach has been made by the Council to have the terms of the reservation amended. In this matter your Branch's best course would therefore be to approach the Borough Council in an

> effort to have the Reserve maintained as a [sic] gardens rather than allow it to revert to parklands, although I am constrained to say that other Committees of management have been forced to take similar action because of financial stringency.
>
> [Minister of Lands to Miss Emily A. Lees, President, Daylesford Branch, C.W. Association, Daylesford, 10 October 1956; held Reserve file 4726]

'Alf Headland appointed as first part-time Curator of the Gardens.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

1970s: A fire break was constructed around the bottom of the north side of the hill during this decade. It was formed by bulldozers [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 15 December 2006]

1979: A tree surgeon's report was received by Council. This recommended the preparation of a plan for tree surgery, with an annual amount for such work to be referred to estimates [Whitehead, Chronology, p.10]

1981: The Council received a letter from the Premier of Victoria, stating that the Gardens had been considered among the top 90 historic gardens in the state. This was established using a survey undertaken by the National Trust in conjunction with the Gardens State Committee.' [Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 13]

22 –23 June: Trees in the Gardens suffered severely from high winds and storm damage, and on 22 and 23 June nine trees were uprooted [letter from B. A. Bellingham, Shire Engineer to M.T. Reynolds, M.L.C. for Gisborne, 15 October 1981, in Reserve file 4726]

1982: May: To celebrate the 150th (Sesquicentenary) anniversary of the founding of Victoria in 1984-85, a Gardens and Environment Committee was set up as one of a number of committees charged with organizing programmes that would be 'a lasting memorial to this celebration'. One such programme was the rejuvenation of 'some of the country botanic gardens that were established in the early days of the colony' through small financial grants (to a value of $10,000) and expert assistance with tree identification. Councils were invited to submit a proposal for rejuvenation works for their botanic gardens [letter to C. K. Beamish, Town Clerk, Bendigo City Council, from R.C. Hodges, Chairman of the Botanic Gardens Rejuvenation Sub-Committee, in Bendigo City Council File 6.4 Vol. 3, April 1981–Series 2 # 23]

1983: The Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon received assistance from Victoria's Sesquicentenary funding to rejuvenate the Gardens. This included assistance for identification and maintenance of existing trees, and for replanting of original tree species which no longer existed in the Gardens. The gift was conditional on the Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon matching the $1500 allocated by the Botanic Gardens Rejuvenation Sub-Committee. [Whitehead, 1997, p. 10] As part of the rejuvenation of Victoria's regional botanic gardens, a major part of the available funding was directed to plant identification of tree stock, labelling and tree surgery (see **1982** entry)

November: John Hawker, Project Officer [?] for the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, and working on behalf of the Botanic Gardens Rejuvenation Sub-Committee, surveyed and plotted some 581 trees and shrubs in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens [Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens Daylesford Survey 1983, in file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

1984: 'After a complete survey of the trees is conducted it should be possible to determine those trees on the plan that existed and those that were to be planted according to the plan and those species planted later.' [*Daylesford Advocate*, 30 August 1984; from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 5] Original band rotunda, which had been relocated to the Mineral Springs Reserve, was reported to have been demolished [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

1985: **12 June**: A programme was developed for the tree surgery component of the Gardens rejuvenation project. Following an inspection of the trees in the Gardens by John Hawker, the Botanic Gardens Rejuvenation Sub-Committee made $1692 available for tree surgery. However, it was recognised that this amount would be insufficient to carry out the necessary works, which, in the case of the Royal Oak and blue gums, were urgent. Thus it was recommended by the Rejuvenation Committee that an amount of $3000 per annum (noted as a conservative estimate) be put aside by the Council on an ongoing basis [letter by Ron Hodges, Chair, Rejuvenation of Provincial Botanic Gardens Sub-Committee to K.J. Tori, Acting Shire Secretary, Daylesford, [in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

13: August: Melbourne City Council made available 13 trees to the Gardens as part of the Sesquicentenary celebrations. These comprised flowering trees (*Prunus*, *Magnolia*, *Camellia* and *Photinia* species), conifers (*Thuja* and *Taxus* species) and maples. The Council, however, were not able to supply English oaks to extend the oak avenue, and alternative suppliers were suggested. It is not known if the trees listed as available were collected or planted in the Gardens [letter from John Hawker, Project Officer, Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands to Robert Beard, 13 August 1985, reproduced in Appendix 6 in Orr-Young 1997]

c. 1985: Undated, handwritten report on Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by John Hawker noted that over the past 5 years, and especially the past 12 months, extensive rejuvenation had been undertaken in the Gardens. This he ascribed to the work of caretaker Robert Beard, assisted by 6 previously unemployed people. Hawker noted that one of the six had a degree in forestry and another had been previously employed at the historic property 'Como' in Melbourne. The report recommended the need for

- security fencing around Gardens
- continuation of hawthorn hedge on eastern boundary (Frazer Street)
- planting to screen north-eastern water basin, surrounding houses and central water basin
- redevelopment of access from railway area
- placement of signs and information and entrances
- improved seating in the kiosk and planting of surrounds
- improved disabled access and amenities
- upgrading of toilets
- planting appropriate tree specimens where indicated on Sangster's 1884 plan
- identification of existing camellia cultivars by National Herbarium
- increased community involvement

His report also noted that a minimum of three staff were required in the Gardens, with a doubling of this number when and if display planting, redevelopment and replanting were to be undertaken [in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

c.1986: Donation of trees (possibly in August) from Mary Borella, including *Picea brewerana*, *Davidia involucrata*, *Taxidium distichum* and *Tilia petiolaris*. [Barry Files, DNRE South West Area – Daylesford Office, to Jill Orr-Young, 3 November 1995; held Reserve file 4726]

1988: 16 March: 100 trees were collected from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne by the 'Curator' Robert Beard for planting in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens [letter from John Hawker, Project Officer, Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, to Robert Beard, 2 May 1988, in [in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne] (see Document 11 in Appendix Four for the full listing)

1990: 22 May: 18 trees collected [from Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne as excess stock] for planting in 'Daylesford Botanic Gardens' [typed note signed by John Hawker, Project Officer, Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, 22 May 1990, in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne] (see Document 12 in Appendix Four. Handwritten notation on a copy of this list included in Appendix 6 of the 1997 Orr-Young report indicates that 8 were planted)

1995: October: 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Daylesford Conservation and Development Plan' by Jill Orr-Young, completed as draft report for the Shire of Hepburn. This report was Commissioned by the former Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon and supported by the National Estate Grants programme and supervised by a Steering Committee [Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Daylesford Conservation and Development Plan, Jill Orr-Young, revised 1997, p.1]

1997: 4 July: A list of cost estimates for a capital works programme for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was drawn up. This was to cover the period 1997 to 2003, and was derived in part from a 1983 Draft Management Plan for the Gardens, and in the main, from the more recently completed Draft Conservation and Development Plan by Jill Orr-Young in 1995 (and revised in 1997). The works identified included the following:

- Preparation of a Management Plan for the Gardens
- Provision of directional signage
- Establishment of a Tree and Plant Survey Database which is computer-based
- Provision of modern labelling for trees and plants
- Restoration of the Fern Gully and Rustic Waterfall
- Adoption of the Tuberous Begonia display as official policy, including construction of a glasshouse to support the 'growing on' of plants to flowering stage
- Maintenance and repair of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower
- Relocation of the Maintenance Depot and re-development of its site

(see Document 14 in Appendix Four for full description of works)

[Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Capital Works Programs Estimates – 1997 to 2003, 2 pages, faxed with cover sheet to Gavin Cerini, DRNE by John Traill, Shire of Hepburn, 4 July 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

Analysis

From the earliest days of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Wombat Hill was densely covered with native trees. One of the first acts of cultivating the Gardens was the clearing of much of the timber. Over the following decades, trees planted in the Gardens, many of which still remain, reflected major themes in the nineteenth century.

Acclimatisation and Ferdinand Mueller

In order to fulfil its primary role of acclimatisation and experimentation, early tree planting at Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was greatly influenced by the Government Botanist and Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, Ferdinand Mueller. Mueller's great passion was the acclimatisation of potentially useful plants, and he viewed this as urgent national work. As an ardent and active acclimatiser, he was a pioneer in growing many exotic plants not found elsewhere in the colony. Thus, in 1858 the Melbourne Botanic Gardens contained banana trees, Paraguayan and Chinese tea, coffee, cork and camphor trees, cotton, cochineal cactus, numerous spice and medicinal plants, and timber trees, including thirty types of oak and forty of pine [Gillbank, in Aitken, R. and Looker, M. (eds), 2002]. Specifically, Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*), Monterey Pine (*Pinus insignis*, later *radiata*), Stone Pine (*Pinus pinea*), Maritime Pine (*Pinus pinaster*), and Longleaf Pine (*Pinus longifolia* later *palustris*) were named in the 'Catalogue of plants under cultivation in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, October 1858'. Also present was the Pencil Cedar

(*Juniperus virginiana*)[7], Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), Adam's Needle and Thread (*Yucca filamentosa*), New Zealand Flax (*Phormium tenax*), Oaks (*Quercus* spp.), White Cedar (*Melia azedarach*) and Willow (*Salix* sp.).

In Victoria, Mueller distributed over 360,000 conifers from Melbourne's Botanic Gardens to public land, regional botanic gardens, cemeteries and schools between 1860 and 1866. It has been noted that 'Rural Victoria was the main beneficiary of Mueller's distribution scheme, and it was only by determined indifference that any town or hamlet did not get plants free of charge for the ornamentation of their public spaces' [Maroske, in Aitken, R. and Looker, M (eds) 2002, p. 422]. Indeed, in his annual report for the Melbourne Botanic Gardens 1860 – 61, Mueller wrote

> The packages of seeds … distributed during the year amounted to 51,920. Further 31,455 plants, comprising many thousand seedlings of pines, young elms, poplars, white cedars, Gleditschias, weeping willows, and other useful or ornamental trees, and 36,474 cuttings were supplied … mainly to the public reserves and gardens of Victoria, whilst twenty-two Wardian cases, filled with plants, were shipped to gardens beyond the colony.

By 1865, Mueller's annual reports indicated that the nurseries at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens had been considerably extended to accommodate the 'many thousand seedlings of pines and other ornamental or useful trees' [Melbourne Botanic Gardens Annual Report, 1861 – 62].

The first known record of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' association with Mueller is in 1865, and although it is not clear what plants he sent to the Gardens at this time, undoubtedly they reflected those listed in his annual reports, and included his favoured blue gums, elms and pines.

Blue gums (*Eucalyptus globulus* subsp. *globulus*) were an early favourite of Mueller, and no doubt his affection for them as fast growing and 'drought proof ' led to his promotion of the species for widespread general and avenue planting throughout the colony and overseas. This resulted in him becoming known as 'Blue Gum Mueller'. In 1869 blue gums were growing in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, and these are directly attributable to Mueller.

Elms have long been a popular choice for avenues throughout Melbourne and in many parts of Victoria, having been highly recommended in the early 1860s by Ferdinand Mueller. Dutch and English elms were the most popular for planting throughout Victoria, and best evoked the landscape of the English countryside to homesick emigrants. Victoria has the largest population of elms in Australia [Kellow, J., Elms in Aitken, R. and Looker, M.(eds), *The Oxford companion to Australian gardens*, Oxford University Press, South Melbourne, 2002].

Conifers were a particular favourite of the nineteenth century and formed some of the earliest plantings in Melbourne Botanic Gardens, being listed there in 1852 [Report on the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, 31 September 1851 to 31 December 1852]. Conifers were particularly appropriate for Australian conditions as their rapid growth and dense shade made them very useful in harsh climates. At Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens they formed the basis of the early planting scheme.

While many conifers had long been in cultivation in Europe and Britain, the exploration of western North America in the 1800s provided a rich source of new conifers. Trees such as Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*), although commonplace today, was an exciting new species first discovered in 1833 in its native California [Hedrick, 1950]. Plant hunters such as David Douglas and Carl Hartweg explored much of California in the first half of the nineteenth century, with the latter collecting many pines. 'In California, plant hunters were so enamoured of pines that they eschewed the gold rush [there] in favour of collecting' [Fox, 2004, p.183]. In the late 1850s and 1860s Mueller received numerous donations of seed from the United States, including seeds of Californian pines from renowned Professor Asa Gray of Boston and from

[7] A specimen of this tree was also planted, and is still extant, at Sale Botanic Gardens

other named individuals from San Francisco [various annual reports of Melbourne Botanic Gardens, 1850s –70s].

Many of the conifers distributed by Mueller and his successor William Guilfoyle throughout Victoria have become distinctive landmarks in the rural landscape, and still form the skeletal plantings of many of the regional botanic gardens. At Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, they form the bulk of the tree collection, and contribute fundamentally to the aesthetics of the site.

Late nineteenth century plant introductions from China and Japan
From the 1870s, the popularity of conifers began to wane, and was somewhat overtaken by colourful deciduous trees. These were strongly promoted by William Guilfoyle, and many remaining trees of this description in Victoria's botanic gardens are likely to date from this period and Guilfoyle's wide-ranging influence. William Sangster, notable landscape designer and nurseryman, was also strongly in favour of conifers, and his cool-climate nursery at Mount Macedon was well placed to take advantage of the new plant introductions coming from China and Japan to the British Empire in the 1880s and 90s and many fine specimens grew in the rich mountain soil of the nursery. Together with his partner William Taylor, Sangster was responsible for early exotic plant introductions into Victoria, and specialised in azaleas and conifers. After opening their Mount Macedon nursery, they became experts in rhododendrons, a genus already popular in Melbourne in the 1860s. Their 1887 nursery catalogue listed 120 varieties of rhododendron [Hutton, 1981]. The climate was particularly well suited to the new species of rhododendrons and conifers, and Sangster introduced many rare and fine specimens to the neighbouring hill stations of the Mount. His experiences of conifers in the climate of Mount Macedon no doubt contributed to his enduring fondness for them, regardless of the public trend to deciduous trees. Sangster's plan for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens in 1884–5 demonstrates this, and he no doubt was instrumental in augmenting the fine collection of conifers already present in the grounds. He would also have provided many of the rhododendrons and camellias present in the Gardens in the 1890s.

The Orr-Young report (1995–7) contains a carefully argued analysis of the planting periods and characteristic tree species, based on a technique for estimating tree age supported by the International Dendrology Society in 1994. The report's general conclusions regarding the stages of tree planting in the Gardens, based on both documentary and tree ageing techniques, and identification of remnant trees illustrating each stage, provides a very valuable record of the planting phases. It should be noted however that the tree reference numbers in the Orr-Young report may not accord with the tree identification numbers in the 2007 Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Tree Survey and Plan in Appendix One, and so great care must be taken in interpreting this information on the ground. This is because some inaccuracies in tree identification and tree location were discovered when conducting the 2007 tree survey, and this resulted in an unavoidable disparity between the two surveys.

Individually significant trees
Together with the already acknowledged significant trees in the Gardens, as listed with the National Trust, the 2007 Tree Survey has revealed a number of additional trees worthy of being registered. These are listed in the following table:

Note REF NO corresponds to those numbers listed on the Tree Survey Plan 2007.

REF NO	BOTANIC NAME	FAMILY NAME	COMMON NAME
242	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Hippocastanaceae	Common Horse Chestnut
104	***Cedrus deodara***	**Pinaceae**	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar
374	***Cupressus torulosa***	**Cupresssaceae**	Bhutan Pine
499	*Fraxinus excelsior* 'Pendula'	Oleaceae	Weeping European Ash

REF NO	BOTANIC NAME	FAMILY NAME	COMMON NAME
204	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Magnoliaceae	Bull Bay or Southern Magnolia
382	***Picea smithiana***	**Pinaceae**	West Himalayan Spruce
351	***Pinus canariensis***	**Pinaceae**	Canary Island Pine
446	***Pinus pinaster***	**Pinaceae**	Maritime Pine
185	***Pinus radiata***	**Pinaceae**	Monterey Pine
436	***Pinus wallichiana***	**Pinaceae**	Blue or Himalayan Pine
97	***Pseudotsuga menziesii***	**Pinaceae**	Douglas Fir
20	*Quercus petraea*	Fagaceae	Sessile or Durmast Oak
30	Quercus robur	Fagaceae	English Oak
397	***Sequoiadendron giganteum***	**Taxodiaceae**	Giant Redwood
601	*Ulmus* X *hollandica*	Ulmaceae	Dutch Elm

The collection of trees contained within the Gardens represents a diverse group of trees originating from all over the world. Both the conifer and broad-leafed collections are illustrative of individual growth habit, suitability for the local environment and tree identification. The potential value of the latter would be enormously increased by the consistent labelling of each specimen in the Gardens.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens remains an iconic landmark overlooking the township of Daylesford, and the Tree Survey 2007 and its subsequent analysis confirms that it contains one of the most important collections of maturing conifers in Australia (see 4.0 and 5.4).

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register of Significant Trees:
Abies nordmanniana (Caucasian Fir - File No: T11522)
Abies pinsapo (Spanish Fir - File No: T11523)
Cedrus atlantica f.glauca (Blue Atlas Cedar - File No: T11524)
Pinus coulteri (Big Cone Pine - File No: T11521)
Pinus ponderosa (Western Yellow Pine - File No: T11526)
Pinus wallichiana (Blue or Himlayan Pine - File No: T11525)
Tilia cordata (Small-leaved Linden - File No: T11527).

Trees worthy of inclusion on the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register of Significant Trees:
Aesculus hippocastanum (Common Horse Chestnut)
Cedrus deodara (Deodar or Himalayan Cedar)
Cupressus torulosa (Bhutan Pine)
Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula' (Weeping European Ash)
*Magnolia grandiflora (*Bull Bay or Southern Magnolia)
Picea smithiana (West Himalayan Spruce)
Pinus canariensis (Canary Island Pine)
Pinus pinaster (Maritime Pine)
Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine)
Pinus wallichiana (Blue or Himalayan Pine)
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas Fir)
Quercus petraea (Sessile or Durmast Oak)
Quercus robur (English Oak) – the Royal Oak 1863

Sequoiadendron giganteum (Giant Redwood)
Ulmus X *hollandica* (Dutch Elm)

1869 Elm Avenue
1880s Elm Avenue

Tradition of tree collection comprising high proportion of conifers
Tradition of rhododendron and camellia collections
Extensive use of hedging to define spaces
Overall distinctive landscape quality provided by the tree collection

3.8 Views and vistas

Description and current condition

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens has many places within it that offer views of the surrounding countryside. The most popular place for this experience is from the Pioneers' Memorial Tower. From various points within the Gardens there are vistas to both the surrounding countryside and also to other parts of the Gardens. Many views have become obscured by tree growth, including the view from the lower platform of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower. Fine views can be obtained through the trees, framed in the best Picturesque tradition, and happened upon during walks, while the Pioneers' Memorial Tower offers a stunning 'cyclorama' from its top platform.

History

Note that the following history also contains references to the **Pioneers' Memorial Tower** (**3.9.4)**as this was originally conceived of as a viewing tower.

1871: *Daylesford Mercury & Express* reported that the Botanic Gardens were becoming very attractive, although Kennedy spent much of his time cutting thistles. The view from Wombat Hill was also described in glowing terms. Ex-councillor Westwood obtained six cases of young trees from Melbourne Botanic Gardens. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 7]

1880: 29 May: Critical article on the 'Daylesford Gardens' published in the *Leader*:

> The inhabitants of Daylesford are favored [sic] with a magnificent site for a public garden. It is situated quite in the midst of the town, occupying the upper portion of Wombat-hill … The view from the top of the hill is grand and very extensive …
>
> [*Leader*, 29 May 1880, p.9]

In 1880, Robert Whitworth, in his *Official Handbook and Guide to Victoria*, described the Daylesford area thus:

The soil in and around Daylesford is rich and deep; and English fruits such as black, white and red currants, gooseberries, &c. are grown to perfection; as are also root crops, the black loamy soil having a depth of from 10ft to 15ft. On Wombat Creek is a large reservoir for the water supply of the town… The Botanic Gardens are near the town, on the slope of a rise known as Wombat Hill. These gardens are well laid out, planted and command a grand and extensive view.

[pp. 294–5]

1885: **3 January**:

These gardens have been planted 1 ½ years. The bulk of the trees, shrubs, and flowers are of the most commonplace character, and little skill or judgement has been displayed in their arrangement; the paths have been laid out without any regard to lines of grace or beauty, yet any one who may visit these gardens on a clear summer morning cannot fail to admit that he has seen more than he ever did in any other garden in Victoria. The area of the grounds is about 30 acres, situated on the crest of Wombat-hill at an elevation of over 2200ft. above sea level, and from this vantage ground you command a prospect which, for extent and beauty, is unrivalled in this “summer land”. On the south and east you look out at an expanse of dark forest, with a broad foliage of bright green cornfields in the foreground, while nearer still you look down on pleasant cottages and villas, each surrounded by its fruit and flower garden, and which seem to nestle under the shelter of the hill. On the north-east the view is bounded by Mount Alexander and Mount Tarrangower, while you look down into the crater on Mount Franklin, some five miles away; looking north the eye wanders over hill and dale till it rests on Mount Hope or Mount Korong, at a distance of some 120 miles, while on the west the distant Grampians and Pyrenees, with the Smeaton-hills in the foreground, complete the panorama.

The soil of the gardens is a rich volcanic, producing luxuriant growth, bright colour in flowers, and deep tints in foliage; a truck load of such soil would be invaluable to a Melbourne florist. The class of plants with which the gardens have been stocked are not what one would care to introduce in ornamental plantations at the present day. The pinaster and Aleppo pines are most useful shelter trees by the sea coast; here it seems a waste of ground to have them all over, and occupying the most prominent positions; while a long avenue of rusty Cupressus Goveniana gives a dismal look to that part of the grounds.

Latterly the Gardens Committee have set about improving on the old order of things, and have introduced a choicer class of trees and plants. They also contemplate rearranging the whole of the grounds, introducing choice plants suited to the climate, and making the place worthy of the grand natural position which it occupies …

[William Sangster writing as ‘Hortensis’, *Australasian*, 3 January 1885]

3 February:

The visitor's first walk is usually to the summit of Wombat Hill, where, in addition to the attractiveness of the gardens, a splendid view of miles of the surrounding country is obtainable … The view of the surrounding country, as seen from this hill, is simply magnificent, and has been compared favourable with the famous Swiss scenes. From the rotunda on its summit the visitor sees many miles in every direction ....

['In and about Daylesford by Tramp', *Daylesford Advocate*, 3 February 1885; from Aitken, 1997]

21 April:

Scenery - A ten minutes walk from Vincent-street, will place you on Wombat Hill. On the summit (which is nearly 2,500 feet above sea level) is the Daylesford Botanical Gardens, and from their

> exalted position, natural formation, clean promenades, choice shrubs (from the smallest up to the lordly gum-tree), and faultless management, this garden is placed, not only in regards its site and superiority of its soil, beyond a doubt one of the finest (if not the finest) in the Colony of Victoria.
>
> ['Daylesford and District by Jim Krow', *Daylesford Advocate*, 21 April 1885; from Aitken, 1997]

25 September:

> These gardens have been greatly improved during the past 12 months. A large body of seedy pinasters that crowded up the crest of the hill - intercepting one of the finest and most extensive views - have all been cleared away …
>
> [William Sangster writing as 'Hortensis', *Australasian*, 25 September 1885]

Publication of *Daylesford and its Surroundings by 'A wanderer'.* Melbourne: Troedel, 1885:

> This beautiful hill, or mount, is situated just at the back of the town. It rises with a gradual slope, and very little exertion is required to get to its summit. The approaches to it have been rendered comparatively easy within late years, so that even an invalid can accomplish the ascent.
> The summit is nearly 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, and the view from it is not only charming but extensive …From the Hill, a view, or rather a series of views, can be obtained, which cannot be surpassed for beauty or variety …

1889: **December**: A description of the Gardens was provided thus:

> … But while art and engineering skills have done much to beautify and adorn the slopes and the very crown of Wombat Hill, and form such a pleasant recreation ground for the people of Daylesford, it all fades into insignificance before the magnificent cycloramic view which lies spread out before one on all sides from the banks of the reservoir.
>
> ['A Victorian Beauty Spot – Daylesford' by Ambulann, in newspaper, no date but early December 1889, copy held on National Trust file; from Aitken, 1997]

1897: **27 August**: 'The Gardens Committee reported on the obstruction of views from the excessive growth of trees, some of which were eventually removed.' [27 August 1897, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

1903: Daylesford's attractiveness as a health resort was lauded in the *Cyclopedia of Victoria*:

> … the increasing and legitimate popularity of Daylesford as a health resort is contributing to its prosperity, and ensuring its permanence … The most picturesque spot in Daylesford is undoubtedly the Botanic Gardens, situated on Wombat Hill, which overlooks the town, and from whose summit, 2,250 feet above sea level, a magnificent panorama is unfolded in all directions. The grounds cover thirty-eight acres, admirably laid out and planted with choice flowers and shrubs by the curator (Mr. Allan), one of their attractions being a choice fernery. From the summit of the hill, on which is constructed a reservoir, with fountain, a magnificent view, with a radius of something like seventy miles, can be obtained on a clear day… so beautiful is the natural position of the town that delightful views of the surrounding country meet the eye at every turn. Hereafter, it may be confidently asserted, Daylesford will become the Baden-Baden, the Vichy, the Bath, or the Schlengenbad of Victoria, and possibly of the entire continent of Australia.
>
> [Smith, James (ed.), *Cyclopedia of Victoria*, 1903, vol. 2, pp. 419-20]

1904: A tourist guide was published, titled *Picturesque Daylesford: Showing views of a few beauty spots, and points of interest, of this most popular summer resort, with a brief description of the town and its surroundings*, M M Cross, Daylesford. It described the Gardens thus:

> Places worth visiting: Botanic Gardens. On Wombat Hill. Ten minutes from Post Office. Bountiful Nature has bestowed on the district one of the most delightful sites imaginable for a Botanic Garden. Delightful because conveniently situated between the Railway Station and Post Office; delightful because its extent of 30 acres is rich chocolate soil, capable of growing every plant, shrub, herb, flower and tree that flourishes in a temperate zone; delightful because the best use has been made of natural advantages, and delightful because being 2,200 feet above sea level, and 300 above the town, it forms a natural and substantial tower, a coign of vantage, commanding a panoramic view of undulating hill and dale, mead, farm, factory, and public institutions, of townships and mountains, almost innumerable for quite 70 miles around, when the atmosphere is clear.
>
> The summit resembles the best seat in a cyclorama, with glorious, ever varying scenery at every point of the compass …
>
> [*Picturesque Daylesford*, 1904]

1909: **18 December**: An article under the title 'Public gardens, Daylesford' reported

> The position of the place is perfectly unique, and offers a striking contrast to that of some of the early cities of feudal England, such as that of Norwich, to take the first case that occurs to mind. There a central hill is dominated by a Norman keep or stronghold … But at Daylesford, a corresponding elevation, covering an area of 38 acres, 2250 feet above the level of the sea, has been transformed into a botanic garden, known locally as Wombat Hill, adorned with a fountain and a fernery, and constituting at all seasons of the year a delightful place of recreation and resort, the panoramic view from the summit embracing a radius of something like 70 miles…
>
> [*Leader*, supplement, 18 December 1909, p. 51]

1924: 22 November: Daylesford was featured in the Melbourne paper the *Sun* in its Saturday News-Pictorial. This included a lengthy article on the Wombat Hills Gardens attesting to its beauty and splendour:

> Botanic Beauty. Here are acres of wonderful gardens. Majestic mountain site.
>
> Gazed at across the heart of Daylesford, Wombat Hill, on the summit of which are 23 [and a half] acres of almost incomparable botanic specimens, is remarkable for its suggestion of a stately cathedral eternally locked … The main paths lead to the brow of the hill. Here in an old crater is the storage reservoir that supplies the town. A fountain plays in the centre. One instinctively gravitates to the eminence, for during his ramble over these lovely Daylesford acres the rifts between the towering trees were full of panoramic scenery …
>
> Right at the foot of Wombat Hills [sic], in all directions, are spread the outer houses of Daylesford. The heart of the town looks only a stone's throw down.
>
> [Part of a 12 page feature article on Daylesford, *Sun News-Pictorial*, 22 November 1924]

1930: 'First proposals for the establishment of a lookout tower on Wombat Hill from the Secretary of the Daylesford Publicity Committee. This initially took the form of a proposal to transfer the Poppet Head at the Ajax Mine to the Gardens.' [8 December 1930, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 11]

1937:**19 April**: '£400 made available for erection of the tower.' [19 April 1937, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 11]

3 May: 'A site west of and in line with the smaller basin is chosen as the site of the tower. However, this later proved to be unsuitable after plans had been drawn up and the tower had to be relocated.' [3 May 1937, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 11]

1 November: 'An alternative plan is adopted and a concrete tower similar to that at Maryborough is conceived as being a suitable monument.' [1 November 1937, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 11]

1938: **March**: 'Tenders awarded to Mr Geo. Clayfield for construction of the tower at a cost of £890 at the eastern end of the gardens, and not the western end as originally intended.' [March 1938, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

22 August: 'Council decide that the Governor, Lord Huntingfield and Lady Huntingfield should be asked to perform the official tower opening ceremony on November 19th.' [22 August 1938, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

19 November: The Pioneers' Memorial Tower was opened by Lord and Lady Huntingfield before a large crowd [reported at length in the *Daylesford Advocate*, 22 November 1938]

1939: 13 March: 'The Gardens Committee recommended that the curator be given permission to plant pockets with dwarf cypress on the slope of the embankment surrounding the service basin.' [13 March 1938 [1939?], cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

1942: Pioneers' Memorial Tower was used as an Air Observation Post during World War II [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

1943: 19 January:

> Wombat Hill Gardens. Mr W. Greville (Caretaker, Wombat Hill Gardens) reported [that all] the paths leading to the Tower have been scarified and the grass scythed and burnt on the banks of the basin …
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 19 January 1943]

2 February: Volunteers in the Air Observers Corps were reported to be doing a good job. It was stated that Daylesford was considered to be one of the best prepared centres for any emergency in the state [*Daylesford Advocate*, 2 February 1943].

1945: 28 September: The 'shed' which had been erected 'on the landing at the Tower' had been damaged by vandals and Greville suggested it be dismantled in sections and removed to a safe place. He also reported that the small stove which had been in the shed was being used in the hot house as the hot water boiler had been giving trouble. [Daylesford Borough Council minutes– Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 28 September 1945

1946: **12 February**: The Curator reported to Council that vandals had broken 3 panes of glass at the Tower, and twice recently the Tower had been 'left in a filthy state'. He noted that it was impossible to detect people damaging the Tower, and the only solution was to lock the Tower. In response, the Parks and Gardens Committee recommended that a 6' gate be erected at the Tower entrance, and this should be locked at a time the Curator considered reasonable …[Daylesford Borough Council minutes, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 12 February 1946]

11 June: An article in the *Daylesford Advocate* reported the RAAF's recent disbandment of the Air

Observers Corps. The Corps, it noted, had operated since the end of 1941 as a pre-warning system against possible enemy attacks. Up until June 1945, the organisation had assisted 1817 aircraft in Australia. Enrolments in the Corps, which were largely civilian volunteers, numbered 34, 000 in Australia, with a total of 13, 913 members in Victoria and Tasmania. The volunteers were engaged in reporting aircraft movements and aircraft in distress, and this greatly contributed to the reduction of aircraft losses in the war [*Daylesford Advocate*, 11 June 1946]

1993: **15 October**: Pioneers' Memorial Tower nominated for classification by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) by Clinton Krause, Heritage Advisor for the Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon [National Trust file G 13087]

1997: 4 July: A list of cost estimates for a capital works programme for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was drawn up. This was to cover the period 1997 to 2003, and was derived in part from a 1983 Draft Management Plan for the Gardens, and in the main, from the more recently completed Draft Conservation and Development Plan by Jill Orr-Young in 1995 (and revised in 1997). The works identified included the following:

- Preparation of a Management Plan for the Gardens
- Provision of directional signage
- Establishment of a Tree and Plant Survey Database which is computer-based
- Provision of modern labelling for trees and plants
- Restoration of the Fern Gully and Rustic Waterfall
- Adoption of the Tuberous Begonia display as official policy, including construction of a glasshouse to support the 'growing on' of plants to flowering stage
- Maintenance and repair of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower
- Relocation of the Maintenance Depot and re-development of its site

(see Document 14 in Appendix Four for full description of works)

[Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Capital Works Programs Estimates – 1997 to 2003, 2 pages, faxed with cover sheet to Gavin Cerini, DRNE by John Traill, Shire of Hepburn, 4 July 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

Analysis

Historically, the views accessible from the summit of Wombat Hill have been the subject of unbridled acclaim and glowingly described in publications as rivalling 'the famous Swiss scenes'. Indeed, it appears that the crown of the hill remained largely unplanted so as not to detract from or obscure the view which could be experienced from it. Early photographs show the summit as open lawn with a rotunda (providing sheltered viewing as well as a venue for band recitals), and many views depicted in this medium show the mountain ridge to the west, Mount Franklin, and scenes down to the township. Photographs of the Oval Reservoir taken over a century prior to it being roofed for health reasons in the 1990s, indicate the importance of the views across this artificial body of water, which during these years was an ornamental and impressive feature of the Gardens. With the building of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower in the late 1930s, views from the Tower across the water became possible, and were eagerly photographed.
Views of the Gardens from the town were also very important and indeed the iconic photographs of Daylesford show the township sheltering at the hill's base.
The Pioneers' Memorial Tower, first conceived as a method of overcoming the views thus reduced by tree growth, succeeded in once again restoring the 'cyclorama' on Wombat Hill. The importance of this structure is examined in more detail in 3.9.4 and 5.1. The views continue to be an attraction, albeit reduced, in the Gardens, and many opportunities exist to enhance these by judicious pruning, undergrowth reduction and placement of seating.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance

Tradition of ascending Wombat Hill for views
View lines from the Gardens, especially to the north and east
View lines to Wombat Hill from the town
Pioneers' Memorial Tower views
Directional plate for Tower

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance

Some loss of view lines because of tree growth, including from the lower platform of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower and across the Gardens to the west
Loss of views across and down onto the uncovered water of the Oval Reservoir
Removal of directional plate from Pioneers' Memorial Tower

3.9 Buildings and garden structures

3.9.1 Fernery and cascade

Description and current condition

This is one of the main features of the Gardens. A gravel path winds down through the fern gully which features rock retaining walls There are many tree ferns and smaller ferns, and mature trees consisting of *Pittosporum undulatum,* elms, and rhododendrons, form a canopy overhead**.** The ground is partially covered with ivy. There is a cascade made from scoria and stacked slate (?), with water (not used at present) falling into a mortared rock basin. The path through the Fernery leading out onto the entrance road has steps formed from sleepers. These may be slippery when wet. The Fernery is irrigated with a highly visible overhead watering system consisting of black irrigation piping fitted with sprays suspended above the ferns. The pipe is elevated by means of timber poles.

In the past, water has been supplied to the cascade via an overflow pipe from the small Circular Day Basin. Central Highlands Water has undertaken to investigate the state of the pipework remaining to ascertain the steps necessary to restore the cascade to full functioning.

- The rock walls, cascade, upper pool and path are in good condition
- The lower pool leaks badly
- The timber steps are in reasonable condition, but may be dangerous in wet conditions
- Condition of the water pipes to the cascade is currently under investigation

History

Note that the history below also contains references to the Circular Day Basin (1882) and Oval Reservoir (1888)

1867: **12 August**: Daylesford Public Gardens – alteration of site

> Recommended by the Board of Land and Works that twenty one acres two roods and nine perches of land (21.2.9) in the position defined by technical description herewith be temporarily reserved as a site for Public Gardens at Daylesford, in lieu of the site temporarily reserved for those purposes at Daylesford by Order of the 16th December, 1862.

[Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Survey, 12 August 1867, in Reserve file 4726]

20 August:

> Daylesford - Site for Victorian Water Supply purposes (Service Reservoir and Pipe Track), temporarily reserved by Order of 12th August, 1867 (being part of the Public Gardens Reserve). - One acre, three roods, twenty perches, county of Talbot, town of Daylesford ... (67.Folio 171).

[*VGG*, 20 August 1867, p.1543; from Aitken, 1997]

1869: **25 June**:

> Sir,
> I have the honour by direction of the Borough Council to make respectful application that you will cause allotments 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and also allotment 56 of Section XXXVII Daylesford to be gazetted as additions to the reserve for Public Gardens in this Borough …
>
> The Council would respectfully remind you that these allotments with others around the Gardens formed portion of original reserve which has also been curtailed by the reservation of a large block in the centre for Water Supply purposes. Under these circumstances the Council do not anticipate that any objection will be felt to what is now asked.

[Town Clerk, Daylesford to the President of Lands & Survey, 25 June 1869; Reserve file 4726]

1882: 'Service reservoir 30 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep built on crown of Wombat Hill near rotunda' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.8]

1883: **16 March:** Councillor Hart moved that No.4 clause recommending the erection of a substantial ornamental fence around the storage reservoir on Wombat Hill be approved and adopted [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, 16 March 1883]

1884: 'Lawn Tennis Club's application to have tennis court established in Wombat Hill water reserve

rejected because of future water requirements.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 8]

1885: **3 January**:

> … There is an abundant supply of water, with a reservoir on the highest point of the hill, and a fern glen is in contemplation, with bubbling brook and tiny waterfalls. The climate here is very mild; there is such perfect drainage that plants suffer little from winter frosts, and in summer the nights are always cool with heavy dews, and once plants get fairly established, they are not the least affected by the driest seasons.
>
> [William Sangster writing as 'Hortensis', *Australasian*, 3 January 1885]

3 February:

> The visitor's first walk is usually to the summit of Wombat Hill, where, in addition to the attractiveness of the gardens, a splendid view of miles of the surrounding country is obtainable. The gardens are under the control of the local Borough Council, and it certainly shows something for the few years labour spent in its formation. The walks are all neatly laid out, and the beds are decorated with rare flowers and shrubs of every description. There is also an artificial lake on the summit in the centre of the gardens, which serves the double purpose of beautifying the hill and storing a day's supply of water in the event of one of the main pipes bursting …
>
> ['In and about Daylesford by Tramp', *Daylesford Advocate*, 3 February 1885; from Aitken, 1997]

Publication of *Daylesford and its Surroundings by 'A wanderer'.* Melbourne: Troedel, 1885:

> This beautiful hill, or mount, is situated just at the back of the town. It rises with a gradual slope, and very little exertion is required to get to its summit. The approaches to it have been rendered comparatively easy within late years, so that even an invalid can accomplish the ascent.
> The summit is nearly 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, and the view from it is not only charming but extensive.
>
> … Another quite unexpected attraction on the top of the Hill is a small reservoir, the water of which is supplied from the Daylesford Waterworks, seven miles distant. A fountain plays in the centre, and the banks are lined with brightly blooming flowers The Borough Council, with commendable foresight, have employed Messrs Taylor and Sangster, the well known landscape gardeners, of Toorak, who laid out the Melbourne Exhibition Grounds, to remodel these gardens and lay them out afresh, and extensive alterations are now in progress, which, when complete, will make the Daylesford Botanic Gardens second to none in the colony for beauty and picturesqueness. Among other improvements, it is intended to expand the present small reservoir into an artificial lake, and to construct a fern tree gully by utilising the over-flow water, and diverting it into a tortuous channel, which shall wind its devious course over the southern slope of the Hill…

1887: **2 December:** Councillor James [?] moved that 'that the Gardens Committee be authorized to provide a suitable lath plant house and that members of the committee be authorized to visit the Ballarat Gardens accompanied by the curator of the Daylesford Gardens …[Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 265]

1888: **21 May**: Further construction was proposed for the Gardens, with Councillor Hart moving that a plant house 100 to 200 feet long and 20 feet wide be built. Councillor Wheeler moved that the fernery, waterfalls, and pools be roofed …' [21 May 1888, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 6] see **1887** entry above, which may have provided the Curator and committee members with the idea of roofing the Fernery

1888: **29 June**: The Council's Legislative Committee moved

> That the Council form a water trust and that a loan of £26000 be applied for to be expended as follows viz: £23,500 to pay off present indebtedness and £2500 to construct Reservoir on Wombat Hill, clean out and repair water races and extend reticulation as set out …
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee, Committee Minute Book, 29 June 1888, p. 310]

8 September: Councillor Nightingale moved that plans and specifications for a storage reservoir on Wombat Hill to contain 1 million gallons be prepared. [8 September 1888, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 7]

1889: **December**: A description of the Gardens was provided thus:

> … The ample supply of water is, no doubt, an important factor in the preservation of the green and healthy freshness everywhere apparent. Near the crown of the hill is the cascade. The water falls over a large projecting stone, and runs down into a picturesque rockery into a circular basin, prettily ornamented. Here gold fish sport themselves in the cool waters lit up by the shimmering rays of the sunshine that come glinting down through fern-tree foliage and surrounding leafy grotto. The miniature ferntree gully down which the leaping streamlet finds its way is a grand success, and the tortuous pathway, so sweetly shaded by the frond of the big bulbed trees, is a retreat reminding one somewhat of Shanklin clime? and rustic scenery in the Isle of Wight. … On arriving at the summit of the hill one is quite taken aback by that, instead of a knoll covered with trees and shrubs, he finds before him a lake of water surrounded by a steep shore of dazzling whiteness. This in one of the reservoirs of the town supply. The quartz basin and the broad walk round the rim give it quite an unique appearance, and it has much the look of an extinct crater filled with water. It was a pleasant surprise to find this refreshing sheet of water at such an elevation. But while art and engineering skills have done much to beautify and adorn the slopes and the very crown of Wombat Hill, and form such a pleasant recreation ground for the people of Daylesford, it all fades into insignificance before the magnificent cycloramic view which lies spread out before one on all sides from the banks of the reservoir.
>
> ['A Victorian Beauty Spot – Daylesford' by Ambulann, in newspaper, no date but early December 1889, copy held on National Trust file; from Aitken, 1997]

1891: **16 November**: A meeting of the Council Gardens Committee resulted in the following motions:

- A proposal to purchase a plant propagation house;
- A proposal to make a large enclosure on top of the hill and remove some small fenced in flower plots;
- A proposal to prepare the artificial fern gully during summer for planting in the proper season;
- Rejection of another move to have a bowling green and tennis ground established on the hill.' [16 November 1891, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 7]

1895: **1 June**: Under the title 'In and Around Daylesford', several views of the Gardens were published. These included the 'Reservoir on top of Wombat Hill' and 'Head of Fernery, Public Gardens' [*Weekly Times*, 1 June 1895, p. 11] (see Figures 5 and 6 in Appendix Three)

1898: **22 January**: A lengthy article in the *Australasian* gave a highly complimentary description of the 'Daylesford Botanic Gardens'. The writer considered that the condition of the Gardens reflected the 'greatest credit' upon Curator Gascoigne, who at that time had been curator for some 14 years, and who managed the Gardens with only two lads' to assist him:

> … The fernery, with its pools of water and rivulets meandering through it, affords a cool retreat on a hot day. The fish-pond, with a broad margin of various kinds of cannas, looks well …

1902: **31 October**: 'The Gardens Committee recommended improving the fernery, including redesigning the gully with stone instead of logs and stumps and removing 50 yards of scoria from the basin at Mount Franklin, which was granted by the Mount Franklin Council. The aim of these renovations was to make a 'permanent and artistic job of the gully'. [8] [31 October 1902; cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 9]

14 November: tenders were called for the supply of 50 or 60 cubic yards of stone from the crater of Mount Franklin for use in the Gardens. The lowest tender, at 4/7d per yard was accepted [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p.549-550]
[*Australasian,* 22 January 1898, p. 181]

1903: **6 July:** Councillor King moved 'that the Council be recommended to purchase 1000 of the most suitable fry, for the purpose of placing in Reservoir [in] Wombat Hill [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee of the Whole Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 607]. Further to this, on **10 July** the Legislative Committee moved that enquiries should be made as to whether the outlet of the reservoir was covered with 'a bonnet of small mesh', presumably to ensure the fry were not sucked out the outlet [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 608]

Daylesford's attractiveness as a health resort was lauded in the *Cyclopedia of Victoria*:

> … the increasing and legitimate popularity of Daylesford as a health resort is contributing to its prosperity, and ensuring its permanence … The most picturesque spot in Daylesford is undoubtedly the Botanic Gardens, situated on Wombat Hill, which overlooks the town, and from whose summit, 2,250 feet above sea level, a magnificent panorama is unfolded in all directions. The grounds cover thirty-eight acres, admirably laid out and planted with choice flowers and shrubs by the curator (Mr. Allan), one of their attractions being a choice fernery … Hereafter, it may be confidently asserted, Daylesford will become the Baden-Baden, the Vichy, the Bath, or the Schlengenbad of Victoria, and possibly of the entire continent of Australia.
>
> [Smith, James (ed.), *Cyclopedia of Victoria*, 1903, vol. 2, pp. 419-20]

1904: A tourist guide was published, titled *Picturesque Daylesford: Showing views of a few beauty spots, and points of interest, of this most popular summer resort, with a brief description of the town and its surroundings*, M M Cross, Daylesford. It described the Gardens thus:

> Places worth visiting: Botanic Gardens. On Wombat Hill. Ten minutes from Post Office.
>
> … The summit resembles the best seat in a cyclorama, with glorious, ever varying scenery at every point of the compass …To the gifts of Nature the Borough Council has added those of Art. Two ornamentally fenced reservoirs near the summit of the Hill are useful as well as decorative; they contain a reserve supply of water for domestic use in the event of the supply from Bullarto being temporarily cut off. Each has a fountain in its centre. The Curator's cottage stands in the midst of well kept flowerbeds and asphalt walks, conservatories and a band rotunda. From this rotunda the strains of the Daylesford Brass Band often charm the ear of promenaders of loiterers, who rest themselves on rustic seats under the shadow of umbrageous trees, within sound of the splashing fountains. When seated there, drinking in melody ad harmony, their eyes may feast on symmetrical masses of brilliant blooms, arranged by a landscape gardener with a view to general effect, or they may saunter from the top of the hill through the cool ferneries which run down the southern slope as if placed there by Nature. These are kept afresh by overhanging foliage and a trickling stream meandering between the ferns, stones and seats. The entrance to the main fernery is a beauty spot in itself. It is reached by descending rustic steps leading to a cool grot where goldfish sport themselves, partially hidden by water lilies … [*Picturesque Daylesford*, 1904]

[8] Stevenson considers that most of this work can be seen in a photograph which he records as taken in the early 1900s showing the above mentioned stone work, but which the State Library dates at c. 1920 (see Figure 33).

1908: **7 September**: It was moved 'That the pipes of the sprinklers in the Fern Tree Gully be cut [?] and a tap affixed', 'That a hose be purchased locally' and 'That about 25 loads of manure be procured the matter to be left in the hands of the Mayor' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, 7 September 1908, p. 157]

1909: **18 December**: An article under the title 'Public gardens, Daylesford' reported

> The position of the place is perfectly unique, and offers a striking contrast to that of some of the early cities of feudal England, such as that of Norwich … But at Daylesford, a corresponding elevation, covering an area of 38 acres, 2250 feet above the level of the sea, has been transformed into a botanic garden, known locally as Wombat Hill, adorned with a fountain and a fernery, and constituting at all seasons of the year a delightful place of recreation and resort, the panoramic view from the summit embracing a radius of something like 70 miles…
>
> [*Leader*, supplement, 18 December 1909, p. 51]

1910: **24 January**: The Gardens Committee dealt with the following business: 'That clause B [in the Curator's report?] re tree ferns be referred back to Curator as to cost and where obtainable…' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Gardens Committee, 24 January 1910, p. 295]

1943: 8 January:

> The Gardens Curator (Mr W. Greville) reported that one man had been employed for 11 days during the fortnight … Water pipes were received from the Turncock and some are already installed in the fernery. The spray system will save time in watering, and will greatly benefit the ferns. He suggested that two sprinklers be installed among the ferns at Central Springs …
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 8 January 1943]

19 January:

> Wombat Hill Gardens. Mr W. Greville (Caretaker, Wombat Hill Gardens) reported [that all] the paths leading to the Tower have been scarified and the grass scythed and burnt on the banks of the basin. Nearly 200 feet of piping has been connected up in the fernery, and more will be put in as the fittings come to hand …
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 19 January 1943]

2 February: In Wombat Hill Gardens the begonias were coming on well and the Curator suggested the 'Glass-house' should be opened each afternoon from 1 to 5 p.m. Visitors were very numerous, and the shady lawns were popular on hot days. The lawns were being watered and mown regularly. Pipes laid on in the Fernery had been fitted with spray jets [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 2 February 1943]

30 March: The ferns in the Fernery were making rapid growth due to the new watering system. Curator Greville was also in charge of street trees at this time [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 30 March 1943]

1946: **17 December**: The fernery had also been 'cleaned' and paths re-gravelled in preparation for the Christmas holiday visitors … [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 17 December 1946]

1975: Daylesford Field and Game began its long involvement with the Fernery. At this time, the water flowed from the reservoir down the cascade, into the pool and then through the Fernery and away. No recirculation system was in place. The group undertook to clean out the badly leaking pond and replenish the collection of ferns. The group's involvement with the Fernery's maintenance has continued since this time [David Grant, Daylesford Field and Game, pers. comm., 10 April 2007]

Analysis

The Fernery is an example of a late nineteenth century open-air fernery. It was designed by William Sangster as an important part of his re-design of the Gardens in 1884 / 5. Photographs show it was at one time covered with a lattice-work roof, presumably to create shade (see Figure 6 in Appendix Two). It is not clear whether this lattice-work was part of Sangster's original design, as it was not illustrated on his plan for the Gardens (see Plan 5 in Appendix Three), and documentary evidence suggests it was added in the late nineteenth century by Council. The lattice was later removed when it became decayed, and is likely not to have been replaced as the mature tree canopy provided the required microclimate for the ferns. The fernery or fern gully was a landscape element Sangster was particularly comfortable with, having constructed or amended such garden attractions at Rupertswood, Sunbury in the 1870s, Victoria Gardens Prahran in 1885, and Rippon Lea in 1885. All Sangster's ferneries remain today, except for that created in Victoria Gardens.

It is clear that the fernery, including its cascades, pools and rock-lined pathways is largely original and intact. Rock replaced logs in the embankments early in the twentieth century, and seats which were placed in rock-edged recesses have been lost. The lower pool requires excavation and re-lining to prevent leakage. It is likely that almost all the plants growing in the embankments are recent additions, although there may be some original fern or other plant material which dates back to Sangster's time. This would require specialised expertise to establish and was beyond the scope of this report.

[See 5.1 for a discussion of ferneries in Victoria]

Ranking of cultural significance

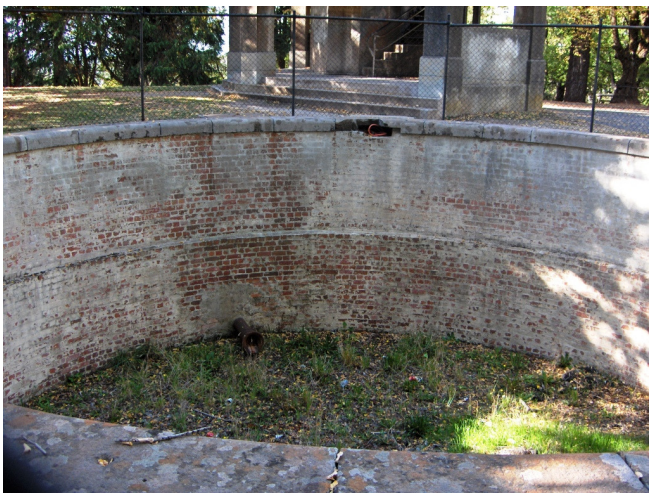
Primary significance
Fernery location, cascade, rock work, path
Tree canopy over Fernery

Contributory significance
Extant fern collection

Intrusive
Watering system suspended above fern canopy

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance
Diversity of ferns originally in the Fernery
Decorative timber lattice-work roof over Fernery
Functioning cascade and goldfish pool
Scoria path surfacing
Seating along path

3.9.2 Circular Day Basin



Description and current condition

This basin provides overflow storage for the neighbouring large Oval Reservoir. It is currently empty and uncovered. It is a brick structure with concrete surround and edge; the bottom is also brick. There are two large pipes protruding from base of one of the walls. Exposed wire protrudes from the concrete edge. There is debris (litter) inside the reservoir. The reservoir is surrounded by a 1.5 metre black cyclone fence, which has a double gate that is padlocked shut.

- The basin appears to be in reasonable condition
- The fence and gate are in very good condition

History

Note that the history below also contains references to the Oval Reservoir (1888) and Lower Storage Basin (1969).

1867: **12 August**: Daylesford Public Gardens – alteration of site

> Recommended by the Board of Land and Works that twenty one acres two roods and nine perches of land (21.2.9) in the position defined by technical description herewith be temporarily reserved as a site for Public Gardens at Daylesford, in lieu of the site temporarily reserved for those purposes at Daylesford by Order of the 16th December, 1862.

[Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Survey, 12 August 1867, in Reserve file 4726]

20 August:

> Daylesford - Site for Victorian Water Supply purposes (Service Reservoir and Pipe Track), temporarily reserved by Order of 12th August, 1867 (being part of the Public Gardens Reserve). - One acre, three roods, twenty perches, county of Talbot, town of Daylesford ... (67.Folio 171).

[*VGG*, 20 August 1867, p.1543; from Aitken, 1997]

1869: **25 June**:

> Sir,
> I have the honour by direction of the Borough Council to make respectful application that you will cause allotments 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and also allotment 56 of Section XXXVII Daylesford to be gazetted as additions to the reserve for Public Gardens in this Borough …
>
> The Council would respectfully remind you that these allotments with others around the Gardens formed portion of original reserve which has also been curtailed by the reservation of a large block in the centre for Water Supply purposes. Under these circumstances the Council do not anticipate that any objection will be felt to what is now asked.

[Town Clerk, Daylesford to the President of Lands & Survey, 25 June 1869; Reserve file 4726]

1882: 'Service reservoir 30 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep built on crown of Wombat Hill near rotunda' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.8]

1883: **16 March:** Councillor Hart moved that No.4 clause recommending the erection of a substantial ornamental fence around the storage reservoir on Wombat Hill be approved and adopted [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, 16 March 1883]

1884: 'Lawn Tennis Club's application to have tennis court established in Wombat Hill water reserve rejected because of future water requirements.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 8]

1885: **3 January**:

> … There is an abundant supply of water, with a reservoir on the highest point of the hill, and a fern glen is in contemplation, with bubbling brook and tiny waterfalls. The climate here is very mild; there is such perfect drainage that plants suffer little from winter frosts, and in summer the nights are always cool with heavy dews, and once plants get fairly established, they are not the least affected by the driest seasons. [William Sangster writing as 'Hortensis', *Australasian*, 3 January 1885]

3 February:

> The visitor's first walk is usually to the summit of Wombat Hill, where, in addition to the attractiveness of the gardens, a splendid view of miles of the surrounding country is obtainable. The gardens are under the control of the local Borough Council, and it certainly shows something for the few years labour spent in its formation. The walks are all neatly laid out, and the beds are decorated with rare flowers and shrubs of every description. There is also an artificial lake on the summit in the centre of the gardens, which serves the double purpose of beautifying the hill and storing a day's supply of water in the event of one of the main pipes bursting …
>
> ['In and about Daylesford by Tramp', *Daylesford Advocate*, 3 February 1885; from Aitken, 1997]

Publication of *Daylesford and its Surroundings by 'A wanderer'.* Melbourne: Troedel, 1885:

> This beautiful hill, or mount, is situated just at the back of the town. It rises with a gradual slope, and very little exertion is required to get to its summit. The approaches to it have been rendered comparatively easy within late years, so that even an invalid can accomplish the ascent.
> The summit is nearly 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, and the view from it is not only charming but extensive.
>
> … Another quite unexpected attraction on the top of the Hill is a small reservoir, the water of which is supplied from the Daylesford Waterworks, seven miles distant. A fountain plays in the centre, and the banks are lined with brightly blooming flowers … Among other improvements, it is intended to expand the present small reservoir into an artificial lake, and to construct a fern tree gully by utilising the over-flow water, and diverting it into a tortuous channel, which shall wind its devious course over the southern slope of the Hill…

1886: **16 January**: Councillor Jones moved that 'two rain gauges be procured and kept – one at the [Bullarto] Reservoir by the Caretaker and the other on the Hill by the Curator' [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p.9]

November 1886, p.3285; from Aitken, 1997]

1888: **29 June**: The Council's Legislative Committee moved

> That the Council form a water trust and that a loan of £26000 be applied for to be expended as follows viz: £23,500 to pay off present indebtedness and £2500 to construct Reservoir on Wombat Hill, clean out and repair water races and extend reticulation as set out …
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee, Committee Minute Book, 29 June 1888, p. 310]

8 September: Councillor Nightingale moved that plans and specifications for a storage reservoir on Wombat Hill to contain 1 million gallons be prepared. [8 September 1888, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 7]

1889: **December**: A description of the Gardens was provided thus:

> … The ample supply of water is, no doubt, an important factor in the preservation of the green and healthy freshness everywhere apparent. Near the crown of the hill is the cascade. The water falls over a large projecting stone, and runs down into a picturesque rockery into a circular basin, prettily ornamented. Here gold fish sport themselves in the cool waters lit up by the shimmering rays of the sunshine that come glinting down through fern-tree foliage and surrounding leafy grotto. The miniature ferntree gully down which the leaping streamlet finds its way is a grand success, and the

> tortuous pathway, so sweetly shaded by the frond of the big bulbed trees, is a retreat reminding one somewhat of Shanklin clime? and rustic scenery in the Isle of Wight. … On arriving at the summit of the hill one is quite taken aback by that, instead of a knoll covered with trees and shrubs, he finds before him a lake of water surrounded by a steep shore of dazzling whiteness. This in one of the reservoirs of the town supply. The quartz basin and the broad walk round the rim give it quite an unique appearance, and it has much the look of an extinct crater filled with water. It was a pleasant surprise to find this refreshing sheet of water at such an elevation. But while art and engineering skills have done much to beautify and adorn the slopes and the very crown of Wombat Hill, and form such a pleasant recreation ground for the people of Daylesford, it all fades into insignificance before the magnificent cycloramic view which lies spread out before one on all sides from the banks of the reservoir.
>
> ['A Victorian Beauty Spot – Daylesford' by Ambulann, in newspaper, no date but early December 1889, copy held on National Trust file; from Aitken, 1997]

1895: **1 June**: Under the title 'In and Around Daylesford', several views of the Gardens were published. These included the 'Reservoir on top of Wombat Hill' and 'Head of Fernery, Public Gardens' [*Weekly Times*, 1 June 1895, p. 11] (see Figures 5 and 6 in Appendix Three)

1898: **22 January**: A lengthy article in the *Australasian* gave a highly complimentary description of the 'Daylesford Botanic Gardens'. The writer considered that the condition of the Gardens reflected the 'greatest credit' upon Curator Gascoigne, who at that time had been curator for some 14 years, and who managed the Gardens with only two lads' to assist him:

> … The fernery, with its pools of water and rivulets meandering through it, affords a cool retreat on a hot day. The fish-pond, with a broad margin of various kinds of cannas, looks well …
>
> [*Australasian,* 22 January 1898, p. 181]

1903: **6 July:** Councillor King moved 'that the Council be recommended to purchase 1000 of the most suitable fry, for the purpose of placing in Reservoir [in] Wombat Hill [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee of the Whole Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 607]. Further to this, on **10 July** the Legislative Committee moved that enquiries should be made as to whether the outlet of the reservoir was covered with 'a bonnet of small mesh', presumably to ensure the fry were not sucked out the outlet [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 608]

Daylesford's attractiveness as a health resort was lauded in the *Cyclopedia of Victoria*:

> … the increasing and legitimate popularity of Daylesford as a health resort is contributing to its prosperity, and ensuring its permanence … The most picturesque spot in Daylesford is undoubtedly the Botanic Gardens, situated on Wombat Hill, which overlooks the town, and from whose summit, 2,250 feet above sea level, a magnificent panorama is unfolded in all directions. The grounds cover thirty-eight acres, admirably laid out and planted with choice flowers and shrubs by the curator (Mr. Allan), one of their attractions being a choice fernery. From the summit of the hill, on which is constructed a reservoir, with fountain, a magnificent view, with a radius of something like seventy miles, can be obtained on a clear day… so beautiful is the natural position of the town that delightful views of the surrounding country meet the eye at every turn. Hereafter, it may be confidently asserted, Daylesford will become the Baden-Baden, the Vichy, the Bath, or the Schlengenbad of Victoria, and possibly of the entire continent of Australia.
>
> [Smith, James (ed.), *Cyclopedia of Victoria*, 1903, vol. 2, pp. 419-20]

1904: A tourist guide was published, titled *Picturesque Daylesford: Showing views of a few beauty spots, and points of interest, of this most popular summer resort, with a brief description of the town and its surroundings*, M M Cross, Daylesford. It described the Gardens thus:

Places worth visiting: Botanic Gardens. On Wombat Hill. Ten minutes from Post Office.

… The summit resembles the best seat in a cyclorama, with glorious, ever varying scenery at every point of the compass …To the gifts of Nature the Borough Council has added those of Art. Two ornamentally fenced reservoirs near the summit of the Hill are useful as well as decorative; they contain a reserve supply of water for domestic use in the event of the supply from Bullarto being temporarily cut off. Each has a fountain in its centre. …

[*Picturesque Daylesford*, 1904]

1909: **18 December**: An article under the title 'Public gardens, Daylesford' reported

The position of the place is perfectly unique, and offers a striking contrast to that of some of the early cities of feudal England, such as that of Norwich … But at Daylesford, a corresponding elevation, covering an area of 38 acres, 2250 feet above the level of the sea, has been transformed into a botanic garden, known locally as Wombat Hill, adorned with a fountain and a fernery, and constituting at all seasons of the year a delightful place of recreation and resort, the panoramic view from the summit embracing a radius of something like 70 miles…

[*Leader*, supplement, 18 December 1909, p. 51]

1924: 22 November: Daylesford was featured in the Melbourne paper the *Sun* in its Saturday News-Pictorial. This included a lengthy article on the Wombat Hills Gardens attesting to its beauty and splendour:

Botanic Beauty. Here are acres of wonderful gardens. Majestic mountain site.

… The main paths lead to the brow of the hill. Here in an old crater is the storage reservoir that supplies the town. A fountain plays in the centre. One instinctively gravitates to the eminence, for during his ramble over these lovely Daylesford acres the rifts between the towering trees were full of panoramic scenery …

[Part of a 12 page feature article on Daylesford, *Sun News-Pictorial*, 22 November 1924]

The Daylesford Water Trust minutes, reported in the same newspaper, also noted that the 'service tank' on Wombat Hill had again been filled [after being emptied for cleaning] and this had taken 6.5 days [Turncock's Report, *Daylesford Advocate*, 5 December 1924]

1939: 13 March: 'The Gardens Committee recommended that the curator be given permission to plant pockets with dwarf cypress on the slope of the embankment surrounding the service basin.' [13 March 1938 [1939?], cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

1943: 19 January:

Wombat Hill Gardens. Mr W. Greville (Caretaker, Wombat Hill Gardens) reported [that all] the paths leading to the Tower have been scarified and the grass scythed and burnt on the banks of the basin. Nearly 200 feet of piping has been connected up in the fernery, and more will be put in as the fittings come to hand …

[Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 19 January 1943]

1945: 13 March: Curator Greville reported that thistles and cape broom were being cleared from the outer area of the Gardens, and long grass and brambles growing on the banks of the service basin were

eradicated, and the area raked over and burnt [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 13 March 1945]

1946: **12 February**: **…** Committee also recommended that an 'extra barb' should be added to the top and bottom of the fence surrounding the storage basin and gates on each side of the basin. Notices were also to be erected for both basins to the effect that the public was to remain outside the fenced enclosures. [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 12 February 1946]

1962: **1 November**: Re new water service basin in the Gardens:

> This Trust has received the approval of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to proceed with the construction of a new reservoir on the Wombat Creek and also the construction of a 750,000 gallons service basin in the Wombat Hill Gardens and I have been directed to seek your approval for a permanent reservation for water supply purposes of an area 5 chains by 4 chains from such Gardens Reserve for such purposes.
>
> The Council … offers no objection to the above reservation. Plan of the proposed site of the service basin in enclosed herewith. An early approval would be appreciated as it is expected to commence the construction of the service basin within the next two months.
>
> [S. Hauser, Secretary, Borough of Daylesford Waterworks Trust, Daylesford, to the Secretary, Department of Lands & Survey, Melbourne, 1 November 1962; held Reserve file 4726] see Documents 6 – 9 in Appendix Four

1963: 26 April: Variations in the Gardens, railway and road reservation boundaries in the area of the proposed new reservoir were noted in some detail (see Document 8 in Appendix Four) and appear to have delayed construction of the basin [Report (and plan) from District Surveyor, North Western Division to Surveyor General, 26 April 1963, in Reserve file 4726]

2 August: Secretary of the Daylesford Waterworks Trust indicated that a new survey of the area in question would be undertaken as soon as possible [letter from S. Hauser, Secretary, Waterworks Trust to the Secretary, Department of Lands and Survey, in Reserve file 4726]

1968: 28 May: Department of Lands and Survey informed Daylesford Waterworks Trust that reports on the proposed water supply had been obtained and a design previously put forward was considered most suitable. The Trust was invited to comment on the preferred design, as was shown on 'Basic Plan D/8.4.63' and indicate if it were prepared to pay for a survey of the area [letter from Secretary for Lands to the Secretary, Borough of Daylesford Waterworks Trust, in Reserve file 4726]

28 June: Daylesford Waterworks Trust indicated that the preferred design was acceptable and the Trust would pay for the survey of the area [letter from S. Hauser, Secretary, Waterworks Trust to the Secretary, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, in Reserve file 4726]

1969: Discussions were ongoing between the Daylesford Waterworks Trust, the Victorian Railways and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey regarding the purchase price of land needed for the water supply basin [letters dated 14 April, 12 August, 22 September and 6 October 1969, in Reserve file 4726]

New service basin under control of the Daylesford Waterworks Trust built in the north-east corner of the Gardens. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

1998: 21 April: Planning permit applications for the roofing of both the Wombat Hill Low Level Service Basin and Creswick Service Basin, together with locality plans and roofing details, were sent to Hepburn Shire Council by the firm Fisher Stewart [Reserve file 4726]

22 and 26 May: two letters from the Department of Natural Resources and Environment agreeing to the proposed roofing of the low level service basin in the Gardens were sent to Council. The latter indicated the proposal had received attention and comment from the Department and Heritage Victoria: 'The proposal appears to minimise any adverse impacts to the heritage qualities of the Gardens. The attention of the proponents to the previous comments by ourselves and Heritage Victoria is appreciated.' [letters from Manager, Crown Lands and Assets, Land Victoria, 22 May 1998, and from Manager, Historic Places section, 26 May 1998 (– both sections of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment) to the Town Planning Officer, Hepburn Shire Council, in Reserve file 4726]

Analysis

Although land was set aside for the purpose of a service reservoir and pipe track in 1867, it appears that no infrastructure was built prior to the construction of this basin in 1882. The basin, which was designed to store a day's water for the township so as to secure supply in the event of the main supply being interrupted, also was presented as an attractive feature, with a fountain in the centre and its banks 'lined with brightly blooming flowers'. The harnessing of this utilitarian structure as a garden 'ornament' enabled the Gardens to possess a water feature, considered an essential landscape element in good garden design at the time. Botanic and public gardens which did not have such a feature naturally occurring in the form of a lake, river or such-like, often were forced to create an artificial body of water. The use of the basin as an artificial (very small) 'lake' was an imaginative acknowledgement of the need to provide such an attraction in the Gardens. This is further seen by the Council's intention to 'expand the present small reservoir into an artificial lake'.

This small basin is intimately linked with the construction of Sangster's Fernery, as it made possible the water cascade. The piping infrastructure reportedly remains and could be returned to working order (see 3. 9.1).

The Circular day basin is the earliest known structure to remain in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, dating from 1882. It appears to have only been pre-dated by the 1881 Curator's Residence which was removed in the 1940s.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance

The Circular day basin's brick fabric and infrastructure, including remnant piping

Intrusive

Cyclone wire fence around the Circular day basin

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance

Loss of the Circular day basin's water
Loss of the Circular day basin's central fountain
Loss of the Circular day basin's working association with the Fernery cascade
Loss of the Circular day basin's function as a garden ornament

3.9.3 Oval Reservoir and Lower Service Basin

Oval Reservoir (roofed) with Circular Day basin in foreground

Description and current condition

The Oval Reservoir is situated at the top of Wombat Hill next to the Pioneers' Memorial Tower. It has a reported capacity of 1,000,000 gallons.

The Lower Service Basin, designed to hold some 750,000 gallons, is located in the north-eastern corner of the Gardens. Both are covered with low-peaked colourbond roofs, and surrounded by 1.5 metre black cyclone fencing. All structures and fencing appear to be in very good condition.

History

1867: **12 August**: Daylesford Public Gardens – alteration of site

> Recommended by the Board of Land and Works that twenty one acres two roods and nine perches of land (21.2.9) in the position defined by technical description herewith be temporarily reserved as a site for Public Gardens at Daylesford, in lieu of the site temporarily reserved for those purposes at Daylesford by Order of the 16th December, 1862.

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20 August:

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> [Town Clerk, Daylesford to the President of Lands & Survey, 25 June 1869; Reserve file 4726]

1882: 'Service reservoir 30 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep built on crown of Wombat Hill near rotunda' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.8]

1883: **16 March:** Councillor Hart moved that No.4 clause recommending the erection of a substantial ornamental fence around the storage reservoir on Wombat Hill be approved and adopted [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, 16 March 1883]

1884: 'Lawn Tennis Club's application to have tennis court established in Wombat Hill water reserve rejected because of future water requirements.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 8]

1885: **3 January**:

> … There is an abundant supply of water, with a reservoir on the highest point of the hill, and a fern glen is in contemplation, with bubbling brook and tiny waterfalls. The climate here is very mild; there is such perfect drainage that plants suffer little from winter frosts, and in summer the nights are always cool with heavy dews, and once plants get fairly established, they are not the least affected by the driest seasons.
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> [William Sangster writing as 'Hortensis', *Australasian*, 3 January 1885]

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> The visitor's first walk is usually to the summit of Wombat Hill, where, in addition to the attractiveness of the gardens, a splendid view of miles of the surrounding country is obtainable. The gardens are under the control of the local Borough Council, and it certainly shows something for the few years labour spent in its formation. The walks are all neatly laid out, and the beds are decorated with rare flowers and shrubs of every description. There is also an artificial lake on the summit in the centre of the gardens, which serves the double purpose of beautifying the hill and storing a day's supply of water in the event of one of the main pipes bursting …
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Publication of *Daylesford and its Surroundings by 'A wanderer'.* Melbourne: Troedel, 1885:

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> The summit is nearly 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, and the view from it is not only charming

but extensive.

… Another quite unexpected attraction on the top of the Hill is a small reservoir, the water of which is supplied from the Daylesford Waterworks, seven miles distant. A fountain plays in the centre, and the banks are lined with brightly blooming flowers.

1886: **16 January**: Councillor Jones moved that 'two rain gauges be procured and kept – one at the [Bullarto] Reservoir by the Caretaker and the other on the Hill by the Curator' [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p.9]

1888: **29 June**: The Council's Legislative Committee moved

That the Council form a water trust and that a loan of £26000 be applied for to be expended as follows viz: £23,500 to pay off present indebtedness and £2500 to construct Reservoir on Wombat Hill, clean out and repair water races and extend reticulation as set out …

[Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee, Committee Minute Book, 29 June 1888, p. 310]

8 September: Councillor Nightingale moved that plans and specifications for a storage reservoir on Wombat Hill to contain 1 million gallons be prepared. [8 September 1888, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 7]

1889: **December**: A description of the Gardens was provided thus:

… On arriving at the summit of the hill one is quite taken aback by that, instead of a knoll covered with trees and shrubs, he finds before him a lake of water surrounded by a steep shore of dazzling whiteness. This in one of the reservoirs of the town supply. The quartz basin and the broad walk round the rim give it quite an unique appearance, and it has much the look of an extinct crater filled with water. It was a pleasant surprise to find this refreshing sheet of water at such an elevation. But while art and engineering skills have done much to beautify and adorn the slopes and the very crown of Wombat Hill, and form such a pleasant recreation ground for the people of Daylesford, it all fades into insignificance before the magnificent cycloramic view which lies spread out before one on all sides from the banks of the reservoir.

['A Victorian Beauty Spot – Daylesford' by Ambulann, in newspaper, no date but early December 1889, copy held on National Trust file; from Aitken, 1997]

1895: **1 June**: Under the title 'In and Around Daylesford', several views of the Gardens were published. These included the 'Reservoir on top of Wombat Hill' and 'Head of Fernery, Public Gardens' [*Weekly Times*, 1 June 1895, p. 11] (see Figures 5 and 6 in Appendix Three)

1898: **22 January**: A lengthy article in the *Australasian* gave a highly complimentary description of the 'Daylesford Botanic Gardens'. The writer considered that the condition of the Gardens reflected the 'greatest credit' upon Curator Gascoigne, who at that time had been curator for some 14 years, and who managed the Gardens with only two lads' to assist him:

… The fernery, with its pools of water and rivulets meandering through it, affords a cool retreat on a hot day. The fish-pond, with a broad margin of various kinds of cannas, looks well …

[*Australasian,* 22 January 1898, p. 181]

1903: **6 July:** Councillor King moved 'that the Council be recommended to purchase 1000 of the most suitable fry, for the purpose of placing in Reservoir [in] Wombat Hill [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee of the Whole Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 607]. Further to this, on **10 July** the

Legislative Committee moved that enquiries should be made as to whether the outlet of the reservoir was covered with 'a bonnet of small mesh', presumably to ensure the fry were not sucked out the outlet [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 608]

Daylesford's attractiveness as a health resort was lauded in the *Cyclopedia of Victoria*:

> … the increasing and legitimate popularity of Daylesford as a health resort is contributing to its prosperity, and ensuring its permanence … The most picturesque spot in Daylesford is undoubtedly the Botanic Gardens, situated on Wombat Hill, which overlooks the town, and from whose summit, 2,250 feet above sea level, a magnificent panorama is unfolded in all directions. The grounds cover thirty-eight acres, admirably laid out and planted with choice flowers and shrubs by the curator (Mr. Allan), one of their attractions being a choice fernery. From the summit of the hill, on which is constructed a reservoir, with fountain, a magnificent view, with a radius of something like seventy miles, can be obtained on a clear day… so beautiful is the natural position of the town that delightful views of the surrounding country meet the eye at every turn. Hereafter, it may be confidently asserted, Daylesford will become the Baden-Baden, the Vichy, the Bath, or the Schlengenbad of Victoria, and possibly of the entire continent of Australia.
>
> [Smith, James (ed.), *Cyclopedia of Victoria*, 1903, vol. 2, pp. 419-20]

1904: A tourist guide was published, titled *Picturesque Daylesford: Showing views of a few beauty spots, and points of interest, of this most popular summer resort, with a brief description of the town and its surroundings*, M M Cross, Daylesford. It described the Gardens thus:

> Places worth visiting: Botanic Gardens. On Wombat Hill. Ten minutes from Post Office.
>
> … The summit resembles the best seat in a cyclorama, with glorious, ever varying scenery at every point of the compass …To the gifts of Nature the Borough Council has added those of Art. Two ornamentally fenced reservoirs near the summit of the Hill are useful as well as decorative; they contain a reserve supply of water for domestic use in the event of the supply from Bullarto being temporarily cut off. Each has a fountain in its centre. …
>
> [*Picturesque Daylesford*, 1904]

1909: **18 December**: An article under the title 'Public gardens, Daylesford' reported

> The position of the place is perfectly unique, and offers a striking contrast to that of some of the early cities of feudal England, such as that of Norwich … But at Daylesford, a corresponding elevation, covering an area of 38 acres, 2250 feet above the level of the sea, has been transformed into a botanic garden, known locally as Wombat Hill, adorned with a fountain and a fernery, and constituting at all seasons of the year a delightful place of recreation and resort, the panoramic view from the summit embracing a radius of something like 70 miles…
>
> [*Leader*, supplement, 18 December 1909, p. 51]

1924: 22 November: Daylesford was featured in the Melbourne paper the *Sun* in its Saturday News-Pictorial. This included a lengthy article on the Wombat Hills Gardens attesting to its beauty and splendour:

> Botanic Beauty. Here are acres of wonderful gardens. Majestic mountain site.
>
> … The main paths lead to the brow of the hill. Here in an old crater is the storage reservoir that supplies the town. A fountain plays in the centre. One instinctively gravitates to the eminence, for during his ramble over these lovely Daylesford acres the rifts between the towering trees were full of panoramic scenery …

[Part of a 12 page feature article on Daylesford, *Sun News-Pictorial*, 22 November 1924]

The Daylesford Water Trust minutes, reported in the same newspaper, also noted that the 'service tank' on Wombat Hill had again been filled [after being emptied for cleaning] and this had taken 6.5 days [Turncock's Report, *Daylesford Advocate*, 5 December 1924]

1939: 13 March: 'The Gardens Committee recommended that the curator be given permission to plant pockets with dwarf cypress on the slope of the embankment surrounding the service basin.' [13 March 1938 [1939?], cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

1943: 19 January:

> Wombat Hill Gardens. Mr W. Greville (Caretaker, Wombat Hill Gardens) reported [that all] the paths leading to the Tower have been scarified and the grass scythed and burnt on the banks of the basin. Nearly 200 feet of piping has been connected up in the fernery, and more will be put in as the fittings come to hand …
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 19 January 1943]

1945: 13 March: Curator Greville reported that thistles and cape broom were being cleared from the outer area of the Gardens, and long grass and brambles growing on the banks of the service basin were eradicated, and the area raked over and burnt [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 13 March 1945]

1946: **12 February**: **…** Committee also recommended that an 'extra barb' should be added to the top and bottom of the fence surrounding the storage basin and gates on each side of the basin. Notices were also to be erected for both basins to the effect that the public was to remain outside the fenced enclosures. [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 12 February 1946]

1962: **1 November**: Re new water service basin in the Gardens:

> This Trust has received the approval of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission to proceed with the construction of a new reservoir on the Wombat Creek and also the construction of a 750,000 gallons service basin in the Wombat Hill Gardens and I have been directed to seek your approval for a permanent reservation for water supply purposes of an area 5 chains by 4 chains from such Gardens Reserve for such purposes.
>
> The Council … offers no objection to the above reservation. Plan of the proposed site of the service basin in enclosed herewith. An early approval would be appreciated as it is expected to commence the construction of the service basin within the next two months.
>
> [S. Hauser, Secretary, Borough of Daylesford Waterworks Trust, Daylesford, to the Secretary, Department of Lands & Survey, Melbourne, 1 November 1962; held Reserve file 4726] see Documents 6 – 9 in Appendix Four

1963: 26 April: Variations in the Gardens, railway and road reservation boundaries in the area of the proposed new reservoir were noted in some detail (see Document 8 in Appendix Four) and appear to have delayed construction of the basin [Report (and plan) from District Surveyor, North Western Division to Surveyor General, 26 April 1963, in Reserve file 4726]

2 August: Secretary of the Daylesford Waterworks Trust indicated that a new survey of the area in question would be undertaken as soon as possible [letter from S. Hauser, Secretary, Waterworks Trust to the Secretary, Department of Lands and Survey, in Reserve file 4726]

1968: 28 May: Department of Lands and Survey informed Daylesford Waterworks Trust that reports on the proposed water supply had been obtained and a design previously put forward was considered most suitable. The Trust was invited to comment on the preferred design, as was shown on 'Basic Plan D/8.4.63' and indicate if it were prepared to pay for a survey of the area [letter from Secretary for Lands to the Secretary, Borough of Daylesford Waterworks Trust, in Reserve file 4726]

28 June: Daylesford Waterworks Trust indicated that the preferred design was acceptable and the Trust would pay for the survey of the area [letter from S. Hauser, Secretary, Waterworks Trust to the Secretary, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, in Reserve file 4726]

1969: Discussions were ongoing between the Daylesford Waterworks Trust, the Victorian Railways and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey regarding the purchase price of land needed for the water supply basin [letters dated 14 April, 12 August, 22 September and 6 October 1969, in Reserve file 4726]

New service basin under control of the Daylesford Waterworks Trust built in the north-east corner of the Gardens. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

c. 1984: Undated, handwritten report on Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by John Hawker noted the following:

- The very overgrown nature of the Gardens required complete removal of most of the undergrowth (periwinkle, ivy etc.)
- Recommendation that access to vehicles be restricted to the tower and parking area
- Suggestion of levelling the 'bank' to facilitate future maintenance and cost effectiveness
- Recommendation of water reticulation, as a number of trees required additional watering
- Recommendation upgrading of walking paths and removal of barbeques
- The residence and reservoir needed to be screened using plantings
- Presence of weeds such as blackberry and cape broom
- Necessity to provide signs and maps in Gardens

[in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

c. 1985: Another undated, handwritten report on Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by John Hawker noted that over the past 5 years, and especially the past 12 months, extensive rejuvenation had been undertaken in the Gardens. This he ascribed to the work of caretaker Robert Beard, assisted by 6 previously unemployed people. Hawker noted that one of the six had a degree in forestry and another had been previously employed at the historic property 'Como' in Melbourne. The report, which repeated some of the recommendations of the earlier one (see **c.1984** entry), also recommended the need for

- security fencing around Gardens
- continuation of hawthorn hedge on eastern boundary (Frazer Street)
- planting to screen north-eastern water basin, surrounding houses and central water basin
- redevelopment of access from railway area
- placement of signs and information and entrances
- improved seating in the kiosk and planting of surrounds
- improved disabled access and amenities
- upgrading of toilets
- planting appropriate tree specimens where indicated on Sangster's 1884 plan
- identification of existing camellia cultivars by National Herbarium
- increased community involvement

[in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

1998: 21 April: Planning permit applications for the roofing of both the Wombat Hill Low Level Service Basin and Creswick Service Basin, together with locality plans and roofing details, were sent to Hepburn Shire Council by the firm Fisher Stewart [Reserve file 4726]

22 and 26 May: two letters from the Department of Natural Resources and Environment agreeing to the proposed roofing of the low level service basin in the Gardens were sent to Council. The latter indicated the proposal had received attention and comment from the Department and Heritage Victoria: 'The proposal appears to minimise any adverse impacts to the heritage qualities of the Gardens. The attention of the proponents to the previous comments by ourselves and Heritage Victoria is appreciated.' [letters from Manager, Crown Lands and Assets, Land Victoria, 22 May 1998, and from Manager, Historic Places section, 26 May 1998 (– both sections of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment) to the Town Planning Officer, Hepburn Shire Council, in Reserve file 4726]

Analysis

The Oval Reservoir has been a central feature of the Gardens since it was first constructed in 1888 / 89. Created to take over from the smaller circular day basin built in 1882 (see 3.9.2), it was suggested in Sangster's plan of 1884/5 (see Plan 5 in Appendix Three), and has featured in most photographs taken within the Gardens since that time. The construction of such an ornamental feature was a necessity in the Gardens, as water was a key component of the Picturesque landscape style and a popular feature of nineteenth century garden designs. Several other botanic gardens in Victoria, such as at Portland, Sale, Colac, Malmsbury, Bendigo and Benalla made use of existing watercourses for scenic effect. Others with no natural water features, such as Wombat Hill, were forced to create artificial lakes. Indeed, a description in 1889 of the reservoir with its 'quartz basin and broad walk around the rim [gave] it quite an unique appearance, and it [had] much the look of an extinct crater filled with water', suggests it was a stunning site, its attraction augmented by the 'cycloramic view' visible form all sides of its banks. The reservoir was also fitted with a fountain (possibly for aeration), and as with the circular day basin, its banks were reported to be surrounded with flowers.

The roofing of the Oval Reservoir in the late 1990s which occurred as a response to litter being thrown into the supply, denied the Gardens one of its most popular photographic subjects. The upper perimeter path became disused, and the lower perimeter path only partially circumnavigates the reservoir today. The Oval Reservoir is fully functioning and continues to fulfil an important role in supply of water to the township.

The Lower Service Basin was constructed c. 1969, some 7 years after approved of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Variations in the Gardens, railway and road reservation boundaries in the area of the proposed new basin were noted in some detail (see Documents 6 to 9 in Appendix Four) and appear to have delayed construction of the basin. It had been intended to permanently reserve an area 5 chains by 4 chains of the Gardens for water supply purposes for the new facility, but it appears that while the construction of the basin eventually proceeded, the reservation did not, and the land on which the basin sits remains part of the Gardens reservation.

The Lower Service Basin was also roofed in the 1990s, and is a functioning part of the Central Highlands Water delivery system.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance

Oval Reservoir, including infrastructure
Tradition of fencing the Oval Reservoir
Tradition of planting the banks of the Oval Reservoir

Intrusive
Roofing of the Oval Reservoir
Location of Lower Service Basin on Gardens' land

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance
Loss of visual experience of open water provided by the Oval Reservoir
Loss of the Oval Reservoir's fountain
Loss of planting on banks of the Oval Reservoir
Loss of upper perimeter path of the Oval Reservoir
Incomplete state of lower perimeter path of the Oval Reservoir
Loss of public use of land on which the Lower Service Basin is built

3.9.4 Pioneers' Memorial Tower

Description and current condition

The 'Pioneers' Memorial Tower' was opened in November 1938. It is a concrete structure and is situated near the Oval Reservoir. Concrete steps access the first level. Here there is a wire barrier which is rusted and is partly detached from its railing. The first platform is bounded by light grey metal fencing approximately 1 metre high. A spiral staircase with a rounded steel handrail leads up to the top of the

Tower. At the doorway leading into the Tower proper is a gate made from the same light grey metal as the railings. 'Portholes' in the Tower walls have deep cracks revealing brickwork beneath the concrete, and graffiti covers much of the wall surface. At the top of the Tower are railings matching those on the first platform, approximately 0.5 metre high.

There has been work done to the Tower within recent years. The concrete platform at the base of the Tower appears to have been laid recently, and patches of relatively new concrete on both the outside and inside of the Tower also indicate repair work.

- The wire barrier on steps to first level is in poor condition
- All grey railing is in very good condition
- The cracks in the portholes suggest concrete is in poor condition
- The concrete platform is in very good condition

History

Note that the following history also contains references to **Views and Vistas (3.8)** as the Tower was originally conceived of for viewing the countryside.

1871: *Daylesford Mercury & Express* reported that the Botanic Gardens were becoming very attractive, although Kennedy spent much of his time cutting thistles. The view from Wombat Hill was also described in glowing terms. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 7]

1880: 29 May: Critical article on the 'Daylesford Gardens' published in the *Leader*:

> The inhabitants of Daylesford are favored [sic] with a magnificent site for a public garden. It is situated quite in the midst of the town, occupying the upper portion of Wombat-hill … The view from the top of the hill is grand and very extensive …
>
> [*Leader*, 29 May 1880, p.9]

In 1880, Robert Whitworth, in his *Official Handbook and Guide to Victoria*, described the Daylesford area thus:

> The soil in and around Daylesford is rich and deep; and English fruits such as black, white and red currants, gooseberries, &c. are grown to perfection; as are also root crops, the black loamy soil having a depth of from 10ft to 15ft. On Wombat Creek is a large reservoir for the water supply of the town… The Botanic Gardens are near the town, on the slope of a rise known as Wombat Hill. These gardens are well laid out, planted and command a grand and extensive view.
>
> [pp. 294–5]

1885: **3 January**:

> These gardens have been planted 1 ½ years. The bulk of the trees, shrubs, and flowers are of the most commonplace character, and little skill or judgement has been displayed in their arrangement; the paths have been laid out without any regard to lines of grace or beauty, yet any one who may visit these gardens on a clear summer morning cannot fail to admit that he has seen more than he ever did in any other garden in Victoria. The area of the grounds is about 30 acres, situated on the crest of Wombat-hill at an elevation of over 2200ft. above sea level, and from this vantage ground you command a prospect which, for extent and beauty, is unrivalled in this "summer land". On the south and east you look out at an expanse of dark forest, with a broad foliage of bright green cornfields in the foreground, while nearer still you look down on pleasant cottages and villas, each surrounded by its fruit and flower garden, and which seem to nestle under the shelter of the hill. On the north-east the view is bounded by Mount Alexander and Mount Tarrangower, while you look down into the crater on Mount Franklin, some five miles away; looking north the eye wanders over

hill and dale till it rests on Mount Hope or Mount Korong, at a distance of some 120 miles, while on the west the distant Grampians and Pyrenees, with the Smeaton-hills in the foreground, complete the panorama.

The soil of the gardens is a rich volcanic, producing luxuriant growth, bright colour in flowers, and deep tints in foliage; a truck load of such soil would be invaluable to a Melbourne florist. The class of plants with which the gardens have been stocked are not what one would care to introduce in ornamental plantations at the present day. The pinaster and Aleppo pines are most useful shelter trees by the sea coast; here it seems a waste of ground to have them all over, and occupying the most prominent positions; while a long avenue of rusty Cupressus Goveniana gives a dismal look to that part of the grounds.

Latterly the Gardens Committee have set about improving on the old order of things, and have introduced a choicer class of trees and plants. They also contemplate rearranging the whole of the grounds, introducing choice plants suited to the climate, and making the place worthy of the grand natural position which it occupies …

[William Sangster writing as 'Hortensis', *Australasian*, 3 January 1885]

3 February:

The visitor's first walk is usually to the summit of Wombat Hill, where, in addition to the attractiveness of the gardens, a splendid view of miles of the surrounding country is obtainable … The view of the surrounding country, as seen from this hill, is simply magnificent, and has been compared favourable with the famous Swiss scenes. From the rotunda on its summit the visitor sees many miles in every direction ....

['In and about Daylesford by Tramp', *Daylesford Advocate*, 3 February 1885; from Aitken, 1997]

21 April:

Scenery - A ten minutes walk from Vincent-street, will place you on Wombat Hill. On the summit (which is nearly 2,500 feet above sea level) is the Daylesford Botanical Gardens, and from their exalted position, natural formation, clean promenades, choice shrubs (from the smallest up to the lordly gum-tree), and faultless management, this garden is placed, not only in regards its site and superiority of its soil, beyond a doubt one of the finest (if not the finest) in the Colony of Victoria.

['Daylesford and District by Jim Krow', *Daylesford Advocate*, 21 April 1885; from Aitken, 1997]

25 September:

These gardens have been greatly improved during the past 12 months. A large body of seedy pinasters that crowded up the crest of the hill - intercepting one of the finest and most extensive views - have all been cleared away …

[William Sangster writing as 'Hortensis', *Australasian*, 25 September 1885]

Publication of *Daylesford and its Surroundings by 'A wanderer'.* Melbourne: Troedel, 1885:

This beautiful hill, or mount, is situated just at the back of the town. It rises with a gradual slope, and very little exertion is required to get to its summit. The approaches to it have been rendered comparatively easy within late years, so that even an invalid can accomplish the ascent.

> The summit is nearly 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, and the view from it is not only charming but extensive …From the Hill, a view, or rather a series of views, can be obtained, which cannot be surpassed for beauty or variety …

1889: **December**: A description of the Gardens was provided thus:

> … But while art and engineering skills have done much to beautify and adorn the slopes and the very crown of Wombat Hill, and form such a pleasant recreation ground for the people of Daylesford, it all fades into insignificance before the magnificent cycloramic view which lies spread out before one on all sides from the banks of the reservoir.
>
> ['A Victorian Beauty Spot – Daylesford' by Ambulann, in newspaper, no date but early December 1889, copy held on National Trust file; from Aitken, 1997]

1897: **27 August**: 'The Gardens Committee reported on the obstruction of views from the excessive growth of trees, some of which were eventually removed.' [27 August 1897, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

1903: Daylesford's attractiveness as a health resort was lauded in the *Cyclopedia of Victoria*:

> … the increasing and legitimate popularity of Daylesford as a health resort is contributing to its prosperity, and ensuring its permanence … The most picturesque spot in Daylesford is undoubtedly the Botanic Gardens, situated on Wombat Hill, which overlooks the town, and from whose summit, 2,250 feet above sea level, a magnificent panorama is unfolded in all directions. The grounds cover thirty-eight acres, admirably laid out and planted with choice flowers and shrubs by the curator (Mr. Allan), one of their attractions being a choice fernery. From the summit of the hill, on which is constructed a reservoir, with fountain, a magnificent view, with a radius of something like seventy miles, can be obtained on a clear day… so beautiful is the natural position of the town that delightful views of the surrounding country meet the eye at every turn. Hereafter, it may be confidently asserted, Daylesford will become the Baden-Baden, the Vichy, the Bath, or the Schlengenbad of Victoria, and possibly of the entire continent of Australia.
>
> [Smith, James (ed.), *Cyclopedia of Victoria*, 1903, vol. 2, pp. 419-20]

1904: A tourist guide was published, titled *Picturesque Daylesford: Showing views of a few beauty spots, and points of interest, of this most popular summer resort, with a brief description of the town and its surroundings*, M M Cross, Daylesford. It described the Gardens thus:

> Places worth visiting: Botanic Gardens. On Wombat Hill. Ten minutes from Post Office.
> Bountiful Nature has bestowed on the district one of the most delightful sites imaginable for a Botanic Garden. Delightful because conveniently situated between the Railway Station and Post Office; delightful because its extent of 30 acres is rich chocolate soil, capable of growing every plant, shrub, herb, flower and tree that flourishes in a temperate zone; delightful because the best use has been made of natural advantages, and delightful because being 2,200 feet above sea level, and 300 above the town, it forms a natural and substantial tower, a coign of vantage, commanding a panoramic view of undulating hill and dale, mead, farm, factory, and public institutions, of townships and mountains, almost innumerable for quite 70 miles around, when the atmosphere is clear.
>
> The summit resembles the best seat in a cyclorama, with glorious, ever varying scenery at every point of the compass …
>
> [*Picturesque Daylesford*, 1904]

1909: **18 December**: An article under the title 'Public gardens, Daylesford' reported

> The position of the place is perfectly unique, and offers a striking contrast to that of some of the early cities of feudal England, such as that of Norwich, to take the first case that occurs to mind. There a central hill is dominated by a Norman keep or stronghold … But at Daylesford, a corresponding elevation, covering an area of 38 acres, 2250 feet above the level of the sea, has been transformed into a botanic garden, known locally as Wombat Hill, adorned with a fountain and a fernery, and constituting at all seasons of the year a delightful place of recreation and resort, the panoramic view from the summit embracing a radius of something like 70 miles…
>
> [*Leader*, supplement, 18 December 1909, p. 51]

1924: 22 November: Daylesford was featured in the Melbourne paper the *Sun* in its Saturday News-Pictorial. This included a lengthy article on the Wombat Hills Gardens attesting to its beauty and splendour:

> Botanic Beauty. Here are acres of wonderful gardens. Majestic mountain site.
>
> Gazed at across the heart of Daylesford, Wombat Hill, on the summit of which are 23 [and a half] acres of almost incomparable botanic specimens, is remarkable for its suggestion of a stately cathedral eternally locked … The main paths lead to the brow of the hill. Here in an old crater is the storage reservoir that supplies the town. A fountain plays in the centre. One instinctively gravitates to the eminence, for during his ramble over these lovely Daylesford acres the rifts between the towering trees were full of panoramic scenery …
>
> Right at the foot of Wombat Hills [sic], in all directions, are spread the outer houses of Daylesford. The heart of the town looks only a stone's throw down.
>
> [Part of a 12 page feature article on Daylesford, *Sun News-Pictorial*, 22 November 1924]

1930: 'First proposals for the establishment of a lookout tower on Wombat Hill from the Secretary of the Daylesford Publicity Committee. This initially took the form of a proposal to transfer the Poppet Head at the Ajax Mine to the Gardens.' [8 December 1930, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 11]

1937:**19 April**: '£400 made available for erection of the tower.' [19 April 1937, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 11]

3 May: 'A site west of and in line with the smaller basin is chosen as the site of the tower. However, this later proved to be unsuitable after plans had been drawn up and the tower had to be relocated.' [3 May 1937, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 11]

1 November: 'An alternative plan is adopted and a concrete tower similar to that at Maryborough is conceived as being a suitable monument.' [1 November 1937, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 11]

1938: **March**: 'Tenders awarded to Mr Geo. Clayfield for construction of the tower at a cost of £890 at the eastern end of the gardens, and not the western end as originally intended.' [March 1938, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

22 August: 'Council decide that the Governor, Lord Huntingfield and Lady Huntingfield should be asked to perform the official tower opening ceremony on November 19th.' [22 August 1938, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

19 November: The Pioneers' Memorial Tower was opened by Lord and Lady Huntingfield before a large crowd [reported at length in the *Daylesford Advocate*, 22 November 1938]

1939: 13 March: 'The Gardens Committee recommended that the curator be given permission to plant pockets with dwarf cypress on the slope of the embankment surrounding the service basin.' [13 March 1938 [1939?], cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

1942: Pioneers' Memorial Tower was used as an Air Observation Post during World War II [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

1943: 19 January:

> Wombat Hill Gardens. Mr W. Greville (Caretaker, Wombat Hill Gardens) reported [that all] the paths leading to the Tower have been scarified and the grass scythed and burnt on the banks of the basin …
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 19 January 1943]

2 February: Volunteers in the Air Observers Corps were reported to be doing a good job. It was stated that Daylesford was considered to be one of the best prepared centres for any emergency in the state [*Daylesford Advocate*, 2 February 1943].

1945: 28 September: The 'shed' which had been erected 'on the landing at the Tower' had been damaged by vandals and Greville suggested it be dismantled in sections and removed to a safe place. He also reported that the small stove which had been in the shed was being used in the hot house as the hot water boiler had been giving trouble. [Daylesford Borough Council minutes– Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 28 September 1945

1946: **12 February**: The Curator reported to Council that vandals had broken 3 panes of glass at the Tower, and twice recently the Tower had been 'left in a filthy state'. He noted that it was impossible to detect people damaging the Tower, and the only solution was to lock the Tower. In response, the Parks and Gardens Committee recommended that a 6' gate be erected at the Tower entrance, and this should be locked at a time the Curator considered reasonable …[Daylesford Borough Council minutes, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 12 February 1946]

11 June: An article in the *Daylesford Advocate* reported the RAAF's recent disbandment of the Air Observers Corps. The Corps, it noted, had operated since the end of 1941 as a pre-warning system against possible enemy attacks. Up until June 1945, the organisation had assisted 1817 aircraft in Australia. Enrolments in the Corps, which were largely civilian volunteers, numbered 34, 000 in Australia, with a total of 13, 913 members in Victoria and Tasmania. The volunteers were engaged in reporting aircraft movements and aircraft in distress, and this greatly contributed to the reduction of aircraft losses in the war [*Daylesford Advocate*, 11 June 1946]

1993: **15 October**: Pioneers' Memorial Tower nominated for classification by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) by Clinton Krause, Heritage Advisor for the Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon [National Trust file G 13087]

1997: 4 July: A list of cost estimates for a capital works programme for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was drawn up. This was to cover the period 1997 to 2003, and was derived in part from a 1983 Draft Management Plan for the Gardens, and in the main, from the more recently completed Draft Conservation and Development Plan by Jill Orr-Young in 1995 (and revised in 1997). The works identified included the following:

- Preparation of a Management Plan for the Gardens
- Provision of directional signage
- Establishment of a Tree and Plant Survey Database which is computer-based

- Provision of modern labelling for trees and plants
- Restoration of the Fern Gully and Rustic Waterfall
- Adoption of the Tuberous Begonia display as official policy, including construction of a glasshouse to support the 'growing on' of plants to flowering stage
- Maintenance and repair of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower
- Relocation of the Maintenance Depot and re-development of its site

(see Document 14 in Appendix Four for full description of works)

[Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Capital Works Programs Estimates – 1997 to 2003, 2 pages, faxed with cover sheet to Gavin Cerini, DRNE by John Traill, Shire of Hepburn, 4 July 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

2002–04: Central Highland Water, on whose land the Tower was constructed, commissioned Gutteridge, Haskins and Davey (GHD) to provide remedial engineering services for the Tower. After inspections and tests, it was recommended that work be carried out to restore structural capacity and safety to various tower components, to maintain the Tower's structural condition and minimize future structural deterioration, and to improve the Tower's aesthetics, in that order [in Daylesford Lookout Tower Remediation Report, 2002 by Gutteridge, Huskins and Davey]. During subsequent work on the Tower, the directional sign was removed for safe-keeping.

Analysis

The Pioneers' Memorial Tower was originally conceived by the Daylesford Publicity Committee as a means to overcome the diminished views from the summit of the Gardens due to tree growth. Originally envisaged as comprising the poppet head from the Ajax Mine, it was later decided to adopt a plan for a tower similar to the one constructed in Maryborough on 1932 on Bristol Hill. After the idea languished intermittently during the 1930s, public donation and an injection of funds from the government for sustenance scheme work eventually enabled the construction to proceed.

Designed by Maryborough architect Edwin Peck, built by local builder George Clayfield, the Tower was constructed by unemployed workers (see Figures 49 and 50 in Appendix Two). Originally planned for erection in a location aligned with, and west of, the circular day basin, this was changed to its present location just prior to construction commencing.

The choice of 19 November for its official opening reflected the importance of that day in Victoria's history. Known as Pioneers Day, after the anniversary of the Henty's arrival in Portland–Victoria's first permanent settlement – 19 November held an important place in the civic calendar in the 1930s. It is likely that for this reason the Tower was dedicated to the pioneers of the area, as this does not appear to have been an original intention of its planners.

The Tower was fitted with a brass direction plate, originally affixed at its summit. This plate is extant and in excellent condition but has been removed and is presently in storage.

The Tower is located on land which is under the jurisdiction of Central Highlands Water, and for this reason, repairs to the Tower were undertaken by this body in 2004.[9] Repairs to the Tower resulted in replacement of some sections of cyclone wire and pipe railings with a more 'modern' equivalent. This appears to have been carried out because original pipe handrails were not of the height required by AS 1657 [Gutteridge, Huskins and Davey, 2002, p.6]. Works also do not appear to have been done with regard to the recommendations made in the Conservation Report for the Lookout Tower included in

[9] These repairs are detailed in the Daylesford Lookout Tower Remediation Report, 2002 by Gutteridge, Huskins and Davey, an engineering company commissioned by Central Highlands Water

Appendix 10 of the 1997 Orr-Young report. As a result, some detailing important to the architectural integrity of the Tower has been lost.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance

Original fabric of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower, including unpainted finish, remaining cyclone wire panels and pipe handrails, stone foundation plaque and brass direction plate

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance

New railings and door c.2004
Removal of brass direction plate
Additional plaques removed from walls (?)
Seating around walls inside ground level entry area

3.9.5 Rotunda

Description and current condition

The Rotunda was built from a kit in 1993 and is a cream and brown wooden structure. It is situated within the central section of the Gardens close to the Conservatory. It has wooden benches around the interior. It is in very good condition.

History

Note that the following history also includes that of any 'rotunda' in the Gardens

1887: **23 September:** The Gardens Committee proposed the establishment of a lockable enclosure to protect valuable trees and plants in the Gardens and an enlargement of the rotunda to facilitate band recitals. [23 September 1887, from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 6]

1894: **19 January**: 'The Major reported that the Gardens Committee had selected a site for the Rotunda in the centre of the … [illeg.] space on … [illeg] of Wombat Hill east of the Reservoir. The site was

unanimously approved and the committee adjourned.' [Daylesford Accommodation, Committee Minute Book, 19 January 1894, p.707]

1895: **1 June**: Under the title 'In and Around Daylesford', several views of the Gardens were published. These included the 'Reservoir on top of Wombat Hill' and 'Head of Fernery, Public Gardens' [*Weekly Times*, 1 June 1895, p. 11] (see Figures 5 and 6 in Appendix Three) Figure 5 shows roofed structures on the eastern side of the reservoir

1896: **10 April**: A gift was given to the Gardens by Mr S. I. Page and the Council thanked him for his handsome ornamental addition to the Rotunda. What this actually was is unknown. [10 April 1896, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

14 July: The Gardens Committee recommended:

- That 2 or 3 swings be placed in the south lawn for children;
- A copper boiler be placed in a suitable locality in the garden for any stranger picnicking in the gardens;
- Finger posts directing the entrance to the fernery and where hot water may be obtained, be established; and
- that 'Mr J. Thomas be allowed to supply tea, coffee and light refreshment from the rotunda for 6 hours'. [14 July 1896, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

1898: **11 March**: The Gardens Committee recommended to the Council that:

- The dandelions in the rotunda enclosure be chopped up and sown with English grass;
- That a notice board be placed at the gate leading to the conservatorium [conservatory?];
- The availability of trees for firewood in the Gardens be advertised.'

[11 March 1898, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

9 September: 'Further recommendations included:

- Establishment of a music stand in the rotunda for the convenience of the band and purchase of bamboo blinds for the rotunda;
- Purchase of a boat shaped seat for a swing nearest the reservoir for use by young children.

[9 September 1898, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 9]

1903: **7 December**: 'The rotunda had fallen into disrepair and the Gardens Committee recommended that tenders be called for its renovation.' [7 December 1903; cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 10]

1904: A tourist guide was published, titled *Picturesque Daylesford: Showing views of a few beauty spots, and points of interest, of this most popular summer resort, with a brief description of the town and its surroundings*, M M Cross, Daylesford. It described the Gardens thus:

> Places worth visiting: Botanic Gardens. On Wombat Hill. Ten minutes from Post Office. … The Curator's cottage stands in the midst of well kept flowerbeds and asphalt walks, conservatories and a band rotunda. From this rotunda the strains of the Daylesford Brass Band often charm the ear of promenaders of loiterers, who rest themselves on rustic seats under the shadow of umbrageous trees, within sound of the splashing fountains. When seated there, drinking in melody ad harmony, their eyes may feast on symmetrical masses of brilliant blooms, arranged by a landscape gardener with a view to general effect, or they may saunter from the top of the hill through the cool ferneries which run down the southern slope as if placed there by Nature. These are kept afresh by overhanging foliage and a trickling stream meandering between the ferns, stones and seats. The entrance to the main fernery is a beauty spot in itself. It is reached by descending rustic steps leading to a cool grot where goldfish sport themselves, partially hidden by water lilies …
>
> [*Picturesque Daylesford*, 1904]

1910: **24 January**: The Gardens Committee dealt with the following business: 'That clause B [in the Curator's report?] re tree ferns be referred back to Curator as to cost and where obtainable… That question of asphalting paths be held over …That necessary repairs to verandah be attended to, and also to roof of glass house …That question of removal of bandstand be held over till next meeting of this Committee … That matter of Lawn Mower be left in hands of Cr Lees & Engineer for report.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Gardens Committee, 24 January 1910, p. 295]

7 March: The Gardens Committee decided to recommend that no action be taken with regard to the removal of the bandstand, and that the verandah should be repaired and other minor repairs, including to the down pipe, should be carried out [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, Gardens Committee, 7 March 1910, p. 311]

1909-11: Councillor Trewhella donated the 'Twilight House' or 'Trewhella Pavilion' as a gift to the Shire on his last year as Mayor' [Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 11]

1913: **3 February**: '…the Curator was instructed to give the outside of the Trewhella Pavilion a coat of oil. Also, no action was to be taken with regard to the removal of the tree near Mr Beaver's house.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, Gardens Committee, 3 February 1913, p. 516]

1923: **23 November**: in the Daylesford Borough Council minutes, as reported in the local newspaper, the Engineer's Report noted:

> I would like the Council to decide on a position for the removal of the band-stand. An estimate for the cost of such work depends materially on the site, and it is a difficult matter to decide on one which is suitable. – Referred to Gardens' Committee.
>
> [*Daylesford Advocate*, 23 November 1923, front page]

7 December: The Citizens' Band requested permission to hold recitals at the Gardens on Sunday 30 December and Sunday 27 January (1924) to raise funds for the Sports Carnival and the Hospital Carnival respectively [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, – Correspondence, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 7 December 1923]

1924: 18 January: The Parks and Gardens Committee recommended to Council that ' …the band stand be refloored, renovated and painted. Adopted' [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, – Parks and Gardens Committee, *Daylesford Advocate*, 18 January 1924]

28 March: Councillor Prictor moved that 'proper direction boards be placed near the Farmers' Arms Hotel, also on the Ballarat Road. Also that notices be erected informing motorists of the best and most accessible road to the gardens' [Daylesford Borough Council minutes –General business, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 28 March 1924]. The Secretary of the Daylesford Hospital and Daylesford Charities Committee asked permission for the use of the Gardens for a band recital on Easter Sunday [Daylesford Borough Council minutes –Correspondence, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 28 March 1924].

5 December: Tenders were received by Council for the reflooring and painting the band stand in the Gardens, and also for oiling the Trewhella Pavilion. The cheaper of the tenders – £38/14/- by Madron Leggo **–** was accepted. In his report, the Engineer recommended tenders be called for a 'truck of fencing posts 6" x 6' x 4" for use in Victoria Street, fencing air shaft in Wombat Gardens and elsewhere as required' [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, *Daylesford Advocate*, 5

December 1924, back page].

1944: **6 June**: The weatherproof oil for the rotunda had arrived but it was noted that much sand-papering would be necessary to prepare the wood surface for the oil. The new hot house had been completed and was in working order, and wood had been purchased for the boiler during the winter [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 6 June 1943].

1945: 9 and 13 February: *Daylesford Advocate* advertised and then reported on a very popular band recital played by the Ballarat City Band at the Springs Reserve. Hundreds of people attended the recital, which was amplified [*Daylesford Advocate*, 9 and 13 February 1945]

28 September: The 'shed' which had been erected 'on the landing at the Tower' had been damaged by vandals and Greville suggested it be dismantled in sections and removed to a safe place. He also reported that the small stove which had been in the shed was being used in the hot house as the hot water boiler had been giving trouble. The Council recommended that the shed be used elsewhere in the Garden [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 28 September 1945]. In the same Council report in the newspaper, under 'Springs Reserve', an 'orchestra stand' was mentioned. This was in the 'Dance Hall' in the Springs Reserve.

1980: **7 January:** The Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon applied to the Tourist Fund for financial assistance to construct a picnic shelter in the Gardens. The estimated cost of the works was $3,500 and the applicable grant was $1750. The Director of the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism raised this with the Department of Crown Lands and Survey as he was concerned that there may have been an objection to the shelter being constructed [letter from the Director, Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism to Department of Crown Lands and Survey, in Reserve file 4726]

3 March: A handwritten report by a Land Management Officer from the Department of Crown Lands and Survey advised the Department that the shelter had already been built, its design was not in keeping with the nineteenth century character of the Gardens, and its split log cladding did not allow picnickers to see the view when seated in the shelter. The report recommended the following:

- That the Department express concern at the construction of this project prior to inspection by the Department
- That the split pine cladding be removed to improve the shelter's appearance and permit appreciation of the view from within and
- That if cladding is necessary it should be rough sawn treated pine low enough to permit an outlook for users

[Report by I.R. Brown, LMO, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, 3 March 1980, Reserve file 4726]

12 March: In its official letter to the Daylesford and Glenlyon Council on the matter of the picnic shelter, the Department requested that in future the Council 'should not proceed with or authorize any new developments or uses on Crown lands under its day to day managerial control unless it has first discussed such proposals with and has obtained the consent of the Department. This should ensure that all works undertaken in future will be in keeping with the existing amenity of such lands.' Handwritten notations on the bottom of a Department copy of the letter explained that it had been 'Resolved not to press matter in view of relations established with Shire Engineer over Hepburn Springs'. [letter from Secretary for Lands to Shire Secretary, Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon, in Reserve file 4726]

c. 1983: Trewhella pavilion, demolished' [Whitehead, 1997, p. 10]

c. 1990s: The lawn area between the Rotunda and Alf Headland Conservatory was rotary hoed, and during this process, the outlines of earlier garden beds became discernible. Around this time, the straight summit path was in poor very condition and Rob Beard removed it and replaced it with the present curved path with circular sections [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 10 April 2007]

1993: New rotunda erected on site of original structure [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 11]

2007: 1900s rotunda, believed demolished and lost, discovered dismantled in carport of Dayelsford resident (see Figure 66 in Appendix Two)

Analysis

The evidence suggests that there have been at least two rotundas in the Gardens prior to the erection of the current building in 1993. Documentary and possible photographic evidence[10] suggests that the first, present from at least c. 1882, was located on the eastern side of the summit, near the circular day basin. It appears that the eastern slope of the summit provided the best (and perhaps most visually interesting) views, and the location of the basin and rotunda here points to this being developed as the formal hub of the Gardens. This is also suggested by the elm walk (1869 carriage drive) apparently terminating on the eastern side of the summit.

The second rotunda, erected on the site of the present one, appears in photographs from the early 1900s. It is not yet clear why this location was chosen but it may have been related to the construction of the Deakin Plant House (also known as the Rhododendron House) in 1896 and Conservatory in 1905 which housed the curator's begonia display. These were located on the western slope of the summit. A few years later, in 1911, the Trewhella Pavilion was erected on the north-western slope of the summit, further suggesting the new popularity of this side of the hill. This may also explain the reason for the original plan to locate the Pioneers' Memorial Tower on the western side of the summit, as this had been the focus of the Gardens for some time.

Rotundas and bandstands have been a feature associated with public parks and gardens since the mid nineteenth century. There were many erected in the nineteenth century and numbers peaked during the first decade and a half of the twentieth century. After World War One, the fashion for bands in gardens was superseded by different and increasingly more sophisticated forms of entertainment, including film and radio [Doyle et al., Port Fairy, 1997].

The second rotunda was thought to have been relocated to Central Springs Reserve by the end of the 1920s, however, while this was suggested by Council around this time, it did not occur until much later. The rotunda was instead repaired and remained in the Gardens well into the 1940s. It may have been eventually moved to Central Springs Reserve after this to accommodate a re-formation of the Daylesford Brass Band which was underway in the late 1940s. In 1983 the rotunda was recorded as being in poor condition in the Reserve [Watts, 1983]. Its return and restoration at Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was suggested both by Watts and Hawker (1983), but by 1984 it was reported to have been demolished. However, this did not occur, but rather, it was dismantled and stored by Council until purchased by a Daylesford resident a number of years ago. It remains in storage today, and indication from its owner is that it would be possible to re-erect the rotunda using a combination of its original timbers and fretwork, and new pieces fashioned using originals as templates.

The rotunda which exists in the Gardens today was constructed from a kit and erected *in situ* in 1993.

Primary significance

Location of present Rotunda

[10] A recently discovered c. 1880s photograph of the northern face of Wombat Hill appears to show a building similar to a bandstand on the eastern side of the summit. The photograph is held by the Daylesford and District Historical Society, and will be included in the final report, if reproduction is possible.

Trees associated with the Rotunda, especially the Monkey Puzzle, Atlas Cedar and Weeping Ash

Contributory significance
Style and fabric of present rotunda

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance
Lack of evidence on the present Rotunda which distinguishes it as not original
Loss of early rotundas
Loss of use of Rotunda for musical performances

3.9.6 Alf Headland Conservatory

Description and current condition

The Conservatory is a clear glasshouse surrounded by a wide covered verandah. The floor of the Conservatory is concrete and the building framed in metal and covered in glass. The roof is clear corrugated fibreglass which has been painted white to exclude excessive sunlight. There are wooden 'Furphy' park benches along the verandah. The Conservatory is in very good condition.

History

1988: 17 February: A new glasshouse, especially designed for tuberous begonias, was planned as a Bicentennial project, 'however after demolition of the old building, and much to council's embarrassment, it was found that there were insufficient funds to construct the new glass house …' [*Central Victorian News*, 17 February 1988, copy held in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford Historical Society

21 April: The Council decided to name the completed new glasshouse or Begonia House the 'Alf Headland Conservatory' after the curator who had prepared the famous begonia display for many

years [*Ballarat Courier*, 21 April 1988, copy in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford Historical Society]

1991: **9 March**: 'Before the retirement of Alf Headland, the volunteer gardener who began displaying the begonias at the gardens, Greg Rae used to sit and watch Alf's ways with the flowers, and now Greg finds himself in charge of the display.' [untitled newsclipping, dated 6 March1991, held in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford Historical Society]

1997: 4 July: A list of cost estimates for a capital works programme for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was drawn up. This was to cover the period 1997 to 2003, and was derived in part from a 1983 Draft Management Plan for the Gardens, and in the main, from the more recently completed Draft Conservation and Development Plan by Jill Orr-Young in 1995 (and revised in 1997). The works identified included the following:

- Preparation of a Management Plan for the Gardens
- Provision of directional signage
- Establishment of a Tree and Plant Survey Database which is computer-based
- Provision of modern labelling for trees and plants
- Restoration of the Fern Gully and Rustic Waterfall
- Adoption of the Tuberous Begonia display as official policy, including construction of a glasshouse to support the 'growing on' of plants to flowering stage
- Maintenance and repair of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower
- Relocation of the Maintenance Depot and re-development of its site

(see Document 14 in Appendix Four for full description of works)

[Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Capital Works Programs Estimates – 1997 to 2003, 2 pages, faxed with cover sheet to Gavin Cerini, DRNE by John Traill, Shire of Hepburn, 4 July 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

See also **3.11.2 Plant houses (from 1870s)** for early history of plant houses in the Gardens

Analysis

Conservatories or glasshouses existed in the Gardens since at least the 1890s. These were used for raising plants and after the curatorship of Gascoigne, for raising and displaying tuberous begonias.

In the nineteenth century, the term 'conservatory' was applied to both attached and free standing structures which provided some degree of climatic control to assist in the growing of plants. Conservatories encompassed 'hot houses, 'green houses', 'glass houses', and 'bush' or 'shade houses'. Conservatories could be used for display of novel or 'delicate' plants, or for the propagation of new plants and the acclimatisation of plants introduced to the locality.

At Wombat Hill, the botanic function of the Gardens would have required a range of structures for propagation of plants from seed, striking plants from cuttings, growing plants on to a size 'fit to be planted' in the Gardens, and for 'hardening off', which enabled the successful transition of plants from 'hot house' to open ground. Some form of shade house would also have needed to protect sun-sensitive plants from Daylesford's summers.

The historical record indicates a number of structures in the Gardens in the 1880s and 90s, and some indication of their form can be seen (at least in part) in photographs of the Gardens taken around this time (see Appendix Two).

The present Conservatory's location appears to be very similar to that of the early Gascoigne conservatory. The Conservatory has been purpose-built for the display and particular requirements of tuberous begonias.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance

Location of present Conservatory
Association of the Conservatory with past caretaker Alf Headland and traditional display of tuberous begonias raised in the Gardens

3.9.7 Picnic shelter

No photograph available at this time

Description and current condition

The picnic shelter was erected in 1980 and is situated to the east of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower. It is constructed of treated pine half logs, painted light green on the outside, and has a concrete floor. Inside the shelter are two concrete picnic tables with wooden benches. The roof has a timber frame with galvanized iron cladding. There are three plaques at the entrance to the shelter. One is dedicated to Daylesford Rotary Club who funded the construction of the shelter. A second explains that the older plaque of the three was taken from the Trewhella Pavilion, while the third plaque states that the Trewhella Pavilion was, 'Donated by Dr W.J Trewhella, Mayor 1909 –11'. The picnic shelter and fixtures are in good condition.

History

Note that the following history also includes that of any 'rotunda' in the Gardens

1887: **23 September:** The Gardens Committee proposed the establishment of a lockable enclosure to protect valuable trees and plants in the Gardens and an enlargement of the rotunda to facilitate band recitals. [23 September 1887, from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 6]

1894: **19 January**: 'The Major reported that the Gardens Committee had selected a site for the Rotunda in the centre of the … [illeg.] space on … [illeg] of Wombat Hill east of the Reservoir. The site was unanimously approved and the committee adjourned.' [Daylesford Accommodation, Committee Minute Book, 19 January 1894, p.707]

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1896: **10 April**: A gift was given to the Gardens by Mr S. I. Page and the Council thanked him for his handsome ornamental addition to the Rotunda. What this actually was is unknown. [10 April 1896, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

14 July: The Gardens Committee recommended:

- That 2 or 3 swings be placed in the south lawn for children;
- A copper boiler be placed in a suitable locality in the garden for any stranger picnicking in the gardens;
- Finger posts directing the entrance to the fernery and where hot water may be obtained, be established; and

- that 'Mr J. Thomas be allowed to supply tea, coffee and light refreshment from the rotunda for 6 hours'. [14 July 1896, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

1898: **11 March**: The Gardens Committee recommended to the Council that:
- The dandelions in the rotunda enclosure be chopped up and sown with English grass;
- That a notice board be placed at the gate leading to the conservatorium [conservatory?];
- The availability of trees for firewood in the Gardens be advertised.'

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9 September: 'Further recommendations included:
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- Purchase of a boat shaped seat for a swing nearest the reservoir for use by young children.

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1910: **24 January**: The Gardens Committee dealt with the following business: 'That clause B [in the Curator's report?] re tree ferns be referred back to Curator as to cost and where obtainable… That question of asphalting paths be held over …That necessary repairs to verandah be attended to, and also to roof of glass house …That question of removal of bandstand be held over till next meeting of this Committee … That matter of Lawn Mower be left in hands of Cr Lees & Engineer for report.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Gardens Committee, 24 January 1910, p. 295]

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> [*Daylesford Advocate*, 23 November 1923, front page]

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1924: 18 January: The Parks and Gardens Committee recommended to Council that ' …the band stand be refloored, renovated and painted. Adopted' [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, – Parks and Gardens Committee, *Daylesford Advocate*, 18 January 1924]

28 March: Councillor Prictor moved that 'proper direction boards be placed near the Farmers' Arms Hotel, also on the Ballarat Road. Also that notices be erected informing motorists of the best and most accessible road to the gardens' [Daylesford Borough Council minutes –General business, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 28 March 1924]. The Secretary of the Daylesford Hospital and Daylesford Charities Committee asked permission for the use of the Gardens for a band recital on Easter Sunday [Daylesford Borough Council minutes –Correspondence, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 28 March 1924].

5 December: Tenders were received by Council for the reflooring and painting the band stand in the Gardens, and also for oiling the Trewhella Pavilion. The cheaper of the tenders – £38/14/- by Madron Leggo **–** was accepted. In his report, the Engineer recommended tenders be called for a 'truck of fencing posts 6" x 6' x 4" for use in Victoria Street, fencing air shaft in Wombat Gardens and elsewhere as required' [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, *Daylesford Advocate*, 5 December 1924, back page].

1944: **6 June**: The weatherproof oil for the rotunda had arrived but it was noted that much sand-papering would be necessary to prepare the wood surface for the oil. The new hot house had been completed and was in working order, and wood had been purchased for the boiler during the winter [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 6 June 1943].

1945: 9 and 13 February: *Daylesford Advocate* advertised and then reported on a very popular band recital played by the Ballarat City Band at the Springs Reserve. Hundreds of people attended the recital, which was amplified [*Daylesford Advocate*, 9 and 13 February 1945]

28 September: The 'shed' which had been erected 'on the landing at the Tower' had been damaged by vandals and Greville suggested it be dismantled in sections and removed to a safe place. He also reported that the small stove which had been in the shed was being used in the hot house as the hot water boiler had been giving trouble. The Council recommended that the shed be used elsewhere in the Garden [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 28 September 1945]. In the same Council report in the newspaper, under 'Springs Reserve', an 'orchestra stand' was mentioned. This was in the 'Dance Hall' in the Springs

Reserve.

1980: **7 January:** The Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon applied to the Tourist Fund for financial assistance to construct a picnic shelter in the Gardens. The estimated cost of the works was $3,500 and the applicable grant was $1750. The Director of the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism raised this with the Department of Crown Lands and Survey as he was concerned that there may have been an objection to the shelter being constructed [letter from the Director, Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism to Department of Crown Lands and Survey, in Reserve file 4726]

3 March: A handwritten report by a Land Management Officer from the Department of Crown Lands and Survey advised the Department that the shelter had already been built, its design was not in keeping with the nineteenth century character of the Gardens, and its split log cladding did not allow picnickers to see the view when seated in the shelter. The report recommended the following:

- That the Department express concern at the construction of this project prior to inspection by the Department
- That the split pine cladding be removed to improve the shelter's appearance and permit appreciation of the view from within and
- That if cladding is necessary it should be rough sawn treated pine low enough to permit an outlook for users

[Report by I.R. Brown, LMO, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, 3 March 1980, Reserve file 4726]

12 March: In its official letter to the Daylesford and Glenlyon Council on the matter of the picnic shelter, the Department requested that in future the Council 'should not proceed with or authorize any new developments or uses on Crown lands under its day to day managerial control unless it has first discussed such proposals with and has obtained the consent of the Department. This should ensure that all works undertaken in future will be in keeping with the existing amenity of such lands.' Handwritten notations on the bottom of a Department copy of the letter explained that it had been 'Resolved not to press matter in view of relations established with Shire Engineer over Hepburn Springs'. [letter from Secretary for Lands to Shire Secretary, Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon, in Reserve file 4726]

c. 1983: Trewhella pavilion, demolished' [Whitehead, 1997, p. 10]

c. 1990s: The lawn area between the Rotunda and Alf Headland Conservatory was rotary hoed, and during this process, the outlines of earlier garden beds became discernible. Around this time, the straight summit path was in poor very condition and Rob Beard removed it and replaced it with the present curved path with circular sections [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 10 April 2007]

1993: New rotunda erected on site of original structure [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 11]

Analysis

Shelters have long been a feature of botanic gardens, where science and leisure were combined. Known variously as summer-houses, pavilions and rotundas, they usually were placed to take advantage of views, somewhat in the manner of a truncated lookout tower or to provide a terminating point for a vista. Architecturally, they ranged from exaggeratedly rustic to formal, and with suitable ornamental embellishments provided an ideal landscape focus. Most included some form of seating.

The first known picnic shelter in the Gardens was donated by Mayor Trewhella in 1911 and was constructed on the north-western side of the Gardens. Early photographs of the Gardens also indicate a possible picnic shelter (roof visible) in approximately the position of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower (see

Figure 5 in Appendix Two). No other reference has been found regarding this in the documentary record to date.

The current picnic shelter is an example of a basic 'rustic' style popular in the 1970s and 80s, and also seen in the short-lived popularity of the 'log cabin' kit house construction of the time. It provides basic shelter for picnickers on the eastern slope of the summit and is easily accessible by car, although no parking area is provided nearby.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance
Tradition of providing picnic shelter facilities in the Gardens
Original Trewhella Pavilion plaque

No significance
Design and location of shelter, including fixed tables and bench seating

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance
Loss of Trewhella Pavilion

3.9.8 Curator's Residence and Kiosk

Description and current condition

The Curator's Residence is situated on a flat area of land near the Alf Headland Conservatory. It was built in the late 1940s and is a blond brick structure with a tiled roof and Art-Deco detailing on its front facade. A carport is situated to the south-west of the house, while at the rear there is a sizeable yard with chain-link fencing and a galvanized shed. The house is no longer occupied.

Extending from the north-eastern corner of the house is an addition built in the same blonde brick as the house. This appears to be the original kiosk, which was later extended by enclosing the patio with a clear acrylic sheet roof. Access to the kiosk is through a window-like servery.

The patio retains its crazy-paving floor, and a rock seat situated behind the Kiosk, at the rear corner of the house, built of scoria and quartz stone inlay, appears contemporaneous with the house. The Kiosk is currently closed. The house, carport, shed and kiosk are in reasonable condition, and the rock seat and flooring is in good condition. However, although all structures are in reasonable condition, there are some signs of deterioration, especially in the window frames, which need repainting.

History

1881: **19 January**: Original caretaker's house was purchased [Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 2]. This was 'a building which occupied land acquired for the railway station' [Whitehead, 1997, p.5]

1898: **22 January**:

> … Surrounding the curator's cottage are some fine camellias and other choice shrubs, while pæonies, columbines, delphiniums and other spring-flowering herbaceous plants make a fine display at the proper season.
>
> [*Australasian,* 22 January 1898, p. 181]

1903: **11 September**: 'Councillor Reid moved that the kitchen in the curator's house be enlarged and a new stove procured …' [11 September 1903, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 10]

1904: A tourist guide was published, titled *Picturesque Daylesford: Showing views of a few beauty spots, and points of interest, of this most popular summer resort, with a brief description of the town and its surroundings*, M M Cross, Daylesford. It described the Gardens thus:

> Places worth visiting: Botanic Gardens. On Wombat Hill. Ten minutes from Post Office. … The Curator's cottage stands in the midst of well kept flowerbeds and asphalt walks, conservatories and a band rotunda. From this rotunda the strains of the Daylesford Brass Band often charm the ear of promenaders of loiterers, who rest themselves on rustic seats under the shadow of umbrageous trees, within sound of the splashing fountains …

[*Picturesque Daylesford*, 1904]

1905: 6 June: The Gardens Committee moved that the Curator be authorised to choose 'new plants, palm trees etc' to the value of £5 and if possible, get some by exchange. £50 was also placed on the estimates for the following year for repairs and alterations to the Curator's house [Daylesford Borough Council, Gardens Committee, Committee Minute Book, p. 760]

4 September: The Gardens Committee moved that the Council have the kitchen in the Curator's house enlarged by widening it 'to the end of the present back verandah', a gable end to be put in the roof, a new stove, brick chimney on the north end of the kitchen and verandah on the east of the kitchen.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Gardens Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 786]

15 September: The Council Engineer was requested to submit plans and specifications of the proposed alterations to the Curator's house, with tenders called on 29 September [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 789]

27 October: Tenders were received for erection of a fence on the east boundary of the Gardens and alterations to the cottage. The two quotes for fencing were for 10 chains of split post, wire and wire netting, and for picket fencing, including painting. The latter quote was accepted (minus the painting) even though it was twice the price of the post and wire fencing. The cost was £24.1.0 G. M. Pow's tender of £77.15.0 was accepted for alterations to the curator's house. Paths within the borough were asphalted [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee of the Whole Council, Committee Minute Book, p.799]

8 December: A sum of £60 was paid for alterations at the 'Public Gardens'. At this time the wages of Cooper and others at the Gardens were listed. Cooper's wage was less that the salary that had been paid to Allan as Curator [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 809]

1906: **5 June**: The lawn of the south-east [?] side of the hill was reported to be infected with 'grass fungus'. It was decided to dress the area with lime as a treatment, and a few loads of soil from Victoria Street were to be procured to make the lawn more even. Gravel was also to be obtained for 'the yard of the Curator's residence', and a letterbox was to be placed on the fence near the Victoria Street gate (west) for the convenience of the Curator [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee, Committee Minute Book, p. 856]

1910: **24 January**: The Gardens Committee dealt with the following business: 'That clause B [in the Curator's report?] re tree ferns be referred back to Curator as to cost and where obtainable… That question of asphalting paths be held over …That necessary repairs to verandah be attended to, and also to roof of glass house …That question of removal of bandstand be held over till next meeting of this Committee … That matter of Lawn Mower be left in hands of Cr Lees & Engineer for report.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Gardens Committee, 24 January 1910, p. 295]

7 March: The Gardens Committee decided to recommend that no action be taken with regard to the removal of the bandstand, and that the verandah should be repaired and other minor repairs, including to the down pipe, should be carried out [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, Gardens Committee, 7 March 1910, p. 311]

1913: **3 February**: The Council Engineer was asked to report on the best means of 'staying, repairing the lattice summer house'. The Gardens Committee recommended that a new window be put in the east side of the dining room at the Curator's house, and the Curator was instructed to give the

outside of the Trewhella Pavilion a coat of oil. Also, no action was to be taken with regard to the removal of the tree near Mr Beaver's house. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, Gardens Committee, 3 February 1913, p. 516]

1919: 'Curator's cottage in bad repair.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 9]

1943: Daylesford Borough Council meetings were held every fortnight and reported in the *Daylesford Advocate*. Information on works done in the Gardens was reported under the heading 'Wombat Hill Gardens' but also often included matters concerning street trees and other garden areas which were also under the control of Greville. During this year it is thought that Greville produced a begonia bloom which he named Daylesford. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10

8 January:

> … The bath-heater had been returned to Mr Willison as it was not satisfactory, and a new fuel-oil heater has been purchased for the same money …
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 8 January 1943]

19 January:

> … The bath-heater at the cottage has been connected and is a complete success …
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 19 January 1943]

1944: **6 June**: The Parks and Gardens Committee recommended to Council that a sum not exceeding £25 be spent of the front portion of the 'Gardens Cottage' to make it 'reasonably habitable until such time as Council was in a position to erect a new dwelling for the Curator' [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Parks and Gardens Committee, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 6 June 1944]

1945: 13 February: The Council's Parks and Gardens Committee moved that a new cottage for the Gardens Curator be erected in the vicinity of the Curator's president residence. Selection of the exact site was for the curator and Mr Reynolds to choose. The Curator, it was reported, felt the present position was 'ideal', and it was a handy location to protect the Gardens against vandalism. The Committee also noted that the suggested site was also handy for the proposed kiosk [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Parks and Gardens report, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 13 February 1945]

2 March: *Daylesford Advocate* reported at length on recent works in the Gardens:

> WORK IN RECENT YEARS
>
> People who visit our Botanic Gardens regularly fail to fully appreciate the metamorphosis wrought by skilled workers and the hands of Time, but rarer visitors are struck by the wonderful transformation effected, especially in recent years.
>
> FIRST ATTEMPT
>
> In the late sixties of the last century, an attempt was first made to add to the beauty and educational value of our highest summit by planting trees, shrubs and flowers from other countries. Part of the result of that effort may be seen, when driving round the motor track, in some of the exotic trees which are now octogenarians 90 feet in height, co-mingling with younger eucalypts. But to the pedestrian is reserved the acme, the titbit of the area, the full blaze of color and a forecast of still further beauties in the future. This delectable spot is near the Curator's residence …

[*Daylesford Advocate*, 'Attractions for Daylesford' by M. M. Cross, 2 March 1945, p. 5]

1946: **12 February**: In the Engineer's Report to Council, it was revealed that plans and specifications for the new Curator's residence had been revised, and tenders had been invited for its construction [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 12 February 1946]

16 July: Further levelling of the ground for the foundation of the new residence in the Gardens was carried out [Daylesford Borough Council minutes, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 16 July 1946]

5 and 19 November: The 'kiosk' at Central Springs Reserve was made reference to [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 5 and 19 November 1946]

1948: 'New residence completed and old cottage removed. Reference to Greville still being curator.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

1976: 'The Victorian Police apply for permission to install a radio mast in the gardens to improve their radio communications. This is now located on the western wall of the gardens cottage.' [Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 13]

c. 1984: Undated, handwritten report on Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by John Hawker noted the following:

- The very overgrown nature of the Gardens required complete removal of most of the undergrowth (periwinkle, ivy etc.)
- Recommendation that access to vehicles be restricted to the tower and parking area
- Suggestion of levelling the 'bank' to facilitate future maintenance and cost effectiveness
- Recommendation of water reticulation, as a number of trees required additional watering
- Recommendation upgrading of walking paths and removal of barbeques
- The residence and reservoir needed to be screened using plantings
- Presence of weeds such as blackberry and cape broom
- Necessity to provide signs and maps in Gardens

[in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

c. 1985: Another undated, handwritten report on Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by John Hawker noted that over the past 5 years, and especially the past 12 months, extensive rejuvenation had been undertaken in the Gardens. This he ascribed to the work of caretaker Robert Beard, assisted by 6 previously unemployed people. Hawker noted that one of the six had a degree in forestry and another had been previously employed at the historic property 'Como' in Melbourne. The report, which repeated some of the recommendations of the earlier one (see **c.1984** entry), also recommended the need for

- security fencing around Gardens
- continuation of hawthorn hedge on eastern boundary (Frazer Street)
- planting to screen north-eastern water basin, surrounding houses and central water basin
- redevelopment of access from railway area
- placement of signs and information and entrances
- improved seating in the kiosk and planting of surrounds
- improved disabled access and amenities
- upgrading of toilets
- planting appropriate tree specimens where indicated on Sangster's 1884 plan
- identification of existing camellia cultivars by National Herbarium
- increased community involvement

[in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

1989: 8 November: The occupiers of the curator's residence applied to the Council (who then referred the matter to the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands) for permission to build a tea-room onto the residence, to supplement the functioning of an existing kiosk, which had become inadequate for the purpose. The applicants proposed to construct the building themselves, using material supplied by Council. As a result, Council wished to either 'lease or enter [sic] a licence with the Applicants' [letter from Heinz & Gordon, Barristers and Solicitors, on behalf of the Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon, to Director, Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, 8 November 1989, in Reserve file 4726]

28 December: A planning officer reported on his inspection of the site and found that the residence was occupied by a resident caretaker, whose presence in the Gardens was required to reduce vandalism and provide security. It was also his responsibility to close the main gates at night. The planning officer considered that 'The management of the reserve is enhanced by the presence of a resident caretaker'. He noted that the residence and existing kiosk were of brick construction with a tiled roof, and that the main constraint was that the propose tea room would need to architecturally complement the existing residence and adjoining kiosk. He found that the proposal was 'not inconsistent with the purpose of the reserve' and recommended 'approval in principle for the issue of a licence to conduct a tea-rooms in the reserve, subject to approval of the design of the tea-rooms by this Department'. [Report by James A. Blain, Planning Officer (Recreation), Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands, in Reserve file 4726]

1990: 13 June: The Department had no objection to the Council, as Committee of Management, offering a licence for up to three years for the 'Tea Room Complex' [letter from Heinz & Gordon, Barristers and Solicitors, on behalf of the Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon, to the regional manager, 13 June 1990, in Reserve file 4726]

1996: 24 July: 'Statewide Mobile Radio Site Plans' prepared by Telstra in July 1995 indicated a possible site for a tower on the western side of the Curator's Residence. G. Halson, for the Crown Lands and Assets section of the Department of Natural Resources and Environment noted that DNRE had not issued licences for these sites as Telstra believed it could 'obtain a legal tenure from the relevant site manager by way of sub-lease, sub-licence etc.' [memo from G. Halson, State Operations, Crown Lands and Assets to Crown Lands and Assets, Ballarat, in Reserve file 4726]. Site licence agreements for the sites were drawn up on the 20 June 1996, but not issued for Wombat Hill until August of the following year, after amendments requested by DNRE had been included [see letter and attached licence agreement from Norton Smith and Co. to Carmel Collins, Crown Lands and Assets, DNRE, 29 August 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

1997: 14 June: The Association of Friends of Botanic Gardens (Victoria) provided support to the Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens in its concern over the proposal by Optus to erect a mobile phone tower on Wombat Hill:

> The Committee [of the Association] shares the deep concern of your Friends at the possibility of the erection of a tower in the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by Optus for the purpose of mobile telephone transmissions or, indeed, by any other organisation for any purpose whatsoever. The Committee regards the Gardens as one of the finest provincial botanic gardens in Victoria, on a site that is unique. …
>
> We cannot overemphasis the importance of maintaining the integrity of the Gardens, which were created so long ago to provide a place of beauty and tranquillity for the residents of Daylesford and surrounding areas, and which should be passed on unimpaired to future generations. We also note that in 1983 the Garden State Victoria Committee and the National Trust considered Wombat Hill to be of State importance and a significant part of the State's heritage, a view we strongly support.'

[letter from Yvonne Mills, President of the Association of Friends of Botanic Gardens (Victoria) Inc. to David Smith, President of the Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, 14 June 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

Writing to the Minister for Conservation and Land Management, Marie Tehan, the Association urged Ms Tehan to take the matter up with Senator Robert Hill, then the Australian Commonwealth Minister for the Environment [Yvonne Mills, President of the Association of Friends of Botanic Gardens (Victoria) Inc. to Hon. Marie Tehan, Minister for Conservation and Land Management, 14 June 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

2 July: The Department of Natural Resources and Environment responded on behalf of Marie Tehan, indicating that discussions with both the C.E.O. and the Mayor of the Shire of Hepburn suggested that there was no proposal to place a tower on Wombat Hill, although Optus had a general interest in establishing a mobile tower in the general Daylesford area. As a result, a consultative group had been recently formed by the Shire to 'rationally evaluate all potential tower sites in the area' [letter from Roger Macaulay, Manager, Conservation and Land Management– South West, DNRE to Yvonne Mills, President of the Association of Friends of Botanic Gardens (Victoria), 2 July 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

29 August: A revised site licence was prepared for Telstra's Statewide Mobile Radio site on Wombat Hill. The licence was for three years at a cost to Telstra of $1000 per annum. Noted in the licence agreement was the use of an existing 10 metre NALLY tower [letter and attached licence agreement from Norton Smith and Co. to Carmel Collins, Crown Lands and Assets, DNRE, 29 August 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

5 September: I. C. Matheson noted as having a monthly tenancy in the Curator's residence for the year. Weekly rent listed as $35.00 [Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Crown Land Public Use Reserves Appraisal and Report for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Gavin E. Cerini, Reporting Officer, South – west Region, Ballarat, in Reserve file 4726]

Analysis

Traditionally, and without exception, botanic gardens in Victoria included a curator's residence in their grounds. Reasons for this included the practical, such as providing security for valuable plants and materials, but it also underlined the close connection between the living plants, their display, care, propagation and distribution and the important position of 'curator', whose job it was to carry out these tasks. In a way, the place became inseparable from the man, and this was reflected in the title of 'curator' – most often reserved for a senior, suitably educated and trained custodian of the place– and his provision of house and small area of ground for his personal use. In return, the curator was expected to oversee and carry out tasks of garden design, and to attend to matters of propagation and distribution to the wider community. In this task he effectively became an extension of the curator of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens–firstly Mueller in the 1860s and later Guilfoyle in the 1870s to 1900s. Curator's and caretaker's residences were provided not only in botanic gardens, but for a period in large parks and gardens, where a human presence was deemed desirable and / or necessary. For example, Rosalind Park and Lake Weeroona in Bendigo both originally provided residences on the grounds for their curators.

At Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, a cottage for the curator was first referred to in 1881. The location of the cottage, near to a Y shaped entry path, allowed the curator to be able to monitor visitors to the Gardens, and was a typical location (near a typical entry path layout) still seen today at botanic gardens such as those at Portland and Colac.

While many Victorian botanic gardens lost their curator's cottages from the 1950s, at Wombat Hill a new residence was constructed in 1948, indicating an ongoing understanding of the important role of resident

curator. This was a relatively early replacement, as in White Hills Botanic Gardens, Bendigo, for example, the original cottage was not replaced until 1980, and in the case of Sale Botanic Gardens, the original cottage was demolished and never replaced. However, the change in emphasis on the Gardens as indicated (much to the alarm of the community at the time) by the downgrading of the position from full time 'curator' to part time 'caretaker', and the subsequent lack of a resident in the house, has resulted in the building not being maintained to a reasonable standard. The recent use of the house by the lessee of the Kiosk temporarily ensured its continuing occupancy. However, with the recent expiry of the lease arrangement, the residence was again unoccupied and the Kiosk closed. The situation remains unresolved. The Curator's Residence may be one of the few remaining mid-twentieth century replacement cottages left in Victoria's regional botanic gardens. If this is the case, its cultural significance will be increased.

The provision of 'refreshments' in the Gardens is indicated from the 1890s, when hot water was provided for picnickers, and permission was given for tea, coffee and light refreshments to be provided from the Rotunda. During the 1940s, a kiosk was in use at Central Springs Reserve, and a kiosk appears to have been an integral part of the plan for a new Curator's residence from as early as 1945 [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Parks and Gardens report, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 13 February 1945].

Existing rock work at the rear of the residence is thought to belong to the earlier curator's residence. This area was the location of a number of now lost garden features, including a rock garden and lily pond (see Figure 43 in Appendix Two) constructed in the 1930s. This remaining rock work is important in understanding the site's long and evolving history. Similarly, the lawn and garden area to the south-west of the Residence appears to have been created (or remodelled) when the 1948 house was constructed.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance
Tradition of a Curator's Residence located in the Gardens
Tradition of providing refreshments in the Gardens

Contributory significance
Current (1948) Curator's Residence, including associated crazy paving, rock seat and garden areas
Existing brick Kiosk
Existing Kiosk extension incorporating the patio

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance
Loss of early Curator's Residence
Loss of garden elements to the rear of the current Curator's Residence
Loss of provision of refreshments in the Gardens

3.9.9 Works Depot Complex

Description and current condition

The Works Depot Complex is situated to the west of the Curator's Residence and is currently used by Council workers. It consists of two large galvanized sheds in one area, with a green colour-bond shed to the rear where work machinery and vehicles are also situated.

The area also contains a nursery, which consists of three small propagating glasshouses, a shade-cloth covered open-air nursery and a wooden-slatted nursery. All these buildings are currently being used. All structures are in good or reasonable condition.

History

See also History in **3.11.2 Plant Houses**

1997: 4 July: A list of cost estimates for a capital works programme for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was drawn up. This was to cover the period 1997 to 2003, and was derived in part from a 1983 Draft Management Plan for the Gardens, and in the main, from the more recently completed Draft Conservation and Development Plan by Jill Orr-Young in 1995 (and revised in 1997). The works identified included the following:

- Preparation of a Management Plan for the Gardens
- Provision of directional signage
- Establishment of a Tree and Plant Survey Database which is computer-based
- Provision of modern labelling for trees and plants
- Restoration of the Fern Gully and Rustic Waterfall
- Adoption of the Tuberous Begonia display as official policy, including construction of a glasshouse to support the 'growing on' of plants to flowering stage
- Maintenance and repair of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower
- Relocation of the Maintenance Depot and re-development of its site

(see Document 14 in Appendix Four for full description of works)

[Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Capital Works Programs Estimates – 1997 to 2003, 2 pages, faxed with cover sheet to Gavin Cerini, DRNE by John Traill, Shire of Hepburn, 4 July 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

Analysis

The early equivalent to the Works Depot in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was the horticultural complex adjacent to the early curator's cottage. Hot houses, conservatory, glass houses and green houses are all referred to in newspaper reports and Council records. Such structures were necessary to enable the curator to carry out the important work of propagating plants from seed or cuttings, either for later planting in the Gardens or for distribution to other gardens, individuals and municipalities. This work was an integral part of the 'botanic' function of the Gardens, and the complex of buildings was commensurate with its important work. As the acclimatisation imperative of the Gardens declined from the early twentieth century, the need for such buildings generally diminished. The increasing centralization of parks and

gardens maintenance in the 1980s and 90s further reduced the practical need for a suite of such buildings in many regional botanic gardens. The current complex at Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens has temporarily defied this trend, having been the location for such a centralized approach, and providing a base for general parks and gardens staff and equipment. Council intends to relocate the depot to a purpose-built facility shortly and retain only a small storage facility in the Gardens. In order to continue the horticultural and botanic activities required in the Gardens, some nursery facilities will also need to be retained on-site.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance
Tradition of a suite of buildings where horticultural tasks related to the Gardens can be conducted

Contributory significance
Provision of a works area
Location of general nursery facilities

No significance
Fabric of current Works Depot

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance
Loss of early collection of works buildings

3.9.10 Public toilets

Description and current condition

There are two public toilets blocks situated in the Gardens. The older of the two is located near the Pioneers' Memorial Tower, with which it is contemporaneous and stylistically consistent. It has cement rendering and a galvanized iron roof. While it does not have facilities for the disabled, one of the two cubicles has been enlarged and could accommodate a wheelchair. The toilet block is accessed by sloping concrete paths.

The second toilet block is situated near the Kiosk. It is a charcoal-coloured wooden structure of recent design, and has both disabled and parent's room facilities. The Tower toilet block is in fair condition and the Kiosk toilet block is in very good condition, however the latter has been troubled by plumbing blockages recently.

History

c. 1985: An undated, handwritten report on Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by John Hawker recommended the need for

- security fencing around Gardens
- continuation of hawthorn hedge on eastern boundary (Frazer Street)
- planting to screen north-eastern water basin, surrounding houses and central water basin
- redevelopment of access from railway area
- placement of signs and information and entrances
- improved seating in the kiosk and planting of surrounds
- improved disabled access and amenities
- upgrading of toilets
- planting appropriate tree specimens where indicated on Sangster's 1884 plan
- identification of existing camellia cultivars by National Herbarium
- increased community involvement

[in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

Analysis

Toilet facilities are a necessity in the Gardens, but virtually no mention has been found in the documentary record regarding early facilities. The c.1938 toilet block is of interest for its association with the Tower, and the most recently constructed toilet block indicates recognition of the ongoing social importance of the Gardens and the need to provide updated and adequate facilities for all members of society.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance

External façade and fabric of 1938 Tower toilet block

No appreciable significance

Kiosk toilet block

3.10 Garden ornamentation and furniture

Ornamentation in the form of statues, urns and fountains was commonly (although not universally) found in botanic gardens particularly in the nineteenth century. Despite its long history, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens featured few such embellishments. It appears that garden structures, such the Conservatory, plant houses, Fernery and reservoirs on the summit formed the major ornamentation in the Gardens. Garden structures which have been lost are examined in 3.11 Lost Elements. Extant garden 'ornaments' – artillery and rose arbours – are examined below.

3.10.1 Artillery

Description and current condition

There are two pieces of artillery present within the Gardens. The largest of these is a cannon, situated to the east of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower. It sits on a white-painted wooden carriage, which, until recently, was engraved with graffiti. A 1.5m cyclone fence with lockable gate surrounds the cannon, however the gate is not locked and the cannon easily accessible.

The second artillery piece is situated in the Central Lawn area in a garden bed under the shade of a mature horse chestnut tree. This is reported to be a World War One German horse-drawn mortar which was captured from the Turks by the Allies in Palestine in World War I. ['Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens', walking trail brochure, c.1990s]. The cannon and carriage are in reasonable/poor condition, the mortar is in good condition, as is the fence around the cannon.

History

c.1901: 'Around this time the Council may have either applied for or received two 68 pounder Coastal Artillery Guns or received them as a gift from the Government Order Store in Melbourne.' [Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 9]

1905: 10 October: Councillor Heywood moved that the cannon be mounted on the north-west edge of the Basin Embankment in the public Gardens on a concrete bed [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee of the Whole Council, Committee Minute Book, p.792]

1907: **20 August**: Reported in the local newspaper 'One councillor said Daylesford 'had many attractions, including the springs and the Gardens (A voice: We've got the cannon. Laughter). He [local election candidate] considered the cannon was an ornament, and many other places would be glad to have it. (A voice: It's a thousand years old.) [*Daylesford Advocate*, 20.8.1907]

1922: Cannon moved to current location [Trevanna, 2003]

Analysis

Photographic and documentary evidence suggests that the cannon has been resident in the Gardens since the early 1900s (see Figures 38 and 39 in Appendix Two).

The following article was provided by Daylesford and District Historical Society. It was written by Peter C. Trevanna[11] and is reproduced below in full:

> About 1901 it was thought Daylesford Borough Council had either applied for or been offered two 68 pound Naval cannons. A careful examination of the Council records and the newspaper for 1901 revealed nothing. So a wider search was undertaken from 1890 to 1903. In fact, during those years the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens were only occasionally and briefly referred to, and no reference to either one or two cannons being received. People told me there had been two, and say there are still two! Another search in the gardens

[11] Trevanna is a member of the Antique and Historical Arms Collectors Guild of Victoria

revealed one cannon at the top just east of the Pioneer Tower and a small field mortar beside a tree about forty feet west of the Band Rotunda. This small mortar is definitely of WW2 vintage T pattern and unconnected to early Naval cannons.

When considering the solid mountings on which [the] cannon is secured, it was probably land-based somewhere in Victoria for coastal defence purposes. On top of the barrel of the cannon at the back are the following numbers;

7252
[arrow upwards]
9 5 – 1 –10
1861
271

The arrow is the standard Naval symbol. The year of manufacture was probably 1861. Other numbers could be factory serial numbers or Navy serial numbers or a combination of both. On the end of a short cylinder part way along the barrel and protruding from the side is an engraved circle with the words LOW MOOR around the top of the circle. Across the centre are the numbers 10491, with 1861 around the bottom of the circle. Below the cylinder is a sturdy metal lug with VINCE… The last letter cannot be identified as the metal is so worn. Other lugs on both sides are so worn it is not possible to know if there were letters there also.'
On top of the rear end of the barrel are four letters:

C V
N
C

Victoria at the time was the Colony of Victoria, which may account for the CV … Research to date indicates that the cannon has been in the gardens from 1911 at least, and at its present location from 1922. It there were originally two, where now is the second one and when was it removed?
People have said there were three mortars in a semi-circle. No supporting evidence has been found. Where now are the other two? …'

['Of Cannons and Mysteries', *Daylesford and District Historical Society Newsletter*, Summer 2003, p.9]

There is a long tradition of mounting cannon in public parks and gardens for ornamental purposes. The earliest known example in Victoria was the inclusion of a pair of Russian guns, Crimean War trophies donated to Victoria by the British Government, in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens in 1858, but these were removed to Victoria Barracks in 1867. Ornamental guns were commonly placed on elevated ground or pointing outwards from the gardens' main entrance. Many cannon from a training ship (ex HMVs Nelson, 1914) were distributed by the Victorian colonial government in 1893, and one of these is still located in the Hamilton Botanic Gardens. Two German guns (including a trench mortar) were also placed in the Hamilton Botanic Gardens in 1921, as trophies of the Great War. Other gardens with ornamental cannon include Port Fairy, Beechworth and Colac. The practice of placing guns in public parks was not continued with much fervour after the Second World War, and increasingly guns were placed at war memorials and RSL halls. [Doyle et al, 1997]

These military ornaments were highly popular with children, and continue to attract them to the present day. The fencing surrounding the cannon is of little use and is visually intrusive.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance
Cannon, carriage and present location (1922)
German mortar

Intrusive
Fencing around cannon

3.10.2 Pipe and rock arbours

Description and current condition

There are three pipe arbours in the Gardens. Two have rock work bases and arches formed from metal pipe. These support climbing plants which are largely defoliated. The third is constructed entirely of iron piping and supports a robust climbing rose. The arbours have been placed over paths, however the arbour north of the pedestrian entrance on Central Springs Road has been bypassed by path realignment in the past. All arbours are in good condition.

History

1938: 'New arch made with heavy water pipe erected over main asphalt path.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.9]

1939: 7 August: 'Permission given to the curator of Parks and Gardens to purchase one dozen climbing roses'. [7 August 1939, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

1940: ' … New entrance into Victoria Street over which climbing roses will be trained.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.9]

1943: Daylesford Borough Council meetings were held every fortnight and reported in the *Daylesford Advocate*. Information on works done in the Gardens was reported under the heading 'Wombat Hill Gardens' but also often included matters concerning street trees and other garden areas which were also under the control of Greville. During this year it is thought that Greville produced a begonia bloom which he named Daylesford. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

Analysis

Arbours and arches have been a constant feature of Australian gardens, particularly in the country. Contemporary fashion influenced the design of these decorative (and often utilitarian) structures, with trellis-work, woven wire and rustic wood work popular in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, while the 1920s and 30s saw the use of cast concrete columns, rustic masonry, improvised columns of drainage pipes, or with frames of galvanised water pipe. During this period, the rise of rustic rock work was also seen in garden ornamentation, and this is evident in the rock bases of the extant arbours at Wombat Hill. Associated with the use of this readily available material, the 1930s lily pond, now lost, and considerable rock walling at the rear of the current Curator's Residence illustrate its popularity as a garden element. The use of metal piping to form the arch of each arbour results in a set of vernacular and quite poignant garden ornaments which illustrate this period of resurgence in the Gardens' history under Curator Greville.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance
Pipe and rock arbours

Contributory significance
Pipe arbour
Climbing roses on arbours

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance
Loss of path leading under arbour north of the pedestrian entrance on Central Springs Road

3.10.3 Picnic tables and benches

Description and current condition

There are three sets of picnic tables and benches situated in the vicinity of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower. One is a wooden table and benches. The other two sets have cement tables, one of which has a metal top, with timber benches on cement frames. There is evidence that the bolts holding the benches are loose in places.

In the central lawn area there are two sets of picnic tables and benches. The tables here are also concrete, with green painted wooden benches. Wooden tables and benches are in good condition. Cement tables are in reasonable condition, and wooden benches (cement frame) are in poor condition

History

Note that historical references to both picnic tables and benches, and general seating are included below.

1885: Publication of *Daylesford and its Surroundings by 'A wanderer'.* Melbourne: Troedel, 1885:

> … The centre of the Hill, more particularly, has been laid out in flower beds, and the brilliant colours of the flowers break the monotony of the green colouring of the shrubs. The [p.14] red volcanic soil seems suited to grow anything, and more especially flowers. There is a large plot in the centre devoted entirely to heaths, which flourish with extraordinary luxuriance and brilliancy. Pelargoniums, pansies, roses, and all other hardy plants bloom here in perfection, their beauty set off by the brilliant green of the pittosporum. Paths have been laid out in all directions, and a rotunda occupies a prominent position on the eastern slope of the Hill. There are, also, numerous seats placed under the trees …

1904: A tourist guide was published, titled *Picturesque Daylesford: Showing views of a few beauty spots, and points of interest, of this most popular summer resort, with a brief description of the town and its surroundings*, M M Cross, Daylesford. It described the Gardens thus:

> Places worth visiting: Botanic Gardens. On Wombat Hill. Ten minutes from Post Office.
> … The summit resembles the best seat in a cyclorama, with glorious, ever varying scenery at every point of the compass …To the gifts of Nature the Borough Council has added those of Art. Two ornamentally fenced reservoirs near the summit of the Hill are useful as well as decorative; they contain a reserve supply of water for domestic use in the event of the supply from Bullarto being temporarily cut off. Each has a fountain in its centre. The Curator's cottage stands in the midst of

> well kept flowerbeds and asphalt walks, conservatories and a band rotunda. From this rotunda the strains of the Daylesford Brass Band often charm the ear of promenaders of loiterers, who rest themselves on rustic seats under the shadow of umbrageous trees, within sound of the splashing fountains. When seated there, drinking in melody ad harmony, their eyes may feast on symmetrical masses of brilliant blooms, arranged by a landscape gardener with a view to general effect, or they may saunter from the top of the hill through the cool ferneries which run down the southern slope as if placed there by Nature. These are kept afresh by overhanging foliage and a trickling stream meandering between the ferns, stones and seats. The entrance to the main fernery is a beauty spot in itself. It is reached by descending rustic steps leading to a cool grot where goldfish sport themselves, partially hidden by water lilies …
>
> [*Picturesque Daylesford*, 1904]

1908: **23 November**: The Public Works Committee moved 'That the Engineer get the seats in Public Gardens, Wombat Hill repaired'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Public Works Committee, 23 November 1908, p. 176]

1909: c. September: It was moved that 'two tables and seats be erected on Wombat Hill on the east side of the fernery'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, date not recorded, p. 271]

c. 1983: Trewhella pavilion, demolished' [Whitehead, 1997, p. 10]

c. 1985: Another undated, handwritten report on Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by John Hawker noted that over the past 5 years, and especially the past 12 months, extensive rejuvenation had been undertaken in the Gardens. This he ascribed to the work of caretaker Robert Beard, assisted by 6 previously unemployed people. Hawker noted that one of the six had a degree in forestry and another had been previously employed at the historic property 'Como' in Melbourne. The report, which repeated some of the recommendations of the earlier one (see **c.1984** entry), also recommended the need for

- security fencing around Gardens
- continuation of hawthorn hedge on eastern boundary (Frazer Street)
- planting to screen north-eastern water basin, surrounding houses and central water basin
- redevelopment of access from railway area
- placement of signs and information and entrances
- improved seating in the kiosk and planting of surrounds
- improved disabled access and amenities
- upgrading of toilets
- planting appropriate tree specimens where indicated on Sangster's 1884 plan
- identification of existing camellia cultivars by National Herbarium
- increased community involvement

[in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

Analysis

Picnic furniture has been provided in the Gardens from at least 1909. The popularity of the Gardens with visitors and local residents required provision of such facilities, as picnicking was a popular past time. Throughout the twentieth century, picnic furniture has undergone changes, with the most lasting the invention of the municipal concrete-framed table and bench unit. Its durability and weight earned it a central place in the repertoire of council-provided park furniture. The existing furniture reflects this.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance
Provision of picnic tables and benches

No appreciable significance
Current picnic tables and benches

3.10.4 Seating

There are several cast iron and timber park benches scattered throughout the Gardens. These consist of three types of benches – the 'Furphy' timber framed benches featuring arms with a cast iron rose motif ; ornate 'period' benches with green metal frames and maroon timber slats; and plain wooden slatted benches. A fourth type, with only one example recently sighted, consists of a simple curved cast iron frame and arms and timber seating. This bench, illustrated in the above photograph, appears to be similar to one which was identified in the Orr-Young report (1997) as dating back to the 1930s. All benches are in good condition.

History

Note that historical references to both picnic tables and benches, and general seating are included below.

1885: Publication of *Daylesford and its Surroundings by 'A wanderer'.* Melbourne: Troedel, 1885:

> … The centre of the Hill, more particularly, has been laid out in flower beds, and the brilliant colours of the flowers break the monotony of the green colouring of the shrubs. The [p.14] red volcanic soil seems suited to grow anything, and more especially flowers. There is a large plot in the centre devoted entirely to heaths, which flourish with extraordinary luxuriance and brilliancy. Pelargoniums, pansies, roses, and all other hardy plants bloom here in perfection, their beauty set off by the brilliant green of the pittosporum. Paths have been laid out in all directions, and a rotunda occupies a prominent position on the eastern slope of the Hill. There are, also, numerous seats placed under the trees …

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> … The summit resembles the best seat in a cyclorama, with glorious, ever varying scenery at every point of the compass …To the gifts of Nature the Borough Council has added those of Art. Two ornamentally fenced reservoirs near the summit of the Hill are useful as well as decorative; they contain a reserve supply of water for domestic use in the event of the supply from Bullarto being temporarily cut off. Each has a fountain in its centre. The Curator's cottage stands in the midst of well kept flowerbeds and asphalt walks, conservatories and a band rotunda. From this rotunda the strains of the Daylesford Brass Band often charm the ear of promenaders of loiterers, who rest themselves on rustic seats under the shadow of umbrageous trees, within sound of the splashing fountains. When seated there, drinking in melody ad harmony, their eyes may feast on symmetrical masses of brilliant blooms, arranged by a landscape gardener with a view to general effect, or they may saunter from the top of the hill through the cool ferneries which run down the southern slope as if placed there by Nature. These are kept afresh by overhanging foliage and a trickling stream meandering between the ferns, stones and seats. The entrance to the main fernery is a beauty spot in itself. It is reached by descending rustic steps leading to a cool grot where goldfish sport themselves, partially hidden by water lilies …
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- security fencing around Gardens
- continuation of hawthorn hedge on eastern boundary (Frazer Street)
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- redevelopment of access from railway area
- placement of signs and information and entrances
- improved seating in the kiosk and planting of surrounds
- improved disabled access and amenities
- upgrading of toilets
- planting appropriate tree specimens where indicated on Sangster's 1884 plan
- identification of existing camellia cultivars by National Herbarium
- increased community involvement

[in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]

Analysis
Seats, including those described in 1904 as 'rustic' have been a feature of the Gardens since at least 1885. Seats were provided from which to admire the summit's view, listen to the various bands playing in the rotunda, view the fountains and displays of garden beds filled with flowers, absorb the serenity of the Fernery and watch those promenading along the Gardens' main walks. A common style featured in the Gardens was the simple unadorned timber bench, as seen in a number of photographs (see Figure 23 in Appendix Two). It is not clear from where the current and eclectic collection of seating in the Gardens has originated, but it appears to be from a palette of 'heritage' (real or otherwise) styles of seating found in regional Victorian parks and gardens. It appears that, at least in the 1930s, according to the photograph referred to in the Orr-Young report, timber and iron park benches were located in the central core of the Gardens, but the significance of this seating, nor whether it was typical of seating throughout the Gardens, is not known.

Currently, seating is concentrated in the central zone of the Gardens (Conservatory, Rotunda and Central and South Lawn areas), however no seating whatsoever is provided along 'forest' paths, in the Fernery, or elsewhere throughout the Gardens. This is problematic, as the large geographic area of the Gardens and the steepness of much of the terrain necessitates some form of regular seating be provided for visitors to these 'outer' areas of the grounds.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance
Provision of park bench seating

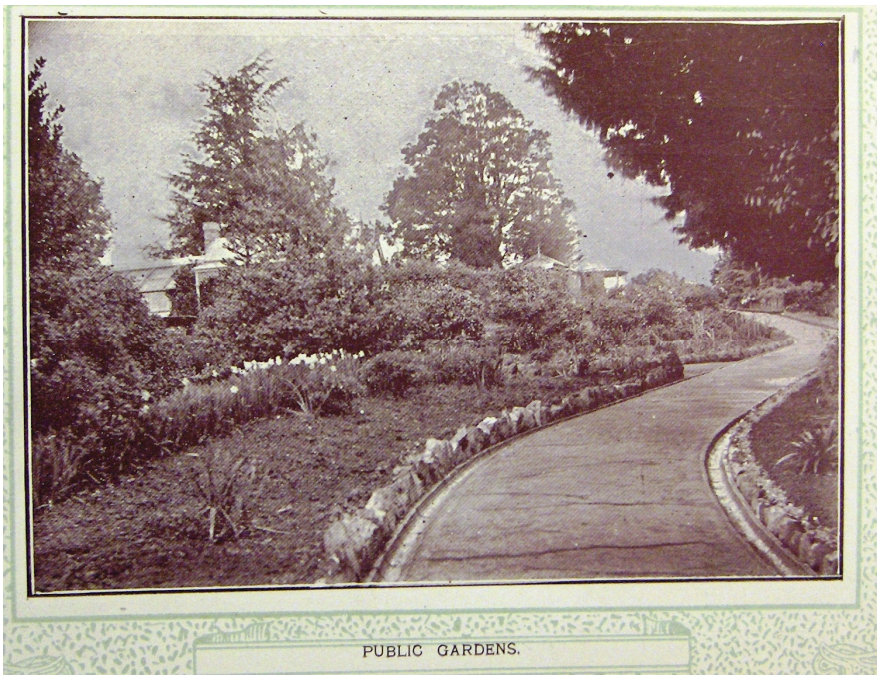
Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance
Loss of simple sturdy timber park bench seating
Loss of adequate park bench seating throughout the grounds
Loss of seating in Fernery recesses

Insufficient information to assess cultural significance
Existing 'Victorian style' park benches

3.11 Lost elements

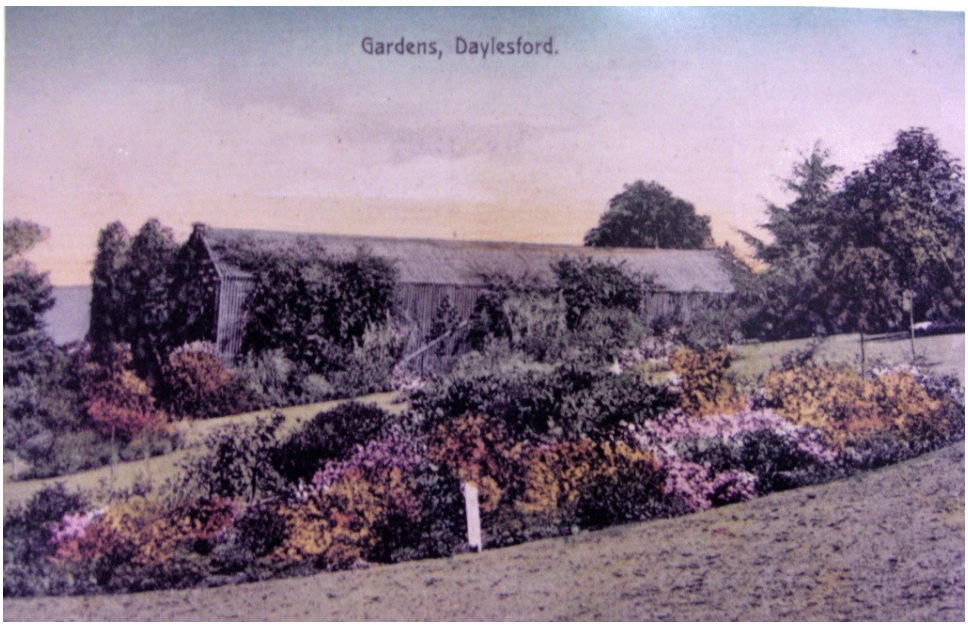
The following section examines elements known to have been in the Gardens in the past but which are now lost. What is known of the history to date is given for each element, together with a brief analysis and assessment of the element's cultural significance, which may assist in decisions regarding possible future reconstruction. Where a lost element has already been examined as part of the discussion regarding an extant element, the reader is referred to that section.

3.11.1 Curator's Residence (1881) (see 3.9.8)



Photograph c. 1904 showing the curving asphalted path leading up to the straight summit walk. Note tile spoon drains and rock edging to path. The 1881 curator's cottage can be seen in the left centre of the photograph [*Picturesque Daylesford*: *Victoria's most popular summer resort, c. 1904*]

3.11.2 Plant houses (from 1870s)



Photographs of the external and internal photographs of the Deakin Plant House, with ferns, rhododendrons and slender tree fern trunk, c. 1910 [La Trobe Picture Collection, National Trust file, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens]

History

1865: 'Mueller sent the Daylesford Borough Council 100 forest trees and 12 seeds, while the Cemetery received 200 plants and 100 pot plants. [Whitehead, 1997, p. 4]

1866: The two Royal Oaks were reported to be making very slow progress [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 7]

1869: **2 December**: Michael Kennedy 'labouring gardener' was appointed to the Gardens and received conifers and other trees from Ferdinand Mueller, Melbourne Botanic Gardens, for planting:

> The weather of late has been highly favourable to the shrubs and plants in the Botanical Gardens, Wombat Hill. Mr Kennedy the curator and the gardener, is the right man in the right place, being not only a skilled florist, but an [...?] in his art. He seems to work [...?] for a few years he will render the reserve not only a delightful place of resort, but one which the inhabitants will be proud of. Some fresh walks are now being formed, that will extend and improve the space available for promenading.
>
> A very good beginning has been made this year, and if the borough can but secure its fair share of the public money granted for public gardens, we may hope to see a still greater advance in 1870. We are informed that during the past financial year, no sum was appropriated for our botanical gardens, while the members for Ballarat obtained £2, 000 for their own. Neither of the representatives of Creswick seem [sic] to have interested himself in our requirements.
>
> Mr Kennedy informs us that the conifers already planted on Wombat Hill number about 250, though some of these, forwarded from the Botanical Gardens, Melbourne, were absurdly small when the reached him. Besides these, about 100 oaks, 100 ash and elm trees, 50 poplars, 50 cypresses, and 100 blue gums are growing in the reserve. Blue gums have been set at intervals entirely round the fencing, but the south side of the hill is so cold in winter that a number of these trees have been killed. Wherever this has occurred, the dead gums have been replaced by oaks. Some rabbits liberated years ago, have multiplied on the hill, and promise to become troublesome .. the presence of the rabbits can be seen every morning on the walks and beds …
>
> [*Daylesford Mercury and Express*, 2 December 1869, 2nd page]

1871: *Daylesford Mercury & Express* reported that the Botanic Gardens were becoming very attractive, although Kennedy spent much of his time cutting thistles. The view from Wombat Hill was also described in glowing terms. Ex-councillor Westwood obtained six cases of young trees from Melbourne Botanic Gardens. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 7]

1878: **19 March**:

> The Borough Council of Daylesford as the Committee of Management of the … Public Garden find it necessary to provide a nursery therein for the raising of trees & plants for planting the Gardens. The only portion of the Gardens Reserve where water can be obtained is in the north eastern angle to which there is no access from the street which convenience is absolutely necessary for nursery purposes. I have the honor … to apply that allotment 25 of section 37 near the corner of Fraser & Hill Streets may be added to the Reserve for Public Gardens. I may state that the Council have already expended over £1500.0.0 on these Gardens and the compliance with this request will give the Public an Entrance to the Gardens at a place where it is very badly wanted and also give the Council great facilities for further beautifying the grounds.
>
> [Town Clerk, Daylesford, to Hon. Francis Longmore, Minister of Lands, 19 March 1878; held Reserve file 4726]

1881: 16 February: The Railways requested that a portion of the Gardens [the site where a nursery had been planned – see **1878** entry above] was withdrawn for Railway purposes. This was later granted by the Legislative Assembly. [from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 3] see Plan 4 in Appendix Three

1887: **23 September:** The Gardens Committee proposed the establishment of a lockable enclosure to protect valuable trees and plants in the Gardens and an enlargement of the rotunda to facilitate band recitals. [23 September 1887, from Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 6]

2 December: Councillor James [?] moved that 'that the Gardens Committee be authorized to provide a suitable lath plant house and that members of the committee be authorized to visit the Ballarat Gardens accompanied by the curator of the Daylesford Gardens and that suitable [illeg.] be obtained for the [valves?] at the Service Reservoir [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p. 265]

1888: **21 May**: Further construction was proposed for the Gardens, with Councillor Hart moving that a plant house 100 to 200 feet long and 20 feet wide be built. Councillor Wheeler moved that the fernery, waterfalls, and pools be roofed … [21 May 1888, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 6]

1890: It was recorded in the Daylesford Council minutes 'that a box be provided in the Public Gardens and the curator be authorized to give such flowers as he can spare to any person requiring them on their depositing money in the box the contents of the box to be periodically divided between the hospital and the Ladies Benevolent Society.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, 17 October 1890, p. 478]

1891: **16 November**: A meeting of the Council Gardens Committee resulted in the following motions:

- A proposal to purchase a plant propagation house;
- A proposal to make a large enclosure on top of the hill and remove some small fenced in flower plots;
- A proposal to prepare the artificial fern gully during summer for planting in the proper season;
- Rejection of another move to have a bowling green and tennis ground established on the hill.' [16 November 1891, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 7]

1895: **11 November**: The Public Works Committee moved that re 'Asphalting Gardens … 'That … prepare & asphalt main path in Public Gardens by Plant House … ' [Daylesford Borough Council, Public Works Committee, Minute Book, 11 November 1895, p. 834]

1896: **28 August**: Councillor Deakin stated that the Council had approved a plan for the erection of a Plant House in the Gardens consisting of one 'Central House', with a smaller one on each side. He proposed, if the Council would permit him, to erect the Central House at his won expense as a memento of his last year's occupation of the mayoral Chair [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, p. 56]

23 October to 20 November: The Finance Committee recorded the first payment for the Plant House of £8 for Nobb [?] and Bryan. A second payment for £6/5/- was made on the 6 November, and £25/-/- for timber from Percy and Son. On 20 November, a final payment of £7/18/9d was made to Bryan and Pearce. On that same date, the Mayor reported that Councillor Deakin had handed over the key of the Central Plant House in the Gardens, a structure erected by him and presented as a gift to the ratepayers [Daylesford Borough Council, Finance Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, pp. 62, 65, 67, 69, 70]

20 November: The Council's Legislative Committee agreed that a 'hearty vote of thanks be accorded to ex-Mayor Deakin for his handsome gift to the ratepayers'. [20 November 1896, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 7]

1897: Hot house and / or conservatory mentioned in *Daylesford Herald*. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 8]

1898: **22 January**: A lengthy article in the *Australasian* gave a highly complimentary description of the 'Daylesford Botanic Gardens'. The writer considered that the condition of the Gardens reflected the 'greatest credit' upon Curator Gascoigne, who at that time had been curator for some 14 years, and who managed the Gardens with only two lads' to assist him:

> … A row of double hollyhocks, next to the new rhododendron-house, is just unfolding its beauties.
>
> Mr Gascoigne has a hobby in tuberous begonias. The Conservatory is largely stocked with fine, healthy plants of these popular flowers.
>
> This is not the season for roses, but we are informed that they are not a success in these gardens. The plant shed, newly created, is 84 ft. by 54 ft., and is stocked with rhododendrons, azaleas, ferns, (&c). When clematises and other climbers cover the uprights and cross beams it will look well.
>
> [*Australasian,* 22 January 1898, p. 181]

11 March: The Gardens Committee recommended to the Council that:
- The dandelions in the rotunda enclosure be chopped up and sown with English grass;
- That a notice board be placed at the gate leading to the conservatorium [conservatory?];
- The availability of trees for firewood in the Gardens be advertised.'

[11 March 1898, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

1900: **22 January**: The Finance Committee [?] recommended that Council invite 'applications from experienced practical working gardeners, as Curator of and also to supervise the Public Park, Lake Reserve and all other council reserves and street trees'. Also, it was moved that a tank for watering the flowers at the plant house be procured, as the current one was 'decayed beyond repair' [Daylesford Borough Council, Garden Committee [?] Committee Minute Book, p. 310]

1906: **3 September**: The following recommendations were moved by the Garden Committee:
- 'That the creepers growing on top of Rhododendron House cut down below the eaves of Roof';
- 'That the Council be recommended to have an estimate of cost submitted of having the Rhododendron House restayed [?] & put in a safe condition';
- 'That the Council be recommended to have the Hot House repainted, & all glazing done that may be necessary before next Xmas';
- 'That the Council be recommended to procure 150 single and 50 double petunias for the Gardens'

[Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Garden Committee, 3 September 1906, p. 5]

1910: **24 January**: The Gardens Committee dealt with the following business: 'That clause B [in the Curator's report?] re tree ferns be referred back to Curator as to cost and where obtainable… That question of asphalting paths be held over …That necessary repairs to verandah be attended to, and also to roof of glass house …That question of removal of bandstand be held over till next meeting of this Committee … That matter of Lawn Mower be left in hands of Cr Lees & Engineer for report.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Gardens Committee, 24 January 1910, p. 295]

6 May: The Gardens Committee moved that an inventory be made of all the tools etc. at the Gardens, 100 pickets be obtained for repairs to fences, and 10 loads of gravel be obtained for

paths. The Water Trust was to be requested to lay the water on at the nursery. The Curator reported that a new flag was needed and also that picnic parties should be prevented from using hot water on the lawns. It was decided to refer these matters to the Council; and also the matter of sale of hot water by the Curator.' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, 6 May 1910, p. 330]

1912: **17 May**: The Gardens Committee moved that any seeds or cuttings which could be spared at the Gardens be supplied to the Secretary for improving the State School grounds [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Gardens Committee, 17 May 1912, p. 469]

1913: **3 February**: The Council Engineer was asked to report on the best means of 'staying, repairing the lattice summer house'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, Gardens Committee, 3 February 1913, p. 516]

1924:

1938: '… 45 begonia tubers received from Ballarat and Essendon Gardens, and cannas presented by specialist grower with Agricultural Department'. '450 dahlias in the Gardens, 70 in one bed, three beds devoted to phlox. Also, 500 gladioli, some cannas, dwarf geranium, primulas, godetias, calceolarias, hydrangeas, cinerarias.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.9]

6 November: 'The *Daylesford Advocate* reported that Mr Greville, the curator, had reported that a dahlia garden had been established and that all saleable logs from trees felled had been measured and reduced to size fit for the timber mills … The first begonia tubers were also received at this time'. [6 November 1938, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 12]

1939: 'Two boxes of plants received from R. Greville, curator of Queen's Park, Essendon. Other donations of anemones and ranunculi.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 9]

1940: 'Donations of dahlias, while begonia tubers number 250. Name plates being painted for specimen trees. Appeal for contributions to new glasshouse. New entrance into Victoria Street over which climbing roses will be trained.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.9]

1940s: Plant exchange occurred between the Gardens and Macedon and Creswick State Nurseries [Gilfedder, 1996]

1941: 'New glasshouse built. Amongst other gifts received are succulents donated by nurseryman. Greville fails medical test for AIF and remains at Gardens.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

1943: Daylesford Borough Council meetings were held every fortnight and reported in the *Daylesford Advocate*. Information on works done in the Gardens was reported under the heading 'Wombat Hill Gardens' but also often included matters concerning street trees and other garden areas which were also under the control of Greville. During this year it is thought that Greville produced a begonia bloom which he named Daylesford. [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

8 January:

> The Gardens Curator (Mr W. Greville) reported that one man had been employed for 11 days during the fortnight. Work of cleaning weeds and grass from shrub beds and paths is progressing well. Many people visited the Gardens during the holidays, and all were very orderly. Seedlings in the borders, and begonias in the glass-house, are growing nicely …
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 8 January 1943]

19 January:

> Wombat Hill Gardens. Mr W. Greville (Caretaker, Wombat Hill Gardens) reported [that all] the paths leading to the Tower have been scarified and the grass scythed and burnt on the banks of the basin. Nearly 200 feet of piping has been connected up in the fernery, and more will be put in as the fittings come to hand. The bath-heater at the cottage has been connected and is a complete success. The begonias are rapidly coming into bloom, and the whole 400 have been staked with heavy wire stakes made for the purpose. – Adopted
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 19 January 1943]

2 February: In Wombat Hill Gardens the begonias were coming on well and the Curator suggested the 'Glass-house' should be opened each afternoon from 1 to 5 p.m. Visitors were very numerous, and the shady lawns were popular on hot days. The lawns were being watered and mown regularly. Pipes laid on in the Fernery had been fitted with spray jets [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 2 February 1943]

16 February: The wood which had been cut for the 'glass house' had been carted in [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 16 February 1943]

2 March: The Wombat Street entrance to the Gardens had received attention. Paths had been cleaned and hedges and shrubs clipped. The Curator was at present making 'small concrete pans' to accommodate a collection of cacti plants which had been promised. The display of begonias was especially good, and many people visited it every day. The voluntary collection had yielded £5/10/- which, it was noted, was an excellent result for 18 days [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 2 March 1943]. This money, which rapidly grew to double figures, was paid into the Glasshouse Fund [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 16 March 1943].

13 April: A gate on the Hill Street side of the Gardens had broken recently and been repaired. The circulating boiler in the old 'glasshouse' was now working as it was necessary for the plants to have an even temperature [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 13 April 1943]

1944: **6 June**: The new hot house had been completed and was in working order, and wood had been purchased for the boiler during the winter [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 6 June 1943].

1945: 2 March: *Daylesford Advocate* reported at length on recent works in the Gardens:

> WORK IN RECENT YEARS
>
> People who visit our Botanic Gardens regularly fail to fully appreciate the metamorphosis wrought by skilled workers and the hands of Time, but rarer visitors are struck by the wonderful transformation effected, especially in recent years.
>
> FIRST ATTEMPT
>
> In the late sixties of the last century, an attempt was first made to add to the beauty and educational value of our highest summit by planting trees, shrubs and flowers from other countries. Part of the result of that effort may be seen, when driving round the motor track, in some of the exotic trees which are now octogenarians 90 feet in height, co-mingling with younger eucalypts. But to the pedestrian is reserved the acme, the titbit of the area, the full blaze of color and a forecast of still further beauties in the future. This delectable spot is near the Curator's residence.

At present a row of glaring red geraniums forms a wide border to an allotment of lawns interspersed with beds of differing sizes and shapes, of many more colors than the rainbow. Four beds, formerly occupied by dahlias, have given place to five separate plots of plants each of a different color: blue lobelia, white candytuft, dwarf fiery salvia, and multi-colored petunias. A short distance from them stands a small, straight tree entirely encircled by a cluster of golden violas. A circular bed of sweet peas in the centre of a circle of varied double larkspurs is very effective. Dahlias still show, which, with blue campanula, and borders of white candytuft and purple "Sweet Alice", with a sprinkling of salpiglossis, form a magnificent mixture of brilliant hues planted to harmonise.

AN INNOVATION

The most recent innovation is a collection of cacti placed near the Rock Garden. Many of the pants are still in a hot-house built by the Curator this season and heated in winter by steam pipes. He already has 150 of the 1600 known varieties. They have been gathered by donations, by propagation, by purchase, and by exchange.

Being natives of South America, Ceylon and West Africa, they require special treatment. No other species of plant furnishes such a variety of freakish, bizarre, fantastic shapes. Side by side are to be seen erect discs, cones, pillars with smaller pillars jutting out of their sides, fanciful enough to test the descriptive powers of a skilled geometric mathematician.

When moisture is plentiful their stems swell, and they bloom. Of those already in the open, some have blossomed, one now showing two red bulbs which are the seed, that is edible and nutritious. They possess the camel-like power of storing water to tide over droughts.

In Mexico and West Indies they are commonly used to make impenetrable hedges, and in Peru stems supply posts, fuel, and material for cabinet-making.

The Curator, Mr Greville's, ideas do not lean in that direction. He thinks that being a plant rarely seen in other public gardens, a botanically-named collection of these curios would be an additional attraction to Daylesford.

[*Daylesford Advocate*, 'Attractions for Daylesford' by M. M. Cross, 2 March 1945, p. 5]

28 September: The 'shed' which had been erected 'on the landing at the Tower' had been damaged by vandals and Greville suggested it be dismantled in sections and removed to a safe place. He also reported that the small stove which had been in the shed was being used in the hot house as the hot water boiler had been giving trouble. The Council recommended that the shed be used elsewhere in the Garden [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 28 September 1945]. In the same Council report in the newspaper, under 'Springs Reserve', an 'orchestra stand' was mentioned. This was in the 'Dance Hall' in the Springs Reserve.

1946: **5 and 19 November**: Dahlias had been replanted in the Gardens and many new varieties provided by a Bendigo resident had also been added to the collection. The 'Dahlia garden', as a result, was at full capacity. Cinerarias were noted as being in the 'show house' at this time. The 'kiosk' at Central Springs Reserve was also made reference to [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 5 and 19 November 1946]

17 December: A 'valuable collection of cacti plants' had been handed to Curator Greville by a 'donor'. These plants were to be added to those already in existence in the Gardens. At this time the fernery had also been 'cleaned' and paths re-gravelled in preparation for the Christmas holiday visitors [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 17 December 1946]

1947: Scarlet Oak (*Quercus palustris*) planted to commemorate Queen Elizabeth's 21st birthday by

Country Women's Association. Macedon and Creswick Government Nurseries take shrub cuttings and tree seeds, and in return 30 young trees and shrubs are sent.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p.10]

1987: **December**: The old Begonia House was pulled down to make way for a new glass house [*Central Victorian News*, 17 February 1988, copy held in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford] Historical Society]

1988: 17 February: A new glasshouse, especially designed for tuberous begonias, was planned as a Bicentennial project, 'however after demolition of the old building, and much to council's embarrassment, it was found that there were insufficient funds to construct the new glass house …' [*Central Victorian News*, 17 February 1988, copy held in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford Historical Society

21 April: The Council decided to name the completed new glasshouse or Begonia House the 'Alf Headland Conservatory' after the curator who had prepared the famous begonia display for many years [*Ballarat Courier*, 21 April 1988, copy in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford Historical Society]

1991: **9 March**: 'Before the retirement of Alf Headland, the volunteer gardener who began displaying the begonias at the gardens, Greg Rae used to sit and watch Alf's ways with the flowers, and now Greg finds himself in charge of the display.' [untitled newsclipping, dated 6 March1991, held in 'Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' file, Daylesford Historical Society]

1997: 4 July: A list of cost estimates for a capital works programme for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was drawn up. This was to cover the period 1997 to 2003, and was derived in part from a 1983 Draft Management Plan for the Gardens, and in the main, from the more recently completed Draft Conservation and Development Plan by Jill Orr-Young in 1995 (and revised in 1997). The works identified included the following:

- Preparation of a Management Plan for the Gardens
- Provision of directional signage
- Establishment of a Tree and Plant Survey Database which is computer-based
- Provision of modern labelling for trees and plants
- Restoration of the Fern Gully and Rustic Waterfall
- Adoption of the Tuberous Begonia display as official policy, including construction of a glasshouse to support the 'growing on' of plants to flowering stage
- Maintenance and repair of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower
- Relocation of the Maintenance Depot and re-development of its site

(see Document 14 in Appendix Four for full description of works)

[Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Capital Works Programs Estimates – 1997 to 2003, 2 pages, faxed with cover sheet to Gavin Cerini, DRNE by John Traill, Shire of Hepburn, 4 July 1997, in Reserve file 4726]

Analysis

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens contained various plant houses from the 1870s. These were variously referred to in the documentary record as hothouses, glasshouses, Deakin Plant House, Rhododendron House, plant house and conservatory. Indeed, in the nineteenth century, the term 'conservatory' was applied to both attached and free standing structures which provided some degree of climatic control to assist in the growing of plants. Thus conservatories encompassed 'hot houses, 'green houses', 'glass houses', and 'bush' or 'shade houses'. Conservatories could be used for display of novel or 'delicate' plants, or for the propagation of new plants and the acclimatisation of plants introduced to the locality.

At Wombat Hill, the botanic function of the Gardens would have required a range of structures for propagation of plants from seed, striking plants from cuttings, growing plants on to a size 'fit to be planted' in the Gardens, and for 'hardening off', which enabled the successful transition of plants from 'hot house' to open ground. Some form of shade house would also have needed to protect sun-sensitive plants from the harsh summer sun. The exact details of the various plant houses is unknown, and only the Deakin Plant House and a small glimpse of what appears to be an early glasshouse have been recorded in photographs (see photographs above, and photograph in 3.11.1).

Ranking of cultural significance

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance

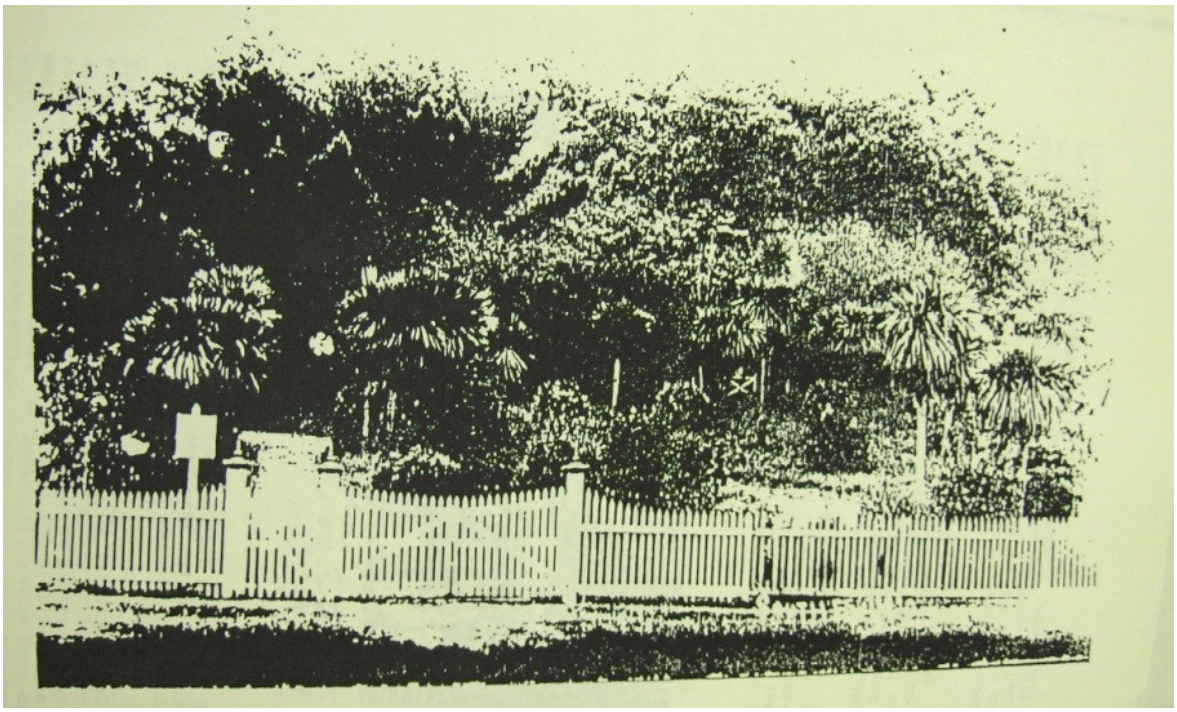
Loss of early plant houses used for both plant propagation and display

3.11.3 Band rotunda (see 3.9.5)

Photograph of the early band rotunda, no date, showing details of design and setting of conifers and lawn. [from the estate of the late J. H. Jackson, on loan from the C. D. Templeton family, Sunshine, in National Trust file, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens]

The band rotunda relocated to Central Springs Reserve, 1950s [?] [State Library of Victoria Accession Number: H84.243/4, Image Number: b35912]

3.11.4 Entrance Gates (late 1800s) (see 3.2)



Photograph showing main entrance to the Gardens with pedestrian gate, carriage gates and notice board beyond. Note the 'cordyline forest' in the foreground, and thick vegetation beyond, no date [reproduced in National Trust file, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens]

3.11.5 Fountains (1882 and 1888) (see 3.9.2 and 3.9.3)

The Oval Reservoir c. 1911, showing the fountain, fencing and well maintained grass beyond the eastern (far) fenceline [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference sj001914]

3.11.6 Sundial (1885)

History

1885: **5 June:** Mr Doherty donates a sundial to the Public Gardens and states: 'that if Council would accept it he would prepare a table of equations for time'. [5 June 1885, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 5]

10 July: 'That the Sun Dial presented by Mr Doherty be placed in the gardens as soon as possible'. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, 10 July 1885, p. 74]

Analysis

Sundials have a long history as features in private gardens. Both functional and attractive, they demonstrated the link between scientific knowledge and aesthetic appeal. However, sundials appear to have been relatively uncommon embellishments in public or botanic gardens. A known example of a sundial in a public garden in Victoria was at the Koroit Botanic Gardens. Here, a sandstone and marble sundial was erected in 1881 by F.S. Lyons of Crossley, who had reputedly made an identical one for the Melbourne Exhibition of 1880. [Doyle et al., 1996]. Similarly, in historic Cook Park (established 1882) in Orange, New South Wales, the sunken rose garden features a bronze sundial mounted on a pediment. This ornamental feature is known to date back to 1938.

No further information has been found to suggest why a sundial was donated to Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, or indeed what became of it. However, it would have been both an ornamental and practical addition to the Gardens.

Ranking of cultural significance

Insufficient information to assess cultural significance

Sundial donated to the Gardens in 1885

3.11.7 Rain Gauge (1886)

History

1886: **16 January**: Councillor Jones moved that 'two rain gauges be procured and kept – one at the [Bullarto] Reservoir by the Caretaker and the other on the Hill by the Curator' [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, p.9]

Analysis

As can be seen above, only one reference has been found to a rain gauge in the Gardens. Rain gauges would have been seen as an important part of the functioning of the water storage facilities, and particularly so after the construction of the Oval Reservoir on Wombat Hill in 1888 / 9. This new reservoir had a greatly increased water storage capacity, and its construction reflected the importance of Wombat Hill in the overall water supply scheme of the town. Rain gauges allowed accurate rainfall records to be kept at each facility in the scheme and would have formed part of general weather recording in the area.

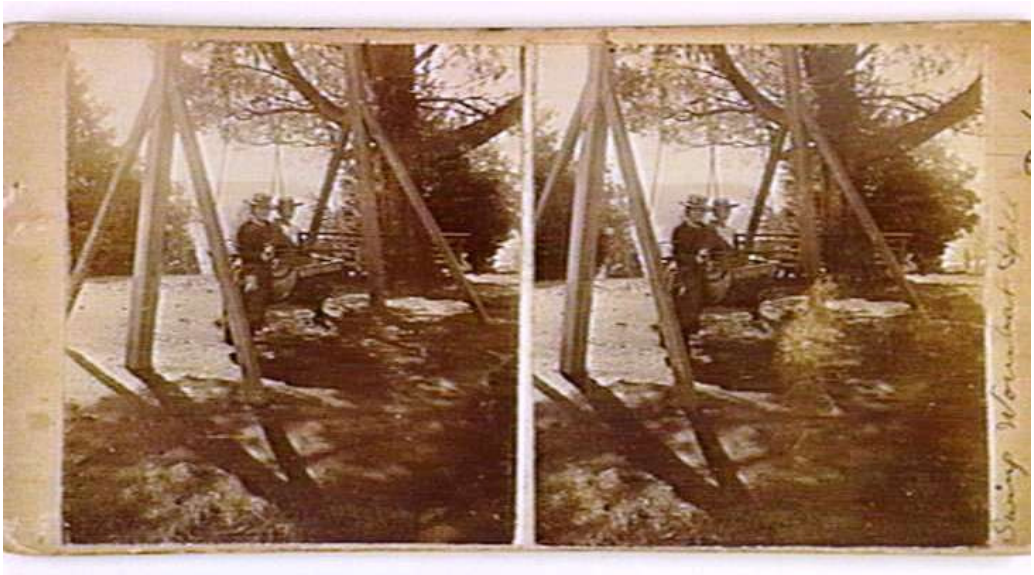
See also **3.9.5 Oval Reservoir and Lower Service Basin**

Ranking of cultural significance

Insufficient information to assess cultural significance

Rain gauge procured for the Gardens c. 1886

3.11.8 Swings (1896)



Stereograph of a swing on the summit of Wombat Hill c.1900 [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference b53603]

History

1896: **14 July:** The Gardens Committee recommended:

- That 2 or 3 swings be placed in the south lawn for children;
- A copper boiler be placed in a suitable locality in the garden for any stranger picnicking in the gardens;
- Finger posts directing the entrance to the fernery and where hot water may be obtained, be established; and
- that 'Mr J. Thomas be allowed to supply tea, coffee and light refreshment from the rotunda for 6 hours'. [14 July 1896, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 8]

1898: **9 September**: The Gardens Committee recommended:

- Establishment of a music stand in the rotunda for the convenience of the band and purchase of bamboo blinds for the rotunda;
- Purchase of a boat shaped seat for a swing nearest the reservoir for use by young children.

[9 September 1898, cited in Stevenson, 'History of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', p. 9]

Analysis

An early photograph, shown above, shows a timber swing and it is known that swings were intended (though it is not known if procured) for the south lawn and near the reservoir. While playground equipment was not a central feature of botanic gardens, its inclusion in most regional botanic gardens in Victoria highlights the place these gardens had as important components of open space in the public domain. The setting aside of areas specifically for children's play is a comparatively recent phenomenon. The creation of 'playgrounds' with the earliest in Australia constructed in the Sydney Domain and Centennial Park by 1902, were 'an innovation for Australia', and were based on overseas examples 'with swings, trapezes, see-saws, parallel and horizontal bars, and ladders of rope and wood' [J. H. Maiden, 1902, quoted in van den Broek, in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002, p. 480]. While Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens does not appear to have a dedicated 'playground' at this time, its inclusion of some play facilities for children,

including a cannon (see Figures 7, 38 and 39) around the turn of last century presaged the wide-spread acknowledgement of the importance of structured physical exercise that was to come.

Ranking of cultural significance

Primary significance

Tradition of providing modest play facilities for children

3.11.9 Flagpole (1902)

Photograph of the flagpole on the summit of Wombat Hill c. 1904

History

1900: **2 February:** A mention was made of a 'Patriotic Fund' in the Council minutes [Daylesford Borough Council, Garden Committee [?] Committee Minute Book, page unknown, but between pages 310 and 319]

1910: **6 May:** The Gardens Committee moved that an inventory be made of all the tools etc. at the Gardens, 100 pickets be obtained for repairs to fences, and 10 loads of gravel be obtained for paths. The Water Trust was to be requested to lay the water on at the nursery. The Curator reported that a new flag was needed …' [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minutes Book, 6 May 1910, p. 330]

17 June: The matter of obtaining a new flag for the Gardens was made an Order of the Day for 6 months ahead. [Daylesford Borough Council, Committee Minute Book, Budget Committee, 17 June 1910, p. 334]

Analysis

The late 1890s and early 1900s saw an increase in patriotism in Australia, strengthened by Australia's involvement in the Boer War and the rise of federalism, and reflected in the establishment of groups such as the Australian Natives Association. The Daylesford Patriotic Society was established in the early 1900s. The provision of a flagpole on the summit of Wombat Hill is consistent with the civic importance of

the site and its gardens to the township. The flagpole can be seen in various photographs of the period (see Figures 20, 21, 23, and 25 in Appendix Two). It is not clear when the flagpole was removed, but with the waning popularity of such overt symbols of patriotism since the 1960s, the flagpole was probably simply not replaced when it deteriorated due to age. Anecdotal evidence suggests a flagpole was recently seen (although not necessarily erected) somewhere in the Gardens. This has not been verified.

Ranking of cultural significance
Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance
Loss of the flagpole

3.11.10 Trewhella Pavilion (1911) (see 3.9.7)

3.11.11 Lily Pond and Rock Garden (1930–40s)

The Lily Pond and Rock Garden, located behind the original Curator's Residence, 1930s [Daylesford and District Historical Society, donor unknown]

History

c.1930s: Photograph of young woman sitting by the 'lily pond', so inscribed in album [held by Daylesford Historical Society] see above and Figure 43 in Appendix Two

1939: 'Two boxes of plants received from R. Greville, curator of Queen's Park, Essendon. Other donations of anemones and ranunculi.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 9]

1940s: Plant exchange occurred between the Gardens and Macedon and Creswick State Nurseries [Gilfedder, 1996]

1941: 'New glasshouse built. Amongst other gifts received are succulents donated by nurseryman.

Greville fails medical test for AIF and remains at Gardens.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

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13 April: A gate on the Hill Street side of the Gardens had broken recently and been repaired. The circulating boiler in the old 'glasshouse' was now working as it was necessary for the plants to have an even temperature [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 13 April 1943]

1945: 2 February: The Curator reported that the cacti bed was an attraction to visitors to the Gardens, and he was taking every opportunity to add to its collection of plants [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 2 February 1945]

13 February: The Council's Parks and Gardens Committee moved that a new cottage for the Gardens Curator be erected in the vicinity of the Curator's president residence. Selection of the exact site was for the curator and Mr Reynolds to choose. The Curator, it was reported, felt the present position was 'ideal', and it was a handy location to protect the Gardens against vandalism. The Committee also noted that the suggested site was also handy for the proposed kiosk [Daylesford Borough Council minutes – Parks and Gardens report, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 13 February 1945]

2 March: *Daylesford Advocate* reported at length on recent works in the Gardens:

WORK IN RECENT YEARS

People who visit our Botanic Gardens regularly fail to fully appreciate the metamorphosis wrought by skilled workers and the hands of Time, but rarer visitors are struck by the wonderful transformation effected, especially in recent years.

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In the late sixties of the last century, an attempt was first made to add to the beauty and educational value of our highest summit by planting trees, shrubs and flowers from other countries. Part of the result of that effort may be seen, when driving round the motor track, in some of the exotic trees which are now octogenarians 90 feet in height, co-mingling with younger eucalypts. But to the pedestrian is reserved the acme, the titbit of the area, the full blaze of color and a forecast of still further beauties in the future. This delectable spot is near the Curator's residence.

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>
> In Mexico and West Indies they are commonly used to make impenetrable hedges, and in Peru stems supply posts, fuel, and material for cabinet-making.
>
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1946: **17 December**: A 'valuable collection of cacti plants' had been handed to Curator Greville by a 'donor'. These plants were to be added to those already in existence in the Gardens. At this time the fernery had also been 'cleaned' and paths re-gravelled in preparation for the Christmas holiday visitors [Daylesford Borough Council minutes–Wombat Hill Gardens, in *Daylesford Advocate*, 17 December 1946]

1948: 'New residence completed and old cottage removed. Reference to Greville still being curator.' [Whitehead, Chronology, p. 10]

Analysis

Although a small collection of cacti existed in the Gardens in the nineteenth century, it was Curator Greville who appears to have revived and greatly expanded this collection in the 1930s and 40s. While cacti and other succulents had been widely planted in Australian conservatories and gardens during the nineteenth century, interest in them waned in the early twentieth century. Enthusiasm for cacti and succulents was revived by the parallel development of specialist nurseries supplying these plants, and formation of societies such as the Cactus and Succulent Society of Australia in Victoria, circa 1924. Seen as an 'innovation' by the local press, Curator Greville's expanding cacti collection in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens drew great praise and interest and was seen as an educational botanic collection not readily available in other public gardens in the region. It is not known what became of the cacti collection in later years, but it is likely that the collection was lost or dispersed during the 1960s and 70s when the Gardens fell into an overgrown state.

The Lily Pond may have been constructed to provide garden ornamentation and allow display of water lilies – once grown in the pool in the Fernery but undoubtedly shaded out as the tree canopy grew. It is not known when the Lily Pond was removed.

Ranking of cultural significance
Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance
Loss of Lily Pond and Cactus Garden, including vernacular rock structures and plant collections

3.12 Summary of elements and their rankings of cultural significance

Primary cultural significance
Existing boundaries
Existing layout which has created a distinctive landscape character based on a clear contrast between the arboretum grounds and highly manicured central zone
Tradition of fencing the Gardens using a variety of materials including hedges
Tradition of using hedging to partition areas in the Gardens
Extant hedging within the Gardens
Remnant section of picket fence and associated hedging on southern boundary
(1880s) Carriage drive (Scenic Drive)
Original (c. 1869) carriage drive (Elm Walk)
Straight summit path
Summit walk around perimeter of Oval Reservoir (upper and lower paths)
Asphalt surfacing and terracotta spoon drains to straight summit path
Position of pedestrian entry paths
Fernery path with rock edging
Tradition of a hierarchy of paths
Tradition of using rock as an ornamental and practical construction material
Rock retaining walls associated with Curator's Residence
Pipe and rock arbours
Rock work in the Fernery
Central and South Lawns
Lawn to the south-west of the Curator's Residence
Contrast between areas of closely manicured lawn and rough-cut grass
Tradition of opulent floral displays in garden beds
Tradition of maintaining and displaying a collection of tuberous begonias
Tradition of botanical diversity of shrubs and herbaceous material

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register of Significant Trees:
Abies nordmanniana (Caucasian Fir - File No: T11522)
Abies pinsapo (Spanish Fir - File No: T11523)
Cedrus atlantica f.glauca (Blue Atlas Cedar - File No: T11524)
Pinus coulteri (Big Cone Pine - File No: T11521)
Pinus ponderosa (Western Yellow Pine - File No: T11526)
Pinus wallichiana (Blue or Himlayan Pine - File No: T11525)
Tilia cordata (Small-leaved Linden - File No: T11527).

Trees worthy of inclusion on the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register of Significant Trees:
Aesculus hippocastanum (Common Horse Chestnut)
Cedrus deodara (Deodar or Himalayan Cedar)
Cupressus torulosa (Bhutan Pine)
Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula' (Weeping European Ash)
*Magnolia grandiflora (*Bull Bay or Southern Magnolia)
Picea smithiana (West Himalayan Spruce)
Pinus canariensis (Canary Island Pine)
Pinus pinaster (Maritime Pine)
Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine)
Pinus wallichiana (Blue or Himalayan Pine)
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas Fir)
Quercus petraea (Sessile or Durmast Oak)
Quercus robur (English Oak) – the Royal Oak 1863
Sequoiadendron giganteum (Giant Redwood)
Ulmus X *hollandica* (Dutch Elm)

Primary cultural significance (continued)
1869 Elm Avenue
1880s Elm Avenue
Tradition of tree collection comprising high proportion of conifers
Tradition of rhododendron and camellia collections
Overall distinctive landscape quality provided by the tree collection
Tradition of ascending Wombat Hill for views
View lines from the Gardens, especially to the north and east
View lines to Wombat Hill from the town
Pioneers' Memorial Tower views
Directional plate for Tower
Fernery location, rock work, path, and cascade
Tree canopy over Fernery
The Circular day basin's brick fabric and infrastructure, including remnant piping
Oval Reservoir, including infrastructure
Tradition of fencing the Oval Reservoir
Tradition of planting the banks of the Oval Reservoir
Original fabric of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower, including unpainted finish, remaining cyclone wire panels and pipe handrails, stone foundation plaque and brass direction plate
Location of present Rotunda
Trees associated with the Rotunda, especially the Monkey Puzzle, Atlas Cedar and Weeping Ash
Location of present Conservatory
Association of the Conservatory with past caretaker Alf Headland and traditional display of tuberous begonias raised in the Gardens
Tradition of providing picnic shelter facilities in the Gardens
Original Trewhella Pavilion plaque
Tradition of a Curator's Residence located in the Gardens
Tradition of providing refreshments in the Gardens
Tradition of a suite of buildings where horticultural tasks related to the Gardens can be conducted
External façade and fabric of 1938 Tower toilet block
Cannon, carriage and present location (1922)
German mortar
Pipe and rock arbours
Provision of picnic tables and benches
Provision of park bench seating
Tradition of providing modest play facilities for children

Contributory significance
Section of disused path discovered along southern Gardens boundary (may be Primary Significance)
Extant fern collection
Style and fabric of present rotunda
Current (1948) Curator's Residence, including associated crazy paving, rock seat and garden areas (may be Primary Significance)
Existing brick Kiosk
Existing Kiosk extension incorporating the patio
Provision of a works area
Location of general nursery facilities
Pipe arbour
Climbing roses on arbours

No appreciable significance
Current cyclone fencing and gates
Current layout of paths (except for those mentioned as of primary significance)
Carpark at base of Pioneers' Memorial Tower
Timber retaining walls
Design and location of shelter, including fixed tables and bench seating
Fabric of current Works Depot Complex
Kiosk toilet block
Current picnic tables and benches

Intrusive
Cyclone fencing around the Oval Reservoir and Circular Day Basin
Watering system suspended above fern canopy
Roofing of the Oval Reservoir
Fencing around cannon

Alteration or loss which jeopardises cultural significance
Loss of decorative picket fence and carriage gates at entrance to Gardens
Lost paths, terracotta spoon drains and rock edging
Loss of lily pond and rock garden
Loss of lawn on the eastern side of the summit
Loss of massed shrubberies and garden beds
Loss of horticultural diversity and richness of plants in garden beds
Some loss of view lines because of tree growth, including from the lower platform of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower and across the Gardens to the west
Loss of views across and down onto the (until recently) uncovered water of the Oval Reservoir
Removal of directional plate from Pioneers' Memorial Tower
Loss of diversity of ferns originally in the Fernery
Loss of decorative timber lattice-work roof over Fernery
Loss of functioning cascade and goldfish pool
Loss of scoria path surfacing in Fernery
Loss of seating along path in Fernery
Loss of the Circular day basin's water
Loss of the Circular day basin's central fountain
Loss of the Circular day basin's working association with the Fernery cascade
Loss of the Circular day basin's function as a garden ornament
Loss of visual experience of open water provided by the Oval Reservoir
Loss of the Oval Reservoir's fountain
Loss of planting on banks of the Oval Reservoir
Loss of upper perimeter path of the Oval Reservoir
Incomplete state of lower perimeter path of the Oval Reservoir
Replacement of original pipe railings and cyclone mesh panels in Pioneers' Memorial Tower with new railings and door c.2004
Additional plaques (?) removed from walls of Pioneers' Memorial Tower
Loss of seating around walls inside ground level entry area of Pioneers' Memorial Tower
Lack of evidence on the present Rotunda which distinguishes it as not original
Loss of early Rotundas
Loss of use of Rotunda for musical performances
Loss of Trewhella Pavilion
Loss of early Curator's Residence
Loss of garden elements to the rear of the current Curator's Residence
Loss of early collection of works buildings
Loss of path leading under arbour north of the pedestrian entrance on Central Springs Road
Loss of simple sturdy timber park bench seating

Loss of adequate park bench seating throughout the grounds
Loss of seating in Fernery recesses
Loss of early plant houses used for both plant propagation and display
Loss of the flagpole
Loss of Lily Pond and Cactus Garden, including vernacular rock structures and plant collections

Insufficient information to assess significance
Existing 'Victorian style' park benches
Extant main entry gates
Sundial donated to the Gardens c. 1885
Rain gauge procured for the Gardens c. 1886

4.0 Comparative analysis

This section provides an assessment of the important attributes of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens in the context of other similar properties and comparable locations in Australia, in particular, nineteenth century cool-climate gardens, and arboreta.

Nineteenth century cool-climate gardens
South-east Australia contains several major geographic groupings of cool-climate gardens, and due to their establishment from the nineteenth century onwards, many individual properties are now of considerable maturity and significance. The following can be compared with Wombat Hill:

Mount Macedon contains one of Australia's most significant collections of privately owned nineteenth-century gardens. These lie on the southern slopes of this volcanic mount, which rises above flat basalt plains sixty kilometres north of Melbourne. It is an area with steep terrain, a cool, damp climate, and deep soil. Mount Macedon was first surveyed in 1836 and pastoral settlement commenced nearby in the 1840s. The demand for timber for developing Melbourne and, after 1851, the gold fields of Bendigo and Castlemaine, meant that by 1870 the mountain was virtually cleared of forest. Concern over this destruction and the need to develop new timber industries led in 1872 to the establishment in Macedon of Australia's first state forest nursery, consolidating Mount Macedon's long connection with exotic and experimental horticulture.

From the 1870s, the newly wealthy of Melbourne established summer retreats in the cool valleys of Mount Macedon. Many of the properties were established by community leaders, who developed their gardens in the spirit of scientific enquiry typical of those times. Its fashionable status was confirmed when the governor took up residence in 1885. Some of the early nurseries such as Taylor and Sangster were responsible for early, exotic plant introductions and for laying out some of the most important gardens.

By the early twentieth-century Mount Macedon had a busy tourist season when it was considered healthy to escape the heat and pollution of a Melbourne summer. However the heavy toll of World War One followed by the Depression saw a decline in the popularity and affordability of large country estates and many properties became guest houses in this elevated resort. Mount Macedon's collection of largely private gardens is now widely recognised and highly valued. Although some gardens were lost and much of the surrounding landscape was devastated by the 1983 bushfires, the surviving gardens remain a pre-eminent collection of nineteenth-century Australian landscapes and contain an important range of mature and rare plants.

The Southern Highlands (NSW), described by Governor Lachlan Macquarie in 1820 as a 'fine, extensive pleasure ground', forms part of the Woronora sandstone plateau, south-west of Sydney. Mount Gibraltar ('The Gib') and Mount Gingenbullen are major landmarks as is the lush Kangaroo Valley on the south-eastern escarpment. Bowral, Mittagong, and Moss Vale became permanent settlements. The district's popularity and social prestige increased with the coming of the railway to Moss Vale in the late 1860s and the leasing of Throsby Park as a summer retreat for the governor (1865–72). A permanent summer vice-regal residence, Hillview at Sutton Forest, was acquired in 1882. Wealthy city dwellers, such as the retailing Hordern family, built grand country estates as retreats for the summer months.

A new impetus by industrialists for building country retreats came in the 1930s, after the Depression. Exotic deciduous and evergreen trees, and flowering shrubs including rhododendrons, flourished in the cool climate, giving the area its distinctive character. Many post-war gardens continued the tradition of exotic plantings. Tourism, particularly garden visiting in spring and autumn, is now a major activity and the garden image of the Southern Highlands is reinforced by the annual Tulip Time festival, held for more than forty years. In the past decade, many new gardens have been created amid the area's mature stands of pines, cypresses, and massed deciduous trees. The intriguing drives to hidden villages and homesteads,

and mixture of grand estates and cottage gardens make the Southern Highlands one of Australia's premier gardening districts.

The Blue Mountains (NSW), west of Sydney, a dramatic landscape reaching an altitude of over 1000 metres, comprises windswept heaths, sandstone cliffs, waterfalls, and deep, forested gorges. With the completion of the railway in 1869, the area became fashionable for many of Sydney's prominent citizens to build their summer retreats. Sir Henry Parkes built his estate at Faulconbridge in the mid-1870s and his garden provided a model. Importantly, Parkes extended the garden's perceived boundaries by creating a network of tracks with stone steps and rustic bridges that meandered among the picturesque sandstone outcrops, across a gully of tree ferns, and down to a small waterfall.

Remote from the railway and perched on a basalt-capped ridge, Mount Wilson also developed as a hill-station during the 1870s–80s. A small and close-knit group of wealthy Sydney families built substantial cottages and planned elaborate gardens. Exotic plants such as oaks, elms, lilacs, and daffodils thrived in the rich volcanic soils and cool climate. Some collected newly introduced plants from North America and Asia, including cedars, maples, rhododendrons, and camellias. The abundant native tree ferns were generally retained, thus lending a luxuriant, tropical appearance to the otherwise traditional English-style gardens. Unlike the majority of the Dandenong Ranges Gardens, these gardens were planned to provide seclusion and shade and few attempted to incorporate mountain views.

The Hydro Majestic at Medlow Bath was perhaps the grandest of the hotels and guesthouses flourishing on the Mountains during the 1920s. The grounds included a croquet lawn, bowling green, and miniature golf course. Well-made tracks led to nearby caves, lookouts, picturesque rock formations, and a spectacular picnic area below cliffs called 'The Colosseum'. The Jenolan Caves formed another popular resort. The Leura Garden Festival originated from the annual public opening of Everglades (instituted in 1936). The annual Blackheath Rhododendron Festival was inaugurated in 1953: the Blue Mountains Rhododendron Society has since developed the Bacchante Gardens to display a wide range of species and cultivars in a native woodland setting.

The area's most important public garden near Mount Wilson is Mount Tomah Botanic Garden (opened 1987), the cool-climate garden of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, which displays mainly southern-hemisphere plants and includes a major rock garden. Throughout the region, horticulture is now balanced against conservation imperatives of the environment.

The Adelaide Hills (SA), a favoured cool-climate area above the Adelaide Plains, forms part of South Australia's Mount Lofty Ranges. A mosaic of valleys and ridges, its high rainfall and generally slightly acidic soils favour apples, cherries, pears, nashi pears, potatoes, winter vegetables and soft summer fruits. Originally developed for orchards, market gardening, and timber getting, it also supported McEwin's jam operations and early viticultural attempts.

During the 1870s–90s many Adelaide families developed hill-station retreats enabling collection and propagation of favoured species including Japanese maples, dogwoods, azaleas, liquidambars, rhododendrons, camellias, ferns, and conifers. This resulted in many colourful spring-autumn displays at noted local gardens. Many of the original Hills' families worked on these new estates, together with overseas-trained gardeners. Several cool-climate nurseries were established at this time. There was a renewed interest in Hills' gardens in the 1920s–30s, when one could commute by train to Adelaide. Belair National Park, Blackwood Experimental Orchard, and several new nurseries were established, encouraging native, eclectic, and formal styles. In the 1960s Mount Lofty Botanic Garden was established as a cool-climate annexe to the Adelaide Botanic Garden.

[Aitken, R. and Looker, M.(eds), *The Oxford companion to Australian gardens*, Oxford University Press, South Melbourne, 2000]

Arboreta in Australia

Introduction
An arboretum can be simply defined as a 'botanical tree garden'. The fashion for arboreta was fuelled in the early nineteenth century by the rapid influx of foreign trees and other plants into Europe. The London Horticultural Society established an extensive and influential arboretum in 1823 at its garden in Chiswick as did J.C. Loudon at the Derby Arboretum in 1840. In the 1840s a fine example was developed in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. By the mid-century, Charles H.J. Smith devoted an entire chapter in his *Parks and Pleasure Grounds* (London, 1852) to 'The Arboretum', stating that 'no moderate-sized country residence or public park can be considered complete unless something of the kind enters into their arrangements'.

Reflecting the importance to horticulture of conifers, Smith also devoted a separate chapter to 'The Pinetum'. Contemporary practice was to arrange an arboretum according to the trees' natural affinities: according to Smith 'by this means their resemblances and differences are more easily recognized and distinguished—from their being brought into proximity—than they would be in any promiscuous distribution'. Whilst scientific considerations were uppermost, Smith (and other writers) allowed that some decorative treatment could also be admitted with the arrangement, by highlighting trees of 'finer and more graceful forms' whilst consigning those of lesser importance to 'inferior places'. Shrubs were also considered part of the arboretum as a complement to tree species and as specimens in their own right.

Arboreta within Australian botanic gardens
Consistent with the European, English and North American[12] development of arboreta and pineta in the nineteenth century, Australia also saw the creation of such tree collections, largely planted in botanic gardens. Botanic gardens in Adelaide and Tasmania in particular contain fine collections of mature trees.

In Victoria, many of its nineteenth century botanic gardens were planted with what have become today fine collections of trees spread throughout their grounds. However, few contain trees laid out to exclusively form an arboretum. Where this does occur, for example in portions of the botanic gardens at Warrnambool and Williamstown, and in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, the tree selection is largely restricted to conifers and so these more accurately form pineta (or pinetums). In general, however, most of Victoria's botanic gardens could be considered arboreta within the original use of the term, which is not surprising given their predominant establishment in the mid to late nineteenth century when arboreta were reaching their most enthusiastic period of development.

Arboreta within State Nurseries
In the late nineteenth century, many State Nurseries were established by Australia's colonial governments. Whilst these were mostly established to serve forestry interests, an important function was the propagation of plants for distribution to institutions and members of the public. Many of the State Nurseries contained arboreta to trial and display various the tree species suited to their region, and several significant collections survive. In Victoria, the most important and intact example is at Sawpit Gully, Creswick, commenced in 1886–87 (see Creswick State Nursery, below).

- ***Creswick State Nursery***: The *Land Act* 1884 recognised State Forests as significant for public purposes, and in its wake forester John L Gerche established a nursery and plantation at Creswick. Working on a paltry annual expenditure, his nursery (1886) and plantation (1887) were praised not only for their economic value, but also their ornamental value. The Sawpit Gully Plantation consisted of a mix of conifers (including many pines) and deciduous trees with a carriage drive through the site. The planting was part of an experimental reafforestation of land denuded by mining. La Gerche was aided by Christopher Mudd, forester in charge of the extensive Ballarat Water Commission reserves, who provided advice and exchanged seeds and plants. Today the Sawpit Gully Plantation is a mature forest plantation, with the individual blocks

[12] This is discussed in part under 'Overseas Arboreta' later in this section.

of trees carefully recorded from La Gerche's notes and records of subsequent twentieth-century plantings. As La Gerche's biographer, Angela Taylor, has observed, 'Today, foresters regard Sawpit Gully Plantation as one of Australian forestry's most hallowed sites'. The area is now recognised by planning authorities as an area of historic significance and protected from logging. The site is also close to Creswick Botanic Gardens. The Ballarat Water Reserves, although not part of this scheme, also retain many fine stands of trees. [Taylor (1998)].

- ***Macedon State Nursery and Mount Macedon Plantation***: This state nursery was established in 1872, the earliest of such nurseries in Australia. A 48-acre forest nursery was also established in the 1870s at the summit of Alton Road (Mount Macedon), apparently for the experimental culture of Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Spruce, Silver Fir, and several species of European timbers. Oriental plane trees were planted to provide shaded carriage drives, and the conifer plantings were sheltered with hedging of whitethorn, interspersed with lillypilly, olive, pittosporum, cypress and evergreen privet. In the late1870s, and with attention directed at providing an alternative source of tannin for the colony's tanning industry, and to reduce its reliance on wattle bark, some 200 acorns of Vallonea oaks were planted out in the plantation [Fox, 2004].The Macedon area was extensively damaged by the Ash Wednesday bushfires (1983). The nursery, which had trial plantings (especially of conifers) arranged around a central lake, was closed in 1995 [Moulds & Burns, 1997].

- ***South Australian State Nurseries***: The South Australian Forests Board was established in 1875, charged with the responsibility of promoting the protection and regeneration of the native vegetation and with demonstrating the practicability of forestry. The Board established plantations and nurseries at Bundaleer, near Jamestown (1876), Leg of Mutton, (Mount Gambier (1876), and Wirrabara (1877). John Ednie Brown was appointed in 1878 as the first conservator, and he brought Scottish and Canadian experience to the position. He was succeeded in 1890 by Walter Gill, who did much to popularise the Monterey or Radiata Pine (*Pinus radiata*). Each of the three nurseries retains evidence of early plantations, but exact details of their integrity or intactness are not known (Carron, 1985].

- ***Hamel State Nursery (WA)***: The Western Australian State Nursery was established at Hamel in 1897 by newly appointed Conservator of Forests John Ednie Brown. Experimental plantations were undertaken, including evergreen and deciduous trees, with a good representation of conifers and Australian species. In addition to its primary purpose of propagating and distributing trees for public reserves and institutions, like other colonial state nurseries, Hamel included a plantation in the form of an arboretum to trial and demonstrate various species. The nursery was leased from 1998 but still retains many mature and significant trees [Mansfield, 2002].

Arboreta in Victoria

- ***Mount Dandenong Arboretum****:* Initially developed in the Dandenong Ranges from 1928 specifically as an arboretum, many of the early plantings survive, and now give the site its greatest landscape character and horticultural value. Its collection of conifers represents a diverse group of trees originating from all over the world. Broad-leafed exotics were also planted from the earliest years of the Arboretum, however the conifers have been the only trees to be officially recorded and listed over the years. Eight trees in Mount Dandenong Arboretum were officially recognised as of significance to the state of Victoria in 1982 by inclusion on the National Trust's Register of Significant Trees. These are *Araucaria araucana* (Monkey Puzzle), two specimens of *Thujopsis dolabrata* (Hiba Arbor-vitae), *Picea abies* (Norway Spruce), *Pinus pinaster* (Maritime Pine), *Picea smithiana* (West Himalayan Spruce), *Scadiopitys verticillata* (Japanese Umbrella Pine), and *Taiwania cryptomeria* (now *cryptomerioides*) (Taiwan Cedar).

The Mount Dandenong Arboretum contains genera from Australia and overseas displayed in an unostentatious park-like setting and is an intact, albeit late, example of Gardenesque principles of garden planting and design, exemplified by the scattered placement of individual trees and the predominance of exotic species [Aitken and Andrews, 2004].

- ***Hamer Arboretum***: R.J. Hamer Forest Arboretum was established in the 1970s, following the devastating bushfires of 1962. It displays an impressive and unusual (in Australia) horticultural collection representative of northern-hemisphere forest, and especially of the U.S.A. and China.

  It also has considerable scientific and educational value of the tree collections for identification, assessing growth rates, climate suitability, and possible fire retardation properties, for which the Arboretum was initially designed. The area now containing the Hamer Arboretum was originally covered by mountain forest comprising eucalypts, including *Eucalyptus regnans* (Mountain Ash) and *E. cypellocarpa* (Mountain Grey Gum), an understorey of acacia, and ferns established along the valley and creeks. Lyrebird Creek cuts across the site from north to south. Bush fires over the years had left the area devoid of trees and covered with bracken and scrub, and the 1962 bush fire resulted in an almost total loss of indigenous tree and shrub cover. However in 1976, when planting of the Arboretum was commenced, a substantial area of the indigenous vegetation, surrounding the Arboretum, was retained. This vegetation is extant today, and provides an important habitat for lyrebirds.

  As an arboretum, a relatively rare type of designed landscape in the Australian context; the Hamer Arboretum is distinguished by its unusual and extensive use of single-species plantations set in contiguous blocks, and in this it is probably unique in Victoria, if not Australia.

  The original 1976 plantation included blocks of the following genera: *Acacia*, *Acer*, *Aesculus*, *Alnus*, *Angophora*, *Betula*, *Callitris*, *Castanea*, *Casuarina*, *Catalpa*, *Cedrela*, *Cedrus*, *Ceratonia*, *Chamaecyparis*, *Cornus*, *Cryptomeria*, *Cupressus*, *Eucalyptus*, *Fagus*, *Fraxinus*, *Ginkgo*, *Gleditsia*, *Juglans*, *Laburnum*, *Liquidambar*, *Liriodendron*, *Melaleuca*, *Melia*, *Pawlonia*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Populus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Quercus*, *Rhus*, *Robinia*, *Salix*, *Sequoiadendron*, *Sorbus*, *Tilia*, and *Ulmus*.

  Successful surviving tree plantations include species of the following genera: *Acer*, *Aesculus*, *Angophora*, *Betula*, *Callitris*, *Chamaecyparis*, *Cornus*, *Corylus*, *Cryptomeria*, *Fagus*, *Fraxinus*, *Hymenosporum*, *Idesia*, *Laburnum*, *Larix*, *Liquidambar*, *Liriodendron*, *Morus*, *Pawlonia*, *Pinus*, *Pistachia*, *Quercus*, *Sequoiadendron*, and *Ulmus*. [Aitken and Andrews, 2004].

- ***Peter Francis Points Arboretum***: This arboretum was developed on a former quarry site near Coleraine, Victoria, at a locality known as The Points. The site was selected by Wannon Shire Council in 1966 and developed with the assistance of volunteers from the local community, including Peter Francis (1907–1989) after whom the arboretum was subsequently named. Approximately one-third of the arboretum was destroyed by fire in 1983, leading to extensive replanting, now extended to thirty-seven hectares, with more than 20,000 native trees and shrubs embracing more than 2000 species. The collection includes a great strength in eucalypts and in 1999 a Eucalyptus Discovery Centre was established on the site. [Walter, in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002]

Arboreta in other states

- ***Sherwood Arboretum***: This site (now Sherwood Forest Park) was commenced in 1922 at the instigation of Queensland Government Botanist C.T. White with support from scientific, natural history, forestry, public health, and horticultural groups. An avenue of *Agathis robusta* (Kauri Pine) was planted for the official opening (1924) and subsequent plantings were made by E.W. Bick.

The 12 ha site now contains mature specimens of Queensland native trees (many labelled), and is used mainly for recreation [Aitken & Looker (eds) (2002)].

- ***Waite Arboretum***: In 1914 Peter Waite bequeathed his 53ha Urrbrae estate in suburban Adelaide to the University of Adelaide. Under the terms of the bequest, half the land was to be used for research and teaching purposes and the remaining 27ha were to form a public park under the control of the University. It was subsequently decided that the park should take the form of an arboretum, and planting began in 1928. This retained some earlier plantings (including an avenue along the drive) and has been continuously developed and maintained. Today the Waite Arboreum has a particularly comprehensive collection of eucalypts, and fine collections of *Quercus* (oaks), *Melaleuca* (honey-myrtles), *Pinus* (pines), *Pyrus* (pears), *Casuarina* and *Allocasuarina* (sheoaks), *Juniperus* (junipers), *Araucaria* (araucarias), and *Pistacia* (pistashios) species. The collection is completely mapped, catalogued (including a published catalogue), and labelled, and is used for experimental, research, teaching, and recreational purposes. Of the Australian arboreta, the Waite Arboretum is most comparable to Mount Dandenong Arboretum in terms of age, although it has considerable advantages through its continuous development and maintenance, and its continuing link with an educational institution [Gardner, 1990].

- ***Burrendong Arboretum***: George and Peter Althofer, proprietors of the Nindethana nursery (dealing exclusively in Australian seeds and plants) at Dripstone on the Central Western Slopes of New South Wales, created a small arboretum as an adjunct to their nursery. In 1964 that the Soil Conservation Authority of New South Wales set aside resumed land on the foreshores of the newly constructed Burrendong Dam, at Wellington, NSW, near Dubbo, for an arboretum. The Burrendong Arboretum was subsequently planted with Australian species, and is today managed by the government with community assistance [Aitken & Looker (eds) (2002)].

- ***Jephcott Arboretum***: Situated at Ournie, on the upper reaches of the Murray River in New South Wales, Jephcott Arboretum, covering approximated 15 acres (6 hectares) was commenced in 1864 by Edwin Jephcott. Jephcott emigrated from England in 1861 to establish the Brisbane Botanic Gardens, and three years later chose 193 acres of rich river flats and slopes next to the Murray and within sight of Mount Kosciuszko. Here he set about establishing an arboretum predominantly featuring conifers from around the world. Jephcott was supplied seed for over 300 species of exotic trees by Mueller on a visit in 1874. In return, Jephcott collected indigenous seed for Mueller, and a rare native species was named *Grevillea jephcottii* in honour of his discovery [Stewart, 1983]. Jephcott also provided Mueller with specimens collected from nearby Pine Mountain, a large monolith containing many rare species of plants. These were sent as herbarium specimens, to the National Herbarium in Melbourne [http://www.remarkabletrees.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=6&Itemid=1].

  Jephcott's arboretum was used for acclimatisation trials of tree species from America, England and Europe, and presently over 150 species still remain in what is reported to be one of the oldest tree collections in New South Wales. In addition to conifers, the Arboretum also contains mature oak, plane and elm species, and the mild climate has resulted in the tree being generally long-lived and larger than in their native environment.

  Many of the remaining species, such as the Scottish Pine, are extremely rare, as the species has hybridized in its native habitat. Two of the few original pure Scottish pines survive in Jephcott Arboretum. Thus the Arboretum functions as an 'imposing living ark of botanical history' [*Australian Forest Grower*, 2002, p. 3].

Overseas arboreta
By way of a brief global comparison, three examples of arboreta from overseas can be examined in relation to Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. These are the Arnold Arboretum in Boston and Hoyt Arboretum in Portland, Oregon, both in the United States of America, and Eastwoodhill Arboretum, in Gisborne, on the east coast of New Zealand's north island.

Arnold Arboretum: The Arnold Arboretum, established in Boston in 1872 under the aegis of Harvard University, was the best-known North American example of a nineteenth century arboretum. It was planned and planted by inaugural director, Charles Sargent, with assistance of landscape designer Frederick Law Olmsted. The emphasis was on woody plants, and planting began in earnest in the late 1880s. This 'tree garden' was widely influential, due to its scientific program of research, plant collecting, and education. The Arnold Arboretum received considerable publicity with the release of Ernest H. Wilson's *America's Greatest Garden: The Arnold Arboretum* (Boston, 1925), which stated that the institution was 'solely devoted to the acclimatisation, cultivation and study of hardy trees and shrubs'. [Hay, 1995]. It continues today to be one of the pre-eminent arboreta in North America.

Hoyt Arboretum: Originally known as Hoyt Park, Hoyt Arboretum, with an area of 185 acres, was officially established in 1928. It was to be a public park dedicated to growing and conserving tree species from around the world, and formed part of an interconnected system of parks in Portland recommended in 1903 by John Charles Olmsted, son of Frederick Law Olmsted, designer of New York's Central Park and the Arnold Arboretum in Boston (see Introduction).

The grounds were planned in 1930 by John W. Duncan, and provided specific locations for nearly 40 plant families encompassing both conifers and flowering trees. The landscape was planned to create both a sense of unity and of mystery, and alternated open meadows with tree groves in a manner approximating nature. Existing native shrubs, wildflowers and ferns were also retained to maintain a naturalistic appearance.

The first trees planted in Hoyt Arboretum in the 1930s were conifers, and many of the trees are believed to have come from seeds first collected from China by the great plant explorer E. H. Wilson in the early twentieth century. These seeds are thought to have then been acquired by the Superintendent of Portland Parks Emmanuel T. Mische from Arnold Arboretum, and propagated for later planting at Hoyt Arboretum. Although the Arboretum contains over 8000 individual trees and plants representative of some 1600 species, its conifer collection – grouped together in a large, hilly area traversed by paths and a modest vehicular roadway– is particularly impressive. This collection, effectively forming a pinetum, holds one of the largest collections of distinct species of conifers in North America. Conifer families represented in the Arboretum include the Monkey Puzzle Family (Araucariaceae), Plum Yew Family (Cephalotaxaceae), Yellow Wood Family (Podocarpaceae), Yew Family (Taxaceae), Cypress Family (Cupressaceae) and the Pine family (Pinaceae). These conifers thrive in the temperate climate, and the cool wet winters and dry summers allow them to successfully compete with deciduous trees. Collections of flowering trees featured in the Arboretum include the Magnolia, Dogwood, Holly and Maple Collections.
[information from various visitor pamphlets supplied at the Hoyt Arboretum Visitor Centre and information boards in the Arboretum grounds]

Eastwoodhill Arboretum: Internationally recognised Eastwoodhill Arboretum is reputed to have the largest collection of Northern Hemisphere and temperate trees in the Southern Hemisphere. Eastwoodhill Arboretum was established in 1910 by, William Douglas Cook, who came to Gisborne district in that year to take up 250 hectares of farm land from the Ngatapa subdivision. Although Cook started out as a farmer, his ambition was to beautify his immediate surroundings by planting trees, and over the fifty five years he spent at Eastwoodhill, during which time he exhausted the New Zealand nurseries of plant material, he estimated he brought in about 5,000 different species and cultivars of trees and shrubs to his arboretum. Concerned about the potential of a nuclear holocaust after World War Two's development and

use of nuclear weapons, Cook considered the arboretum might function to preserve Northern Hemisphere plants which might be lost in such a disaster. Although this calamity did not eventuate, others threats such as acid rain and urban sprawl throughout the Northern Hemisphere have threatened species cultivated by Cook, leading to the arboretum's collection acting an important botanical repository. Up to 165 separate species growing in the Arboretum are listed as rare or endangered.

From 1975 Eastwoodhill Arboretum was donated to a trust set up for the property's ongoing care and development. At present, 90 hectares of the Arboretum is planted with specimen trees, with forestry and gazing occurring on the remaining land. Of its 631 genera, 50 are gymnosperms (conifers) and 581 are angiosperms (flowering plants). 69% of the collection is from the Northern hemisphere, and 41% is from China alone [BGANZ, *The Botanic Garden* Issue no. 9, July 2004] and [http://www.eastwoodhill.org.nz/about-eastwoodhill/history.aspx]

Conclusion

Australia contains many fine arboreta, established in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and by both government and private initiative. Many arboreta were included as part of botanic gardens, such as those found today in Williamstown, Geelong, Warrnambool, Melbourne, Adelaide and Rockhampton. Others were planted as part of a state reforestation programmes, and others as a result of personal interest. While most, if not all, feature a collection of conifers, very few effectively present as pineta. Those which may have been pineta, such as the Mount Macedon State Nursery plantation, have been lost through bush fire

Of the examples discussed above, Jephcott Arboretum and Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens are most similar for their 1860s initial planting, their close association with Victoria's legendary Ferdinand Mueller and his acclimatisation imperatives, and their continuing existence largely as pineta (or botanical conifer gardens). However, while Jephcott Arboretum has largely been maintained as a private pinetum, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens has always been, and continues to be, owned by the people of Victoria and Australia, and freely available for their edification. As a result, it is imbued with a broad past and continuing social importance in addition to its considerable aesthetic, historic and scientific values. For this reason, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens appears to be highly unusual, and possibly unique, in Australia.

5.0 Analysis and assessment of cultural significance

The following section examines the cultural significance of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens in relation to a number of themes which have become evident from researching the history of the site. These themes were, in part, identified by Stevenson (1983), Ward (1984) Orr-Young (1995; revised 1997), and Aitken (1997), in their reports, and have been incorporated, and in some cases, expanded, in the following analysis.

5.1 Historic significance

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is of cultural significance

Historically

- **as part of the Victorian network of nineteenth century regional botanic gardens**

Nineteenth century botanic gardens in Australia

Australia has many fine botanic gardens which date back to the early years of European settlement. These developed in major (later capital) cities as settlement and expansion into the continent proceeded, with the earliest established in Sydney (1816) and Hobart (1818), and followed by Melbourne (1846), Adelaide (1854) and Brisbane (1855). However, although many more botanic gardens were established throughout Australia during the nineteenth century, Victoria alone developed a tradition of municipal botanic gardens in nearly every country town and city of any consequence. This was an extraordinary phenomenon, in part a legacy of the gold rushes and colonial government policies in the mid-nineteenth century. It was also given great impetus by the involvement of the indefatigable Government Botanist and Director of Melbourne Botanic Gardens, Ferdinand Mueller (see 3.7 Trees).

The gold rush of the 1850s provided an almost unparalleled stimulus to growth and urbanisation in the recently colonised Port Phillip District. Many goldfields towns were surveyed in the 1850s and 1860s and few were not provided with a generous allotment for a botanic garden or public park. By the end of the 1880s botanic gardens, some on a lavish scale, had been established not only in Daylesford, on Wombat Hill, but also in Bendigo, at White Hills, and at Castlemaine, Colac, Portland, Hamilton, Warrnambool, Ballarat, Buninyong, Beechworth, Williamstown, Kyneton, Malmsbury, Ararat, Koroit, Geelong, Bairnsdale, Alberton, Sale, Camperdown, Port Fairy, Maryborough, Horsham and Benalla.

While a small number of these botanic gardens have been lost, those remaining today, arranged chronologically[13] by their date of reservation (on their current site) or by date of appointment of a committee of management, include the following:

> ***Melbourne*** (1846): Present site south of Yarra River selected; John Arthur appointed first Superintendent; garden planted and landscaped in the 1840s and 1850s, then comprehensively re-landscaped by William Guilfoyle from 1873; still maintained as the state's premier botanic garden
>
> ***Geelong*** (1849): Site at Eastern Beach reserved; Committee of Management appointed 1851, £1,500 included in 1854 parliamentary estimates; site fenced and garden developed following appointment of first curator, Daniel Bunce, in 1857; catalogue of plants under cultivation published in 1860; garden still maintained as a botanic garden, set within the much larger Eastern Park

[13] This list is based many sources, but principally on similar lists in Richard Aitken, 'Williamstown Botanic Gardens: Conservation Analysis and Policies', South Yarra, Vic., 1986, and the table in Francine Gilfedder, 'The provincial botanic gardens of Victoria and their relationship with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne', *Victorian Historical Journal*, 67 (1), April 1996, pp.140–59.

Portland (1853): meetings held to establish botanic garden on 50 acres of land set aside in 1850–51, £500 allocated in 1854 parliamentary estimates; first curator William Allitt appointed 1857; Alexander Elliot engaged to lay off walks in the gardens; gardens now reduced in area but still well maintained

Hamilton (1853): Site set aside as a botanic garden following survey of 10 acre site in 1850; site temporarily reserved as public garden and planting/layout undertaken by William Ferguson in 1870; landscaped from 1881 following a plan of William Guilfoyle and currently maintained as a botanic garden

Williamstown (1856): 10 acre site set aside as a site for public park or pleasure ground; gardens laid out (design attributed to Edward La Trobe Bateman) and planted 1860s, still well maintained

White Hills (Bendigo) (1857): Current site reserved following a site included in the 1854 survey of White Hills; garden developed in the 1860s but site soon faced competition from the centrally placed Rosalind Park, as a botanic garden for a major provincial city White Hills did not develop to its full potential

Ballarat (1857): Land requested 1856 and site gazetted in 1857; many plans prepared but the basis of the current layout established by 1870s; many garden buildings and much statuary incorporated in design; long history of high expenditure on horticultural features; major new conservatory and garden centre developed 1995

Malmsbury (1857): Site set aside, and gazetted in 1863; developed during the nineteenth century and rejuvenated in 1984–86

Kyneton (1858): Current site granted; laid out in 1866 according to design of engineer Stuart Murray; 18 acre site permanently reserved 1880 for 'Public Gardens' and extended by 5 acres in 1901; whole site re-reserved in 1961 for 'Public Gardens, Recreation and Tourist Camping Purposes'; partially maintained as a garden but with the caravan park covering the central portion of the reserve

Port Fairy (1859): 24 acre site for 'botanical gardens purposes' temporarily reserved; additional land added in 1875 and 1891; permanently reserved 1875; garden highly developed during the late nineteenth century; site re-reserved in 1952 for purposes of 'public park and recreation'; increasing use for caravans from the 1950s and 1960s

Castlemaine (1860): Reserved following a request for land as early as 1854, garden developed during late nineteenth century under long-time curator Philip Doran; currently well maintained as a garden

St Kilda (1860): Site gazetted 1860 and design competition of that year won by Tilman Gloystein, many plants supplied by Mueller, design progressively implemented and still partially retained although diamond pattern of paths gradually replaced with curved paths

Sale (1860): Eastern end of current site 'set aside' for botanic gardens in 1860, development includes major planting in 1872, recommendations by William Guilfoyle in 1881 implemented by major new plantings, reserve extended 1884 to take in Lake Guthridge for purposes of 'Water Conservation and Extension of Botanical Gardens' making a reserve of almost 100 acres in total; currently maintained as a park with sports facilities on a portion of the site

Buninyong (1861): 50 acre site reserved later reduced to 10 acres and gazetted in 1889; curator Figbeitch commenced planting in 1888, despite incursions from government buildings still forms a very significant provincial botanic garden

Wombat Hill (Daylesford) (1862)

Koroit (1862): 20 acre site reserved for 'public gardens'; 8 acre site developed during 1860s and 1870s; plan prepared by William Guilfoyle and Robert Whitworth in 1879–80 and partially developed (western portion developed as a cricket ground); re-reserved as 'public gardens and recreation' in 1961

Beechworth (Queen Victoria Gardens) (1862): Although developed as a public park, fulfilled the role of a botanic garden for Beechworth in the absence of a dedicated reserve for this purpose; redeveloped in 1901

Colac (1865): 38 acre site reserved for botanical and recreational purposes; developed according to plans prepared by Daniel Bunce and later J.C. Reeve; new design by William Guilfoyle in 1910 (only partially implemented), garden still well maintained

Warrnambool (1866): Current site of 20 acres set aside following development in the 1850s on a less suitable site; new design by William Guilfoyle developed from 1877, garden still well maintained

Camperdown (1869): Reserved and after initial planting plan to a design by Daniel Bunce a plan was prepared by William Guilfoyle (1889) and partially developed during the late nineteenth century; a dramatic site although incursions from caravan park

Maryborough (Phillip Gardens) (1872): Moves to have Municipal Dam Reserve reserved as a site for botanic garden in 1872, site gazetted 1879, although planting had commenced in 1875, still maintained as garden

Horsham (1880): Plan designed by William Guilfoyle and drawn by Robert P. Whitworth, and partially developed; redesigned by Ernest Lord in 1936 (plans held by local council)

Benalla (1886): Site laid out in 1886–87 to a design by Alfred Sangwell; garden surrounded a sports oval; garden currently being rejuvenated

[Any future amendments will be made after consultation with Ph. D. student Gwen Pascoe, currently undertaking a study of regional botanic gardens for her doctorate].

In Australia, all these botanic gardens, including those in the major cities, combined their scientific role with that of a 'pleasure garden', and formed an important part of Australia's system of public parks and gardens. Victoria's regional botanic gardens in most cases represented the first public garden in the township, and were a valued place of recreation for the local community. However, the use of these reserves by Melbourne Botanic Gardens' Ferdinand Mueller as acclimatisation grounds to test new plant introductions, was a key part of their 'botanic' role.

Acclimatisation ('the process of habituating, or being habituated, to a new climate') was allied to both botanical and zoological gardens in the nineteenth century. The term entered the English language in the 1830s and within the following decades came to denote the trans-global movement of plants and animals, as acclimatisation societies emerged in a cloud of idealistic rhetoric extolling the importance of introducing ever more examples of Nature's bounty into garden, farm, and forest. After the world's first acclimatisation society was established in France in 1854, British societies emerged in the early 1860s both in England and in the Australian colonies. There were close links between acclimatisation societies and botanic gardens in Australia, and many early gardens directors were key players in the establishment of acclimatisation societies. Apart from using botanic gardens as sites for acclimatisation, their nurseries often acted as depots for massive plant distribution networks.

The Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, formed in 1861, encouraged the planting of a wide range of plant species from all over the world. This contributed to the widespread interest of ordinary people in the 'mysteries of botany' which they could observe in their local botanic garden [Watts, 1983, p. 57].

In New South Wales, although public parks and gardens were frequently established in country towns, 'botanic gardens' were rarely set aside.[14] An exception was at Albury, where land for Albury Botanic Gardens was reserved as part of a larger government reserve in 1871 and planting began c.1878. Other comparable nineteenth-century provincial botanic gardens outside Victoria can be found in Queensland (at Toowoomba, Cairns and Rockhampton) and in Tasmania at City Park, Launceston and the Royal Horticultural Society Grounds.

Twentieth-century developments in botanic gardens

Most of Australia's botanic gardens entered a period of consolidation or gentle decline in the early twentieth century. Most of the mid-nineteenth century landscapes had been fully developed and curators struggled manfully on reduced budgets to maintain this horticultural legacy. The late nineteenth and early twentieth century saw a rise of interest in plant pathology. The focus for economic botany was no longer just in new industries, but in how botany could aid existing industries. The links with agriculture and productive horticulture, for example, were manifest in the specialised disciplines of entomology and parasitology [Hill, 1915]. The botanic gardens in Melbourne and Adelaide were both enhanced scientifically by association with university botany departments.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries also encompassed an era of development or re-establishment of botanic gardens in other parts of the world. In the United States, these included the Arnold Arboretum, Boston (1872), Missouri Botanical Garden, St Louis (1889), New York Botanical Garden (1891), and Huntington Botanic Garden, Los Angeles (1907), and Brooklyn Botanic Garden, New York (1910).[15] Many of these North American botanic gardens, including some later examples, were based on former private gardens, and were often liberally endowed by private philanthropy.[16] Of the other internationally significant botanic gardens established during this period, perhaps the most notable was the National Botanic Garden of South Africa, at Kirstenbosch (1913), renowned for its remarkable South African flora [Hill, 1915].[17]

In Australia, the First World War (1914–18) had cast a shadow over the country, compounded by the 1930s Depression, and followed by World War Two (1939–45). These events profoundly changed the nation, especially with the advent of postwar modernism and a new focus on North America rather than Britain. In horticulture this was manifest in an increasing professionalisation of management of parks and gardens, especially those in the public ownership, and a new interest in recreation. During 1955, moves were made to establish the Australian Institute of Parks Administration, an organisation that had begun as the Victorian Tree Planters' Association in 1926. The new national body was established in 1962, and the shift from tree planting to parks administration signalled a transition in the upper levels of the profession from practical horticulture to managerialism. It was also accompanied by an emphasis on planting

[14] Deduced from Craig Burton, 'A History of Urban Parks in New South Wales', in Elizabeth Close and David Beaver (eds), *Urban Parks of Heritage Significance: A Collection of Essays on the History, Conservation and Management of Urban Parks*, National Trust of Australia (NSW), Sydney, 1993, pp.11–16.

[15] Ida Hay, Science in the Pleasure Ground: A History of the Arnold Arboretum, Northwestern University Press, Boston, Mass., 1995; William Barnaby Faherty, A Gift to Glory in: The First Hundred Years of the Missouri Botanical Garden (1859–1959), Harris & Friedrich, Ocean park, Washington, 1989; 'Arnold Arboretum' in Jellicoe, Goode, & Lancaster (eds), op.cit., p.23; Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden, 15 April 1896; and Walter Honk, The Botanical Gardens at the Huntington, Huntington Library, San Marino, 1996; and 'First Annual Report of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1911', Brooklyn Botanic Garden Record, 1 (2), April 1912; for botanic gardens generally, see Edward Hyams & William MacQuitty, Great Botanic Gardens of the World, London, 1969.

[16] For instance, for Missouri see William Barnaby Faherty, Henry Shaw: His Life and Legacies, University of Missouri Press, Columbia, 1997.

[17] see also Robert Harold Compton, Kirstenbosch: Garden for a Nation, Being the Story of the First 50 Years of the National Botanic Gardens of South Africa 1913–1963, Tafelberg-Uitgewers, Cape Town, 1965.

requiring low maintenance and ease of selection, aspects not well suited to the scientific basis of botanic gardens [Stewart, 1991].

The 1960s marked a new phase in the ongoing development of Australia's botanic gardens. A botanic garden had been proposed for Canberra, but it was not until the appointment of Lindsay Pryor as Superintendent of Parks and Gardens (1944) that moves were made to establish the current Gardens. He selected the site on the slopes of Black Mountain and, influenced by botanic gardens such as those at Santa Barbara (California) devoted to specific floras, began developing these Gardens using Australian native plants and gradually had the policy of devoting them exclusively to the study and cultivation of Australian flora. John Wrigley was appointed curator in 1967 and the Australian National Botanic Gardens, first opened to the public in 1964, was officially opened 1970 [Clough, in Aitken & Looker, 2002]. In Western Australia, a botanic garden was established within Kings Park and opened to the public in 1965 [Richards, in Aitken & Looker, 2002]. In the wider sphere of public parks and gardens, a shift in emphasis was signalled in 1966 with the inclusion of the word 'recreation' in the renamed Australian Institute of Parks and Recreation [Stewart, 1991].[18]

The early 1980s marked a profound shift away from a local horticultural emphasis of the living collections to one embracing new global conservation imperatives. The importance of collecting seed in the wild, and the importance of using the living collections to send a strong educational message to the public were key aspects of this shift. Some of the momentum for this came from the hosting of the XIII International Botanical Congress in Sydney during 1981, the first time the event had been held in the Southern Hemisphere. At a wider level, this was a period of much activity in the creation of new regional native botanic gardens, and initiatives such as involvement of local government in management, and establishment of 'Friends' groups [University of New England, Armidale, NSW, 1980].

The Botanic Gardens Conservation Strategy (1989) listed defining characteristics of a botanic garden, generally accepted to include the following attributes:

- a reasonable degree of permanence
- open to the public
- adequate labelling of the plants
- communication of information to other gardens, institutions and the public
- an underlying scientific basis for the collections
- proper documentation of the collections, including wild origin
- monitoring of the plants in the collections
- exchange of seeds or other materials with other botanic gardens, arboreta or research stations
- undertaking of scientific or technical research on plants in the collections
- maintenance of research programs in plant taxonomy in associated herbaria

The Strategy proposed three main objectives for living collection conservation:

- To maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems
- To preserve genetic diversity
- To ensure that the utilisation of species and ecosystems is sustainable [Hayward, 1989]

Botanic gardens in the twenty-first century

Internationally, a fundamental requirement for sustainable living is to integrate conservation and development. Botanic gardens worldwide have become important centres for biodiversity conservation. The pioneering *Botanic Gardens Conservation Strategy* (1989) has now been in operation for some eighteen years. More recently an *International Agenda for Botanic Gardens in Conservation* (2000) has refined the *Strategy* to take account of changes in the global context in which botanic gardens operate [Wyse Jackson & Sutherland, 2000]. Closer attention is being paid to conservation initiatives that are

[18] In 1998 the organisation merged with the Australian Leisure Institute to form Parks and Leisure Australia.

appropriate to the resources of individual botanic gardens and also relevant to local and regional contexts, including environmental issues. At Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, the challenge will be to balance biodiversity and environmental conservation with the conservation of those cultural values of the Gardens that the current Conservation Management Plan seeks to define and protect.

Botanic Gardens of Australia and New Zealand (BGANZ) Victoria
For some years, a loose network of curators and managers of Victorian regional botanic gardens met with the state's major botanic gardens for discussion of issues facing many botanic gardens, including limited resources, conflicting land use or other damaging factors. It was also noted that a small number of the gardens had been flourishing over recent years, as there had been a realisation of the value (and potential value) that these gardens present to the community. Recently it was decided that a more formal structure should be applied to the Victorian Regional Botanic Gardens Network.

By formalizing the structure, it was hoped to enhance the ability to achieve some of the primary objectives for the regional gardens, which in the initial two year period involved enhancing the public profile (and therefore awareness) of the gardens, both locally and across the State. Such increased public recognition of the importance of botanic gardens was expected to allow for greater opportunities for support for garden projects and community-based initiatives.
[http://www.colacotway.vic.gov.au/Files/September282005]

Botanic Gardens of Australia and New Zealand (BGANZ)
At a national level, a new association was formed named Botanic Gardens of Australia and New Zealand. The aims of this association are to be the chief body representing the interests of botanic gardens in Australia and New Zealand, to promote the interests and activities of Australian and New Zealand botanic gardens and botanic gardens generally, and to enhance the state of botanic gardens for the benefit of the community.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is of cultural significance

Historically and aesthetically

- **as the visual and historic focus of the historic nineteenth century Wombat Hill Gardens Precinct**

The geological eminence of Wombat Hill was central to the development of the civic and spiritual activities of the township of Daylesford in its very earliest years. Gold was discovered in Daylesford in 1851. By 1854, Wombat Hill formed part of an area of 60 acres set aside for a government 'Camp and Police Reserve' in Frazer's June 1854 survey. Prior to this, Gold Warden J.P. Hamilton had been using this area as a camp for about a year. From this elevated position, which would become known as Wombat Hill, Hamilton was not only able to watch over 300 square miles of diggings, but was also safely above the flood line of Wombat Creek. By 1855, the Government Camp functioned as a base for goldfields' management and provided safe grazing for management's horses.

On a plan of the area in 1857 (see Plan 1 in Appendix Three) the Camp and Police Reserve was shown centred around Wombat Hill, and bounded by Victoria Street, Fraser Street, Hill Street and Camp Street.

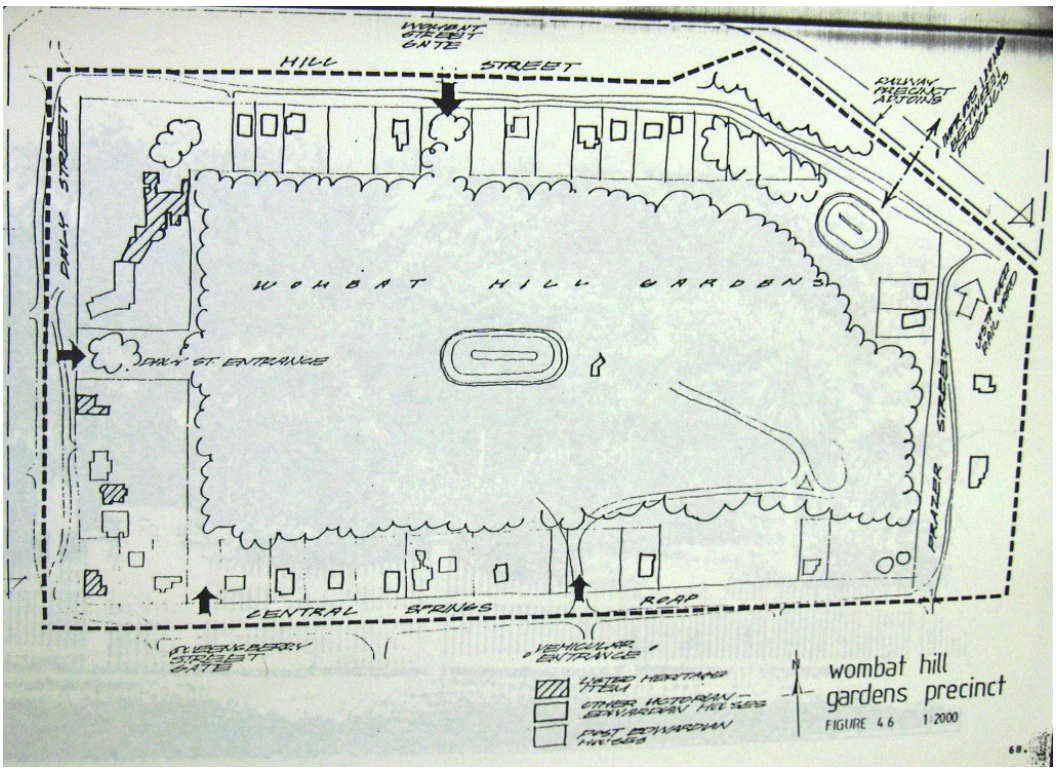
Temporary reservation of the top 23 acres of Wombat Hill for a botanic garden in the early 1860s, and the extension of Orford Street to Hill Street, creating Daly Street, necessitated the relocation of the Police Stable, Lock-up and Kitchens, at the Council's expense [Town Clerk, Daylesford, to the Deputy Surveyor General, Department of Crown Lands and Survey, 14 March 1861, Reserve file 4726]. (see Plan 2 and 3 in Appendix Three)

With a new Police Reserve of some 5 acres set aside as a result, a Romanesque-style Court House was constructed for resident magistrate J.C. Doreton in 1863, and other police buildings relocated to the new

area. Further up the flanks of Wombat Hill, with construction also commencing in 1863 [19], was a residence constructed for the Gold Commissioner. This building was later purchased, in January 1890, for use as a Catholic presbytery by The Most Reverend Thomas Joseph Carr of Saint Patrick's Cathedral East Melbourne, Michael Gough, Daylesford priest and John Egan of Eganstown. The house was subsequently enlarged and converted to the Holy Cross Convent, now part of the Convent Gallery [Darwin].

In addition, several architecturally imposing churches were also constructed on the flanks of Wombat Hill in the decades during which Daylesford was becoming established (see previously mentioned Plan1). Daylesford Railway Station and numerous modest residential dwellings completed the surrounding development, and since the 1880s, few changes have occurred within this area.

'Wombat Hill Gardens Precinct' was formally identified in the 'Daylesford and Hepburn Springs Conservation Study', prepared for the Shire of Daylesford and Hepburn Springs in 1984, and written by Perrot, Lyon, Matheson, Ward & Associates. The Precinct was described as including 'most of the land situated at the top of Wombat Hill and occupied by the Police camp and reserve of 1854' [Perrot et al., 1984]. While this study considered the Precinct was westernmost boundary was formed by Daly Street (see 1984 plan below), Camp Street further to the west appears to be a more accurate boundary, as it incorporates the early and still extant Court House and the location of the now lost sundry police buildings.



1984 plan of 'Wombat Hill Gardens Precinct', as defined in 'Daylesford and Hepburn Springs Conservation Study', Perrot, Lyon, Matheson, Ward & Associates.

As stated in the Daylesford and Hepburn Springs Conservation Study (1984):

[19] While Ward (1984) gives this date, Darwin says construction was after 1864, and the building was constructed for magistrate William Drummond (p.59)

> The precinct's importance … hinges not only upon the Gardens … but also the buildings which encircle them and their degree of exposure throughout the township and surrounding district. Indeed, Wombat Hill is the principal characteristic symbol of Daylesford, portrayed in countless postcards over the years, and by virtue of its physical prominence, a powerful visual element, enhanced by man's works, over the years.
>
> The former "Holy Cross Convent", originally the gold commissioner's residence, is of critical importance to the precinct by virtue of its arresting design and size, and position of elevation over the township. It's [sic] gardens complement the public gardens at the rear of the convent and are an extension of them.
>
> [pp. 69 and 70]

Other important elements within the Precinct have been identified in the 1984 study as consisting of the understated points of entry to the Gardens which 'punch entrances down into the surrounding streets', and

> the housing stock which generally dates from the first three decades of Daylesford's history, and is typified by the weatherboard, gable roofed cottages illustrated in Hill Street …Their Victorian character is considered to be an essential extension of the gardens themselves, and is important to all faces of the hill. On the north face, the Hill Street cottages in conjunction with the gardens, form a spectacular backdrop to the Raglan Street precinct and to motorists approaching Daylesford along the Midland Highway. On the west face, the Convent buildings and cottages in Daly Street perform a similar role over the township area. Elsewhere, the early timber cottages are important character elements influencing one's perception of the Gardens themselves.
>
> [pp. 70 and 71]

Thus Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens forms the centre of the Wombat Hill Gardens Precinct – an area which lies at the historical, spiritual and administrative heart of early Daylesford, and continues to exert a powerful evocative force today.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is of cultural significance

Historically

- **for the design input from William Sangster, notable nineteenth century Victorian landscape designer, and the surviving plan of his 1884 design, a rare example of a plan from this prolific designer**

Although Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was already well developed, in 1884 the Daylesford Borough Council commissioned William Sangster to redesign the Gardens' layout. Sangster was by this time one of the two leading landscape designers in Victoria – a title which he shared with William Guilfoyle, Director of Melbourne Botanic Gardens, from the 1870s to c.1910.

William Sangster's long and prolific career began in the celebrated gardens of Hamilton Palace Scotland prior to his emigration to Australia in 1852. A devout Presbyterian Scot, Sangster understood that 'skilled gardening was a moral endeavour' requiring 'earnestness, disciplined regularity and a degree of physical toughness' [Foster, 1989, p.2]. His long and horticulturally comprehensive career began in Australia in mid 1853, working in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens under John Dallachy. After a short period here and at the Como estate in Melbourne, William Sangster and William Taylor formed Taylor and Sangster's Nursery, an influential nursery in Toorak, in 1856, later expanding to Mount Macedon in the 1870s. In this partnership, Taylor was responsible for the major work of propagating while Sangster concentrated on landscape design. In 1870–71 Sangster was appointed as one of the three commissioners chosen to enquire into the management of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. This enquiry resulted in a recognition of

the importance of landscape design in the Gardens, ultimately leading to the appointment of William Guilfoyle, first as Curator, and subsequently Director of those Gardens.

While also working in the nursery, Sangster was responsible for designing many fine parks and gardens, and his reputation as a leading landscape designer was confirmed by his appointment to supervise the arrangement of the Carlton (Exhibition) Gardens for the exhibition of 1880. Over the next thirty years, up until his death in 1910, his services were in constant demand by the colonial elite, and during this period he designed landscapes for the Como estate, Mandeville Hall, Devorgilla, Studley Park, Victoria Gardens (Prahran), and was responsible for major alterations at Rippon Lea.

One of Sangster's most impressive landscape designs was executed in Sir William Clarke's country estate, Rupertswood[20], in Sunbury in the mid 1870s. Here, Sangster was engaged for the 'monumental' task of landscaping the grounds, which were some 25 acres in area. Using the dramatic topography of the site, he created what has been described as one of the most important nineteenth century Picturesque gardens in Victoria [Almond, in Aitken and Looker (eds) 2002]. Features included a tree-lined sweeping drive, scenic lake, expansive lawns, curved shrubbery beds, tennis court, bowling green, kitchen garden, orchard and fern gully. Plant selection favoured camellias and rhododendrons, and extensive use was made of conifers.

Sangster was also responsible for designing a number of gardens on Mount Macedon, including Ard Choille, Braemar House, Tieve Tara, and Hohewarte (now Camelot), and supplied the early plantings for Alton [Foster, 1989]. With the development of summer retreats on Mount Macedon in the 1870s, Taylor and Sangster had opened a cool-climate branch of their Toorak nursery on the Mount. The gardens created on Mount Macedon in the 1880s–90s were particularly well placed to take advantage of the new plant introductions coming from China and Japan to the British Empire; in particular, the new species of rhododendron and conifers for which the climate and soil were so suited. Taylor and Sangster had already been responsible for early exotic plant introductions into Victoria, and had specialised in azaleas and conifers in their Toorak nursery. After opening their Mount Macedon nursery, they became experts in rhododendrons, a genus already popular in Melbourne in the 1860s, and in 1887 their nursery catalogue listed 120 varieties of rhododendron [Hutton, 1981].

In 1883 – 84 Sangster was engaged to redesign the gardens of Rippon Lea in the Picturesque style. 'Picturesque' is a confusing aesthetic term whose meaning has evolved over the past three centuries. It may generally be described as a designed landscape in the style of a Romantic-era landscape painting in the manner of artists such as Claude Lorraine (c. 1604–1682). It can also be described as a style in which sudden variation, roughness, irregularity and intricacy are found, and where the landscape is composed in such a way as to imply nature, rather than man, at work.

Although considered a designer of landscapes in the 'Picturesque' style, Sangster, together with other well-regarded nineteenth century professional gardeners such as South Australian Conservator of Forests, John Ednie Brown and William Ferguson, prominent Victorian gardener and forester, was instrumental in disseminating the 'Gardenesque' landscape aesthetic during the nineteenth century.

The Gardenesque, defined by J. C. Loudon and reinterpreted by other writers, was the predominant landscape aesthetic during the nineteenth century. It was during this period that the culture of gardening was established in Australia, and the Gardenesque style has survived mainly in public parks and botanic gardens' [Morris, 2004]

[20] Rupertswood became a centre of social activity, and the legend of the Ashes originated at the property after a social game of cricket between the English cricket team, who were staying at the mansion in Christmas 1882, and a local side [Almond, in Aitken and Looker (eds) 2002 p. 528]

The 'Gardenesque' style of landscape design held that a garden should be distinctly recognised as a work of art, and that 'while the first object in planting was to form a decorative feature, the second was to show the individuality of the trees or shrubs in such a way as both the whole and the parts could be appreciated.' [Morris, 2004, p.117]. William Ferguson, in 1863, noted:

> In general I would adopt the gardenesque manner of planting trees and shrubs especially in the pleasure ground and near the house, but in the more distant parts of the grounds I would adopt the picturesque mode for sake of variety … The gardenesque manner of planting and managing includes the application of pruning and thinning, at all future periods of the growth of the trees and shrubs, so as to keep each plant perfectly distinct from those around it
>
> [Morris, 2004, p. 118]

Sangster's plan for the redesign of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens in 1884 shows evidence of both Picturesque and Gardenesque principles, and his description of works carried out in the Gardens as a result of his plan verify this:

> These gardens have been greatly improved during the past 12 months. A large body of seedy pinasters that crowded up the crest of the hill - intercepting one of the finest and most extensive views - have all been cleared away; coarse-growing plants that were choking up choice specimens have been thinned out, avenues of shade trees have been planted along some of the main works [walks?], lawns have been laid down with English grasses, a rosary has been formed and planted, and this place, which 12 months ago presented a striking picture of chaos, and an illustration of what ought not to be done, is now beginning to assume somewhat of an orderly and gardenesque appearance.
>
> William Sangster writing as 'Hortensis', *Australasian*, 25 September 1885

Sangster's detailed and carefully coloured rendering of his landscape design for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is one of this prolific landscape designer's rare surviving plans. (see Plan 5 in Appendix Three). Beautifully drawn and delicately coloured in pencil, it clearly indicates his choice of 'Gardenesque' principles within the undoubtedly 'Picturesque' landscape extant at Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens at the time.

A comparison between Sangster's plan and the general layout of the Gardens today has been carried out in a number of recent studies of the Gardens.[21] These comparisons have concluded that little of his plan was ever implemented. This conclusion appears to be based on comparisons between Sangster's 1884 plan and late twentieth century plans and aerial photographs of the Gardens. For a number of reasons, this technique, although reasonable, must be used bearing in mind a number of factors which would most certainly affect interpretation of the comparisons. Firstly, Sangster's plan, while artistically drawn and including detailed lists of trees, is a 'concept plan' rather than a construction blueprint. As stated by William Guilfoyle in 1881 in a letter regarding his accompanying plan for Hamilton Botanic Gardens:

> Of course, as is always the case with landscape design, a well educated eye will be necessary in laying down the curves of the various graphs on the sward, as well as the turns of the walks. A few inches, or even a foot or two here and there, deviating from the actual plan, is often admissible in measuring it off on the ground. A design of this kind often appears pretty enough on paper, but is seldom if ever correct if carried out exactly according to plan.
>
> [letter from William Guilfoyle to unspecified recipient, Hamilton, 18 October 1881]

[21] See Stevenson (1984), Gilfedder (1996) and Orr-Young (1997)

It is entirely unreasonable to expect that Sangster's plan was intended to be implemented in any exact way. The topography of the site, underlying rock obstructions and the need to bring to bear a 'well educated eye' at the time of actual pegging out the design on the ground, would all have influenced the final rendering of his concept plan. Sangster would have been well aware of this, as he had much experience with sites of difficult terrain at Rupertswood, Sunbury, Studley Park and Mount Macedon. Indeed, the sites to which Sangster was most drawn were visually complex, intricate places, which seem to invite the co-operation of the gardener in completing the scene. He was particularly drawn to hills, presumably for these very qualities [Foster, 1989].

Secondly, twentieth century plans of the Gardens with which the 1884 plan have been compared are, at best, approximations of conditions on the ground. No fully surveyed features plan of the Gardens has ever been drawn up[22], and comparison over a span of more than a century, during which, for a time, the Gardens were neglected and overgrown, is difficult.

Thirdly, the use of comparisons of the 1884 plan with aerial photographs is also likely to result in distortion where the site is not flat and the photograph has not been orthorectified. This process corrects the aerial photograph for distortion caused by the elevation of the site photographed and the angle of the aeroplane to the photographic site when the photograph was taken. Thus, comparisons of flat 2D plans with non-orthorectified aerial photographs of hills, for example, cannot be use with any degree of accuracy.

Far from there being little evidence of Sangster's plan being carried out, documentary evidence strongly suggests that his design elements were being energetically implemented in the 1880s, and Sangster's own articles in the *Australasian*, written under the nom-de-plume *Hortensis*, also provide further evidence of this. As concluded by Aitken in the National Trust classification report for Wombat Hill in 1997, a comparison of the Sangster plan with the Gardens' current layout, taking into account the three points above, reveals that while his plan was not executed in an *exact* manner, his concept of an encircling drive, the general placement and construction of the fern gully, and the Gardenesque nature of the surviving design reveal that Sangster's major elements (where possible) were indeed implemented.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' association with pre-eminent landscape designer William Sangster, one of the few designers of the nineteenth century in Australia to promote the 'Gardenesque' design aesthetic, is of considerable historic importance, and his surviving 1884 plan for the Gardens is a rare artefact from this figure.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is of cultural significance

Historically

- **for its close association with nineteenth century health-based tourism in Victoria**

For much of its history, the Daylesford and Hepburn Springs area has been a popular destination for visitors. Tourist manuals from the 1880s reinforced the idea that scenery, beauty and natural landscape could be marketed to entice tourist travel, and the extension of the railway to Daylesford in March 1880 greatly facilitated travel to the area. The railway's arrival was seen not only as the crowning glory of three decades of progress in the district, but as a necessary requirement for a fledgling tourist resort [Brady 1990]. The area had much to offer the visitor – in particular, the health giving properties of the various spring waters and the promise of clean, bracing mountain air afforded by spectacular Wombat Hill. By the mid-1880s the rail line was carrying 50,000 passengers to Daylesford, mostly holiday-makers [Darwin].

During the 1880s, the process of mineral springs reservation, begun in the 1860s, increased, in step with growing appreciation of the efficacy of those waters. The Daylesford / Hepburn region contains

[22] A 1970s sewerage plan showing contours of the Gardens exists but does not give a complete picture of the Gardens, as a surveyed features plan would do

approximately 76 of Australia's 100 or so mineral springs [Darwin]. Long before European settlement, the local aboriginals knew of the special curative qualities of the area's spa water – sparkling water enhanced with minerals resulting from flowing over ancient volcanic rock into underground aquifers. The local indigenous people showed the springs to Captain John Hepburn, after whom the springs at Hepburn were named [Gervasoni, 2005, p. 62].

The Geological Survey of Victoria in 1851 saw the first serious study of the spring water, and in 1859 the *Daylesford Advocate* noted 'the many resources of the Mount Franklin District, which includes its Mineral Springs of all kinds, from the purest and sweetest of water to the most nauseous' [7 May, 1859, quoted in Darwin, p. 173]. As early as 1861 the tourism potential of the Daylesford / Hepburn area was recognised. The *Daylesford Express* reported 'Visitors to Jim Crow should not fail to pay a visit to this beautiful locality and taste the water, which is acknowledged by one and all to possess medicinal qualities of the highest order' [1861, n.d., quoted in Gervasoni, 2005, p.64].

Many community members of the Daylesford district were Swiss / Italian settlers who knew the health-giving properties of such springs from their European heritage. Concerned with threats to the springs from mining activities, a committee was established to protect the springs in December 1862. In 1864 a petition was drafted to the Department of Public Lands requesting that the government analyse the mineral water at Spring Creek and reserve land of 'not more than two acres' around the source to protect it from contamination and afford improvements to make it easily accessible [Gervasoni, 2005, p. 63]. As a result, in 1865 a portion of land including the springs was reserved at Hepburn – the first mineral springs reserve in Victoria, and a committee of trustees was appointed to promote the springs and the first mineral water was bottled at Hepburn in 1868.

Promotion of the health-giving waters increased in the 1880s, and the publication *Victoria and its metropolis* (1888) commented that 'on Spring Creek … is a fine mineral spring, containing a large amount of iron in solution, and proved to be very beneficial to invalids in cases of consumption' [p. 239]. In the same year, the quality of the waters was acknowledged at a national level by the *Picturesque Atlas of Australia,* and a bathhouse built in 1895 [Gervasoni, 2005].

The coming of the railway was early encouragement for supporters of tourism in the district. Daylesford's 'potential' was already being spoken of, and in this climate of tourism possibilities, Daylesford Borough Council, in 1884, commissioned a new plan for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens (immediately visible from the railway station) by eminent landscape designer William Sangster, and the production of a 'tourist manual'. On 5 December of that year, the Council's Legislative Committee moved that

> A premium of £5 be offered for the best essay description of the scenery and attractions in and around Daylesford with such other information as will render it suitable for general distribution among medical men, business men etc. and also as a handout for visitors and that a committee to adjudicate upon and select the most suitable consisting of the Mayor…
>
> [Daylesford Borough Council, Legislative Committee Minutes, Committee Minute Book, 5 December 1884, p. 831].

While it is not clear which 'essay' was successful, a plethora of publications and articles[23] were published the following year, including *Daylesford and its Surroundings by 'A wanderer'* [Troedel and Co., Melbourne, 1885] and *Illustrated handbook and guide to Daylesford and surrounding district* [Troedel and Co., Melbourne, 1885]. The latter contained an introduction by 'A Wanderer' and may have used the first-mentioned book as a basis for an illustrated publication. In any event, both books lavishly praised Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens for its natural and man-made characteristics. Since the early years of Daylesford, Wombat Hill was a natural attraction. Its looming presence sheltered the township and its close proximity

[23] Section 2.1 Chronolgy lists a number of these descriptions

and breathtaking views made it a popular destination for outings. Its winding carriage drive facilitated the ascent up the volcanic cone via horse-drawn buggies, and the summit in particular afforded breath-taking views. It was also valued for the benefits derived from its high altitude. The introductory chapter in the *Illustrated handbook and guide to Daylesford and surrounding district,* written by 'A Wanderer' notes the following;

> The town itself [Daylesford] is 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and consequently the air possesses a peculiar purity, sharpness, and bracing property rarely to be found in towns so far inland, and is a most delightful change after the heavy and smoke-thick atmosphere of Melbourne. One of the first things that strikes a visitor to Daylesford is the fresh, healthy appearance of the children and young people, which fact bears strong testimony to the healthiness of the climate … If anyone should want air still more bracing he has simply to go to the summit of Wombat Hill–and the means of approach have been made so easy that the greatest invalid will have no difficulty in getting there–and he will get such an invigorating fill of pure ozone that he will be loth to leave …
>
> The beneficial effects of mountain air are proverbial, and many persons sigh for a breath of it, but have to be satisfied with an abstract idea of that blessing, as the distance from the metropolis, the difficulties of ascent, the want of proper accommodation in our Alpine districts … tend to keep hidden away some of the most fair spots in this our most fair land. Daylesford, until quite recently, was such a place, and people while anxious to see a locality, thought by many who had visited it, to be the prettiest and most romantically situated town in Victoria, yet shuddered at the thought of a long train journey and then eighteen miles coaching over some rough country, packed, like the proverbial herrings in the barrel, in one of Cobb and Co.'s smallest coaches. Such difficulties have all been got over, through the introduction of the 'iron horse', and our town bids fair to become one of the most popular of our many summer resorts.'
>
> [*Illustrated handbook and guide to Daylesford and surrounding district*, Troedel and Co., Collins Street Melbourne, 1885]

Daylesford and Hepburn continued to be popular resorts in the early 20th century, and were reputed to have been attractive destinations for honeymoon couples and bushwalkers [Brady 1990]. In 1903, Daylesford's attractiveness as a health resort was lauded in the *Cyclopedia of Victoria*:

> … the increasing and legitimate popularity of Daylesford as a health resort is contributing to its prosperity, and ensuring its permanence … The most picturesque spot in Daylesford is undoubtedly the Botanic Gardens, situated on Wombat Hill, which overlooks the town, and from whose summit, 2,250 feet above sea level, a magnificent panorama is unfolded in all directions. The grounds cover thirty-eight acres, admirably laid out and planted with choice flowers and shrubs by the curator (Mr. Allan), one of their attractions being a choice fernery. From the summit of the hill, on which is constructed a reservoir, with fountain, a magnificent view, with a radius of something like seventy miles, can be obtained on a clear day… so beautiful is the natural position of the town that delightful views of the surrounding country meet the eye at every turn. Hereafter, it may be confidently asserted, Daylesford will become the Baden-Baden, the Vichy, the Bath, or the Schlengenbad of Victoria, and possibly of the entire continent of Australia.
>
> [Smith, James (ed.), *Cyclopedia of Victoria*, 1903, vol. 2, pp. 419-20]

The popularity of the Daylesford area with tourists and holiday-makers created a need for guest houses and accommodation. Summer retreats and 'resorts' were popular in the late nineteenth century. Resorts – a term long-used in travel promotion, especially for mountain areas and natural springs (which often coincided)–peaked in popularity in the inter-war period, with 'holiday resorts' featuring in the accommodation directories and tourist guides of virtually all the state tourist bureaux [Davidson and Spearritt, 2000].

Daylesford was declared a 'Tourist Resort' in April 1927 by the Tourists' Resorts Committee. This body was established under the requirements if the 1922 Tourists' Resorts Bill, which provided for money to be spent on tourist development in Victoria. The Committee had the power to officially declare tourist resorts

and to allocate loans for related improvements. Their financial priorities lay chiefly in the construction of roads to previously inaccessible or remote locations which were potential (or established) tourist destinations. The committee's underlying motivation was to 'open the state up' to tourist traffic [Brady, 1990].

Prior to Daylesford's declared status as an official tourist resort in 1927, visits were made to the town by various officials. In 1923, two Railway Commissioners visited Daylesford on an inspection of local beauty spots:

> In fulfilment of a promise previously made, Commissioners Clapp (Chairman) and Shannon, of the Victorian railways, together with members of their staff, visited Daylesford this morning … [and] made a tour of the town and Hepburn Springs … In order to make the most of the opportunity of showing the visitors around in the limited time available, two cars were requisitioned [and the] party journeyed to the Wombat Hill Gardens, and after expressing their appreciation of the beautiful surroundings, the trip to Hepburn Springs was undertaken …
>
> [*Daylesford Advocate*, 14 August 1923, under headline 'Visit of Railway Commissioners. Inspection of local beauty spots']

A matter of days later, Daylesford and Hepburn Springs were visited by officers of the Victorian Tourist Bureau. In a very detailed article regarding the three day visit, the *Daylesford Advocate* reported that the officers were shown Hepburn Springs, Breakneck Gorge, Mount Franklin, Jubilee Lake, Eganstown, Hard Hill, Sutton Springs, Loddon Falls, Sailor's Falls, finishing with a visit to Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens prior to their departure. Discussions between the officers and the Council during the visit included methods of advertising the area, and the publishing of a book on the area's attractions. The provision of extra trains and tourist trips to the region, the article noted, was 'almost assured' [*Daylesford Advocate*, 31 August 1923, no page no.]

A year later, in 1924, the Daylesford District Publicity Committee reported in its minutes that it had received correspondence from the Secretary of the Daylesfordians Association stating that its members were willing to assist the Publicity Committee in any way desired in advertising Daylesford as a health resort [*Daylesford Advocate*, 11 July 1924]. In 1926 Daylesford received financial assistance from the Committee for the cost of the kiosk at Central Springs, and a contribution of £500 towards the creation of Lake Daylesford in 1928.

The success of the tourism push can be seen in the holiday classifieds of the *Age,* which in November 1927 listed at least 30 guest houses, not including hotels and holiday cottages, in the area. In 1933 this had increased to more than 60 guest houses in the Daylesford / Hepburn district [Brady, 1990]. In the middle decades of the twentieth century, before car ownership was widespread, the railway continued to be the most common form of tourist travel to Daylesford. Brady (1990) notes that it was not uncommon for ten taxis to be waiting at the station for the arrival of the Melbourne train. Such was the influx of visitors that the local cinema ran additional showings to accommodate increased demand in the tourist season [Brady, 1990].

The increased availability of the motor car after World War Two resulted in a move from mountain retreats to beach holidays, and the Daylesford area suffered a decline in tourist numbers. This period coincides with the decline of maintenance at Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. However, since the 1980s tourism to the Daylesford area has markedly increased, and accompanying this has been a gradual awakening in the community and civic mind of the tourism value of the Gardens.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is of cultural significance

Historically and aesthetically

- **for the 1938 Pioneers' Memorial Tower, dedicated as a memorial to the early pioneers of the district, and built by sustenance workers in the Great Depression**

During the 1930s many major construction projects were undertaken as part of the Australian government's political response to the Great Depression. Public works initiated as a response to unemployment in the Great Depression varied greatly, and included road, bridge, sewer and jetty construction. In addition, beautification of parks, beaches and similar landscapes was undertaken. One aim of such works was to encourage tourism and thus help stimulate the economy. Most works in this category consisted of the construction of additions to existing landscapes and gardens, with typical works being the construction of swimming pools, steps, walls, paving and fencing. Rockwork featured prominently, possibly because it was a material often readily (and freely) available, but also because it could be handled by unskilled men under the supervision of skilled overseers.

In Daylesford, one such project was construction of a memorial tower dedicated to the pioneers of the district. Initially proposed in 1930 as a lookout tower which would reveal views on Wombat Hill which had become obscured by tree growth, the project eventually was launched with the opening of a public subscription for the tower fund in 1937. A Council contribution and a government grant, aimed at providing work for the unemployed, were also made at the same time, and in 1938 the completed tower was officially opened. (see 3.9.4 Buildings and structures for a full history and analysis of the tower).

The tower is a fine example of functionalist, inter-war design featuring unadorned reinforced concrete, galvanised pipe and mesh, and the use of simple geometric shapes for the building form and decoration. Designed by Maryborough architect Edwin J. Peck, it shares these features with an earlier tower also designed by Peck, built in 1932 on Bristol Hill in Maryborough (see Figure 62 in Appendix Two). Other comparable towers of the era are located in Eltham, and in New South Wales such towers can be found in Albury and Goulburn (see Figure 64 in Appendix Two). The tower is also one of the many commemorative towers constructed in this era to memorialise war, settlement and centenaries.

Historically, lookout towers (also known as watch towers or prospect towers) have been constructed in parks and gardens to capture expansive garden or broader scenic views. Early examples survive at Rippon Lea (Melbourne) and Glenara (Bulla). Art Deco–styled towers, often constructed in concrete, include the Peck towers, already discussed above, and a Modernist tower overlooking the Barwon River valley at Queen's Park, Geelong [Ramsay, in Aitken and Looker (eds) 2002].

Sydney's South East Pylon Tower (known as Pylon Lookout) was opened to visitors from 1934. Affording splendid views of Sydney Harbour, it utilised one of the four massive supporting pylons of the Sydney Harbour Bridge (itself a Depression era project, opened in 1932) for this purpose. An enterprising businessman called Archer Whitford converted the south-east pylon into a popular tourist venue, with attractions which included a *camera obscura*, an Aboriginal museum, a 'supreme café', a 'Mother's Nook' (a place to write dutiful letters home) and a 'pashometer' on which visitors could measure their sex appeal. At the viewing platform 'a host of charming attendants' assisted visitors to use the telescopes on offer. The Bridge's four 89 metre pylons were constructed of concrete faced with granite. The Lookout has been in service for much of the past 75 years, with some periods during which it has been closed. One such time occurred during World War Two, when all tourist activity on the bridge ceased and all four pylons modified to include parapets and anti-aircraft guns. Similarly, although less dramatically, the Pioneers' Memorial Tower on Wombat Hill was used by the military forces for plane spotting during the war [http://www.pylonlookout.com.au/]

In Goulburn, the Rocky Hill War Memorial, consisting of a square tower of stone conglomerate and concrete some 20 metres high and built atop Rocky Hill, was officially opened in 1925 (see Figure 64). Its construction was funded by public subscription as a lasting tribute to the gallant men and women of

Goulburn who served in World War I. Inside its tower is a tablet inscribed with the names of those who enlisted from the district. The collection of artefacts allocated to the city of Goulburn after World War I is housed in an adjacent cottage. It consists of personal items used by soldiers, memorabilia and medals. The local history room displays Goulburn's association with, and contribution to the two World Wars. The lookout gallery at the top of the Memorial provides spectacular views over the city of Goulburn and its surrounding environment. The Rocky Hill War Memorial (which includes the tower, Rocky Hill, and the avenue of trees dedicated to enlisted soldiers along lower Memorial Road) is listed on the Register of the National Estate.
[http://www.goulburn.nsw.gov.au/community/1041/1112.html]

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5.2 Aesthetic significance

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is of cultural significance

Aesthetically

- **as a rare example of a public garden spectacularly sited on an extinct volcanic cone**

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is located on the most prominent local landmark in Daylesford – the volcanic cone of Wombat Hill. The concept of a hilltop garden is an ancient one. In Victoria, three early botanic gardens, including that at Daylesford, were planned for hilltops in the nineteenth century. The very first botanic garden in Melbourne, proposed by La Trobe in the 1840s, was planned for Batman's Hill – an important prominence in the then small town. This proposal never went ahead, but a second site selected for the present day Melbourne Botanic Gardens also occupies a steep piece of land on the river bank. In Camperdown, a botanic garden was also created atop a volcanic hill, while in the Western District a number of homesteads were sited on the summits of volcanic rises.

Originally part of a larger police camp reserve, the top section of the Wombat Hill volcano made it an ideal site for a public garden. In the nineteenth century such spectacular landforms were valued for their 'sublime' qualities – that is, their ability to elicit in the visitor the pleasurable emotional response of viewing grand, but sometimes fearful, aspects of nature. Recognised as an 'aesthetic concept' in 1756, by 1788 the 'Sublime' aesthetic dominated over all Europe, and landscape features such as snow-capped mountains, sheer cliff faces and towering forests came to be called 'sublime'. 'The extensive grounds of parks and gardens of the eighteenth century landscape movement gave scope for their design to include 'sublime elements; streams and waterfalls, dense groves of trees, large rocks or even small artificial mountains or volcanoes' [Mackay in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002, p. 577].

In Australia, the Sublime influenced garden design well into the second half of the nineteenth century[24]. In Tasmania, artists such as Piguenit, born in Hobart in 1836, painted the rugged mountain ranges and grand landscapes of the south west of that state. The scientist Bicheno proclaimed the delights of the sublime and the beautiful in the contrast between the massif of Tasmania's Mount Wellington and the Derwent Valley [Gilfedder, 1998]. Similarly, an appreciation of the power and beauty of nature in its sublime form was evident in Victoria from its earliest settlement in the 1830s. In Victoria, artist Eugene von Guerard documented the Australian landscape from 1852, with a number of oil paintings of outstanding natural features including Tower Hill (1855), Mount William (c. 1856), and Mount Kosciuzsko (1870) among his prolific works [Jones, in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002].

In the practise of landscape design, William Guilfoyle, curator and thereafter director of Melbourne Botanic Gardens from 1873 to 1909 and one of Victoria's pre-eminent landscape designers during this period, 'invoked the awe and wonder of the Sublime in his design of the Palm and Fern Gully in Melbourne

[24] The Sublime landscape aesthetic, tamed, has been suggested as one of the definitions of the Picturesque landscape aesthetic (see Section 5.1: discussion of William Sangster)

Botanic Gardens. It was surpassed in Sublime concepts only by his 1876 remodelling of a section of the Gardens to represent a series of extinct volcanos with a lava flow carving channels towards the redesigned lake' [Mackay in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002, p. 577]. Similarly, Guilfoyle's contemporary William Sangster was drawn to the drama inherent in 'hills', particularly Wombat Hill and Mount Macedon. Here the dark and secluded fern gully could contrast with the exhilarating cycloramic views from the hill's summit, and in Wombat Hill's case, Sangster's 1884 plan for the Gardens embraced these features.

In addition to natural and man-made topographical features, certain types of plants were also considered 'Sublime'. Conifers, palms and ferns–the world's most ancient types of vascular plants–were particularly suitable in creating a 'Sublime' landscape [Mackay in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002, p. 577]. When Sangster was commissioned to design a new plan for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, a growing conifer forest already clothed its flanks. Sangster built upon the conifer collection, particularly well suited to the topography and climate of the site, embellishing the Gardens with ferns and palms, in contrast to the formality of colourful shrubs and flowers featuring on its sunny summit and at its entrances.

The splendid views afforded on the summit also typified the Sublime. Wombat Hill's views were rapturously described in virtually all descriptions of the Gardens from its earliest days, and the 360˚ cyclorama available from the summit during the nineteenth century were made possible because of the Hill's conical shape. Although this cyclorama today is achieved only by ascending the Pioneers' Memorial Tower, selected areas in the Gardens continue to provide stunning views over the surrounding countryside. Views of Wombat Hill from the township are also particularly dramatic, and these too have been central to Daylesford's identity since its earliest settlement. The initial view of the conical 'hill', densely clothed with the dramatic vertical spires and distinct foliage of conifers as seen from the township signals the site's special character and invites exploration.

Thus Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens possesses considerable aesthetic significance for the manner in which this site takes advantage of the volcanic cone of Wombat Hill.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is of cultural significance

Aesthetically

- **for its intact late nineteenth century open-air fernery, complete with rockeries, intricate paths, water features, and mature canopy planting**

Australia contains approximately 430 fern species of the estimated 9000 found throughout the world. In 1808 the first ferns from Australia arrived in Britain, including Elkhorn (*Platycerium bifurcatum*). Ferns became increasingly popular in Britain from the 1840s, and remained fashionable at least until the early 1900s. 'The enthusiasm for ferns reached the colony of Victoria shortly after the gold rush, gathering momentum in the late 1850s when Australian species appeared in the stock-lists of Melbourne plant nurseries' [Duxbury, 2001].

Australia's passion for ferns, although strong, rarely reached the heights of the English craze. However, the comparatively mild climate of much of Australia, plus its spectacular natural fern gullies enabled the full indulgence of this fern passion. The glazed structures necessary for the cultivation of many ferns and palms in Britain and Northern Europe were not required in Australia, and notable fern gully sites could be found close to centres of European habitation. Such sites of inspiration, in the Dandenong and Macedon ranges to the east and north of Melbourne respectively, and sites near Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine and Warrnambool served not only to excite the imagination but, more importantly, offered a readily accessible source of propagating material—spores, rhizomes and mature tree ferns [Duxbury, 2001].

By the 1870s many private and public gardens maintained ferneries as features, and the widespread construction of impressively grand ferneries was also associated with the exceptional affluence of the 1870s and 1880s in Victoria. Provincial centres like Ballarat and Bendigo, wealthy through gold mining, and Geelong, the main port serving the wealthy pastoral districts of western Victoria, constructed ferneries as 'an expression of civic pride, municipal importance and aggressive competitiveness. Like the town hall and the mechanics institute, the fernery appears to have been a necessary amenity for every self-respecting town…' [Duxbury, 2001, p.5]

Ferneries were also popular in many other parts of the world at this time. As an interesting international comparison, the Australian Tree Fern Dell, in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park, is an example of a large open-air fernery which forms part of an expansive public park. Created prior to 1890, the 1890 Park Commission Annual Report noted two types of tree ferns in the Dell. At the end of the Panama—Pacific International exposition in 1915, many more would have been added from those featuring in the Exposition. In 1980, four types of tree ferns existed in the dell, however, today only the Tasmanian Tree Fern (also known as Soft Tree Fern) *Dicksonia antarctica* survives there. Other extant plantings include large clumps of *Gunnera manicata* (Chilean Rhubarb) [Pollock, 2001].

Two major types of ferneries which developed in Victoria were open-air ferneries and latticework ferneries. Shaded open-air ferneries, especially in conjunction with grottos or rockeries, were common in the late nineteenth century and the Rosalind Park Fernery is an example of this style. Features common to such ferneries included streams, waterfalls, naturalistic paths and rockwork beds, although these features could also be found in latticework ferneries such as Rippon Lea.

Rosalind Park in Bendigo was described in the late nineteenth century as having within its borders 'a magnificent fernery covering four acres—a really enchanting retreat. It has been described by competent authorities in the neighbouring colonies as the finest fernery in Australia' [Mackay, 2000, p. 187]. This would have been no mean feat, as a plethora of ferneries, both open-air and enclosed, had sprung up in Victoria. The Fernery in the Ballarat Botanic Gardens had been commenced in 1881 and extended in 1885 and 1907. The Geelong Botanic Gardens Fernery was similarly erected in 1885 and extended the following year. Both ferneries were substantial and impressive latticework constructions.
Many open-air ferneries were constructed during the 1880s. These included
Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, pre 1869 to present
The Domain, 1873 to present (planting much reduced)
Rosalind Park Fernery, Bendigo, 1882 to present
Victoria Gardens Prahran, 1885 (now vanished)
Eaglehawk Public Gardens, 1880s (now vanished)
Johnstone Park, Geelong c.1886 (now vanished)
Portland Botanic Gardens, 1882 (now vanished)
Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne, 1880s to present
Kyneton Botanic Gardens, 1880s to present

William Sangster was an important figure in popularising the fernery in Victoria. His designs for Rupertswood, Sunbury c.1876, Rippon Lea c. 1883 , Victoria Gardens, Prahran 1885 and Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens 1884–5 all featured striking ferneries, of both the open-air or latticework designs. Sangster's own description of the 'Fern Gully' at Rupertswood – his first – could just as well be describing the Fernery (or 'Fern Tree Gully' as he named it) on Wombat Hill:

> Along the top of the bank umbrageous trees are planted, with a dense undergrowth of evergreens affording on the hottest day a cool and impenetrable shade, the whole possessing such a wild and natural appearance that it requires little flight of fancy to imagine yourself in the middle of some distant mountain ravine.
>
> [quoted in Foster, 1989 p. 9]

In December 1889, only a few short years after Sangster's fern gully was created, it was described thus:

> Near the crown of the hill is the cascade. The water falls over a large projecting stone, and runs down into a picturesque rockery into a circular basin, prettily ornamented. Here gold fish sport themselves in the cool waters lit up by the shimmering rays of the sunshine that come glinting down through fern-tree foliage and surrounding leafy grotto. The miniature ferntree gully down which the leaping streamlet finds its way is a grand success, and the tortuous pathway, so sweetly shaded by the frond of the big bulbed trees, is a retreat reminding one somewhat of Shanklin clime and rustic scenery in the Isle of Wight.
>
> ['A Victorian Beauty Spot - Daylesford by Ambulann, newspaper article, no date but early December 1889, copy held on National Trust file G 13087]

The Fernery at Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens recalls the popularity of ferneries in public and private gardens of the 1880s. Although some of the plant variety has undoubtedly been diminished over time, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' Fernery has retained its original and typical fernery structures such as the cascade, water course, naturalistic paths and rockwork beds, as well as many of its original canopy trees and presents as a fine, and rare, surviving example of its type.

5.3 Social significance

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is of cultural significance

Socially

- **as an integral part of the physical and community fabric of the Daylesford area, reflected in its ongoing importance to the community as a landmark and for passive recreation**

The Gardens' prominent location on Wombat Hill has confirmed it as part of the physical fabric of the town and inseparable from the town's identity. As noted in the Orr-Young report (1997) 'It exists almost as a place of pilgrimage and seems to possess some powerful natural drawing power which exists in the human psyche, but cannot be defined.' [p. 41]

From its earliest times, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens has been a focus for community and civic celebrations and commemorations, and quiet, reflective recreation. It has a long tradition as a popular picnic spot and the annual Tuberous Begonia display dating back to the end of the nineteenth century, continues today as an important regional cultural activity. Any threat to the Gardens' attractions, especially its trees, has historically sparked vigorous opposition from the public, and the Gardens' interests have most recently been pursued with the formation of the Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. Regular surveys conducted by the Friends group attest to the importance of the Gardens to its visitors.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens continues today to hold strong social value for the local community and visitors as a public garden of great beauty and possessing an indefinable spiritual quality which is highly valued.

5.4 Scientific significance

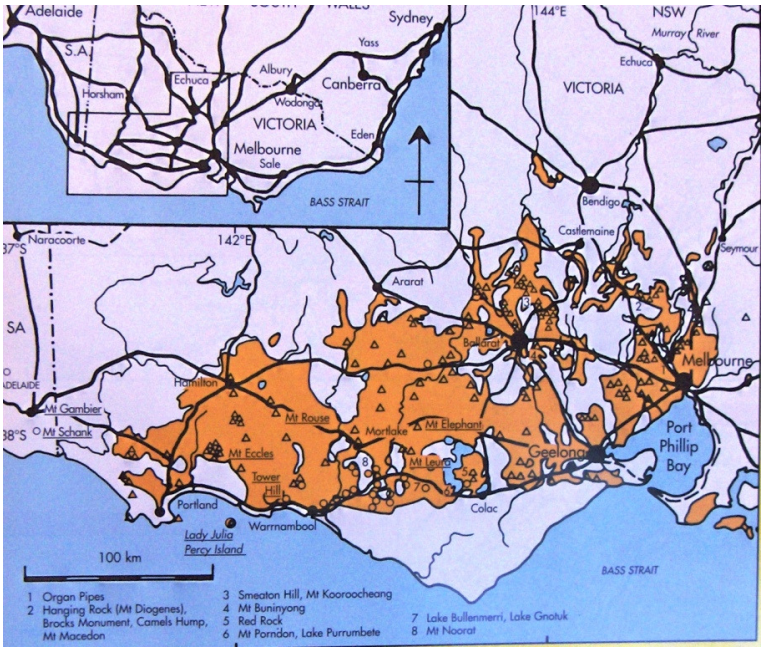
Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is of cultural significance

Scientifically

- **for its location on Wombat Hill – a fine example of a composite lava and scoria volcano, complete with surveyed crater and evidence of neighbouring pyroclastics deposit, and part of the geologically rich Daylesford region**

Wombat Hill is an extinct volcano. Indeed, most of the landscape of Victoria could be considered to have been shaped by the action of volcanoes. For example:

> On the Calder Freeway toward Mount Macedon each hill the traveller sees, almost without exception from the tallest peak to the slightest mound, has been an active volcano. The oldest, like Macedon itself, go back hundreds of millions of years; others like the little scoria mounds near Diggers Rest are quite recent. Once past the Dividing Range near Woodend the pattern continues, and much of the level ground is lava flow that has filled ancient stream-beds.
>
> [Kinsela, 2004, p.13].



Photograph showing the distribution of volcanic activity in Victoria's Western District [from *The Volcanic Earth*, p. 217]

Wombat Hill is part of a geologically rich landscape which lies between the tail-end of the Great Dividing Range and the rounded volcanic hills and immense basalt plain of the Western District. The main area of volcanic activity occurred between Ballarat and Daylesford, and 123 points of eruption have been identified around Daylesford alone [Tanner, 1978]. The lava from this volcanic activity covered earlier alluvial deposits which had been originally laid down by rivers. Where these lava flows contained gold, they formed the 'deep leads' eagerly sought by nineteenth century gold miners in Victoria after the alluvial gold had been exhausted.

With the subsequent warping of these lava flows by earth movements, coupled with weathering, the ranges and hills between Ballarat and Daylesford took on their characteristic shapes. Thus the Brisbane Ranges south-west of Bacchus Marsh are sharp-edged and well-timbered, the Pentland Hills encircling Bacchus Marsh are smooth and rounded, while around Daylesford the outcrops, as they descend towards the gorge at Hepburn Springs, have a craggy quality [Tanner, 1978].

In the Daylesford area, there are a number of different volcanic landforms. More than 100 vents are scoria domes which are described as 'helmet-shaped'. These lack a visible opening and rise up to 500 feet

above the surrounding land. Mount Moorookyle (Smeaton) is an example of this landform [Coulson, 1952]. Mount Franklin and Horseshoe Hill are described as breached cinder cone craters. Wombat Hill, together with Smeaton Hill (Kooroocheang), is categorised as a composite volcano of alternate lava and scoria. In the past, mining operations have revealed volcanic pipes under Wombat Hill [Coulson, 1952].

Geological maps dating back to 1922 show a surveyed section of crater on Wombat Hill (see Plan 7 In Appendix Three) and a recent plan also notes a 'pyroclastics deposit' in a neighbouring street to the south of the Hill (see 1:50 000 Geological Map – Plan 11 in Appendix Four). This is particularly interesting as remarkably few outcrops of pyroclastics occur in the Daylesford district [Coulson, 1952]. The 1:50 000 Geological Map also denotes Wombat Hill as a 'site of geological interest'.

Wombat Hill's place in this geologically interesting region has been overlooked in the past in favour of the 'dramatic' geology of Mount Franklin, Mount Macedon and Hanging Rock. Yet Wombat Hill, together with the myriad of other volcanoes, large and small, is important in the overall geological picture which is the Victorian landscape today.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is of cultural significance

Scientifically (botanically)

- **as one of the finest examples of a nineteenth century pinetum in Australia, an unusual garden type in this country, and exemplified by its collection of mature trees, many of which were donated by renowned botanist Ferdinand von Mueller for the purpose of acclimatisation, display and distribution, and a number of which have been recognised as individually significant specimens**

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is particularly notable for its fine collection of trees characteristic of late nineteenth century gardens and representative of the horticultural collections found in regional Victorian botanic gardens especially as a result of the plant distributions by Ferdinand von Mueller from the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. The Gardens possesses an unusually wide range of plants due to the high elevation of the site, and features a large number of outstanding and rare trees, several of which are currently listed on the National Trust's Register of Significant Trees of Victoria. These are *Pinus ponderosa* (Western Yellow Pine), *Tilia cordata* (Small-leaved European Linden), *Pinus coulteri* (Big Cone Pine), *Abies nordmanniana* (Caucasian Fir) x 2, *Abies pinsapo* (Spanish Fir– the largest known in Australia), *Cedrus atlantica* f. *glauca* (Blue Atlas Cedar), and *Pinus wallichiana* (Blue or Himalayan Pine).

A number of additional trees have been identified as worthy of inclusion on the Register. These are
Aesculus hippocastanum (Common Horse Chestnut)
Cedrus deodara (Deodar or Himalayan Cedar)
Cupressus torulosa (Bhutan Pine)
Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula' (Weeping European Ash)
*Magnolia grandiflora (*Bull Bay or Southern Magnolia)
Picea smithiana (West Himalayan Spruce)
Pinus canariensis (Canary Island Pine)
Pinus pinaster (Maritime Pine)
Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine)
Pinus wallichiana (Blue or Himalayan Pine)
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas Fir)
Quercus petraea (Sessile or Durmast Oak)
Quercus robur (English Oak) – the Royal Oak 1863
Sequoiadendron giganteum (Giant Redwood)
Ulmus X *hollandica* (Dutch Elm)

The Gardens contains arguably the finest collection of conifers on public land in Victoria, and is one of the best examples of a nineteenth century pinetum in Australia. The pinetum, a 'specialised arboretum forming a collection of conifers arranged according to botanical classification or for artistic effect' became popular in the mid nineteenth century [Pascoe in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002]. This was primarily as a result of introductions of recently discovered plants from North America, many of which were conifers (see 3.7 Trees for a discussion of this point). The 'pinetum' was a feature in many of the larger nineteenth century botanic gardens in Australia, and particularly in Victoria and Tasmania. Melbourne Botanic Gardens was planted with a pinetum in 1858 Mueller, a devotee of conifers. Hundreds of these maturing trees were relocated by his successor William Guilfoyle from 1873 in his re-design of the Gardens. At Geelong Botanic Gardens Daniel Bunce planted a pinetum in 1861, and remains of pineta can be found today in the botanic gardens of Warrnambool, Castlemaine and Williamstown [Pascoe in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002]. However, interest in conifers was overtaken later in the nineteenth century by a succession of newly discovered plants, many from Japan and China. Pineta also fell from favour as it became clear how much room was needed for the shapely growth and display of conifers.

Conifers, however, continue to have a strong following, and a number of privately owned arboreta in Victoria and elsewhere in Australia have impressive conifer collections, although few if any match the age of the Wombat Hill collection. The discovery of the Wollemi Pine (*Wollemia nobilis*) also sparked a renewed interest in coniferous plants, and in some cases botanic gardens are considering replanting lost pineta as a result.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens has a climate and soil ideally suited to conifers and through its predominantly conifer plantings dating back to Mueller and the 1860s, the Gardens today represents a splendid example of a nineteenth century pinetum – an unusual garden type in this country.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is scientifically significant

- **for its collection of mature elms dating back to the nineteenth century, which form part of a genetically important, shrinking global repository**

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' elms form part of an increasingly important Australian collection of elms. Since the decimation of most northern hemisphere elms by a virulent form of Dutch Elm Disease (*Ophiostoma ulmii*), spread by the elm bark beetle, in the 1970s, Australia's collection of elms represents one of the only significant surviving collections of elms in the world. This has been possible due to Australia's geographic isolation and strict quarantine laws, however the arrival of the disease in New Zealand fairly recently has put increasing pressure on the Australian collection.

Victoria has the largest population of elms in Australia [Kellow in Aitken and Looker (eds), 2002]. The nineteenth century popularity of elms for avenues, street trees and specimen trees was due to a combination of the tree's ability to evoke the familiar landscape of the British Isles, and its many fine horticultural qualities as promoted by Ferdinand Mueller, Director of the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne in the 1850s-1870s. Victoria's elms are therefore part of a vital global scientific resource to be retained and protected.

5.5 Statement of cultural significance

In the 1990s, both the Orr-Young and the Aitken reports contained statements of significance for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. On the basis of the research and analysis undertaken as part of this current study, a new statement of cultural significance has been prepared to more fully reflect the site's significance. The following statement of significance acknowledges the earlier statements of significance, and their points of significance have been incorporated into the following statement of significance.

Statement of cultural significance

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Daylesford, set aside in 1854 as a Camp and Police Reserve, reserved as a public garden in 1862 (and slightly extended in 1870 and 1883), and developed as a botanic and public garden with design input from William Sangster in 1884-85, is of

LOCAL cultural significance

Socially

- as an integral part of the physical and community fabric of the Daylesford area, reflected in its ongoing importance to the community both as a landmark and for passive recreation, demonstrated by its continuing popularity amongst the residents of Daylesford and district, and reinforced by the formation of the Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens;

Historically and aesthetically

- as the visual and historic focus of the historic nineteenth century Wombat Hill Gardens Precinct.

STATE cultural significance

Historically

- as an integral part of the Victorian network of regional botanic gardens, established between 1849 and 1886, and unique in Australia; it remains as a fine representative example of a regional 'botanic' garden, a garden type best exemplified in Australia by the collection of such gardens created in colonial Victoria; typical characteristics of regional botanic gardens which are demonstrated at Wombat Hill include a carriage drive, informal park layout, decorative structures and works such as the rotunda, tower and fernery with cascade, contrast between open lawns planted with specimen trees and areas of intensive horticultural interest, and a location in proximity to a township developed during the mid to late nineteenth century;

- for the design input from William Sangster, notable nineteenth century Victorian landscape designer, and the surviving plan of his 1884 design, a rare example of a plan from this prolific designer;

- for its close association with nineteenth century health-based tourism in Victoria, and in particular the Daylesford / Hepburn Springs region;

Historically and aesthetically

- for its intact late nineteenth century open-air fernery, complete with rockeries, intricate paths, water features, and mature canopy planting, and presenting as a rare example of its type in Victoria;

STATE cultural significance (continued)

Historically and aesthetically (architecturally)

- for the 1938 Pioneers' Memorial Tower, dedicated as a memorial to the early pioneers of the district, and built by sustenance workers in the Great Depression;

Aesthetically

- as a rare example of a public garden spectacularly sited on an extinct volcanic cone;

Scientifically (geologically)

- for its location on Wombat Hill – a fine example of a composite lava and scoria volcano, complete with surveyed crater and evidence of neighbouring pyroclastics deposit, and part of the geologically rich Daylesford region.

NATIONAL cultural significance

Scientifically (botanically)

- as one of the finest examples of a nineteenth century pinetum in Australia, an unusual garden type in this country, and exemplified by its collection of mature trees, many of which were donated by renowned botanist Ferdinand von Mueller for the purpose of acclimatisation, display and distribution, and a number of which have been recognised as individually significant specimens. These include *Pinus ponderosa* (Western Yellow Pine), *Tilia cordata* (Small-leaved European Linden), *Pinus coulteri* (Big Cone Pine), *Abies nordmanniana* (Caucasian Fir) x 2, *Abies pinsapo* (Spanish Fir– the largest known in Australia), *Cedrus atlantica* f. *glauca* (Blue Atlas Cedar), and *Pinus wallichiana* (Blue or Himalayan Pine). Some 15 additional specimens are also considered worthy of individual recognition;

- for its collection of mature elms dating back to the nineteenth century, which form part of a genetically important, shrinking global repository.

6.0 Developing the conservation policy

The purpose of a Conservation Policy is to state how the conservation and future development of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens may best be achieved, both in the short and long term. In order to develop a policy specific and relevant to the Gardens, it is necessary to first collect and assess all the information relevant to the future conservation and development of the Gardens (Sections 6.1 to 6.5). This information has been provided by Hepburn Shire Council, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Advisory Committee, Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Central Highlands Water, Department of Sustainability and Environment and Heritage Victoria.

6.1 Obligations arising from cultural significance

The cultural significance of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, summarised in the Statement of Cultural Significance (section 5.5), provides a major input into the development of the Conservation Policy for this site. In particular, the cultural significance provides several obligations which must be addressed in the Conservation Policy (section 7.0). These are:

- Recognition of the outstanding cultural significance of the site as a major determinant in its future management and development;
- Retention of the original design intent of the Gardens as a botanic garden within the current boundaries, and recognition of this as the main determinant in management and future development of the place;
- Recognition of the diverse and steadily evolving significance, qualities imbued in the fabric of the place itself as well as the activities which it generates;
- Acknowledgment that rankings of significance (listed in Section 3.0) will form the basis for any conservation actions or future developments.

6.2 Client, owner and user requirements, aspirations and resources

6.2.1 Ownership and management

The site is Crown land (Crown Reserve Rs 4726), with the Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE) as the authoritative body. Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is managed by Hepburn Shire Council.

Within the Gardens' boundaries, a central parcel of land containing the large summit reservoir, small circular reservoir and lookout tower, is the responsibility of Central Highlands Water. The history of this land alienation is detailed in Sections 2.1 Chronology, 3.1 (Overall Layout and boundaries,) and 3.9.2 and 3.9.3 (water storage facilities).

6.2.2 Resources

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens has a full time garden staff of two— Ian (Jock) Chase and Brenda Blackmore. Tree work is carried out by the tree crew when requested. The site is under the overall control of Parks and Gardens Superintendent Robert Beard, who has been involved with the site since 1978.

The Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens assists with planting and watering activities, and the group has a large garden bed which they are planting and caring for in an ongoing arrangement with Parks and Gardens Superintendent Robert Beard.

Working bees are conducted periodically in the Fernery by Daylesford Field and Game. This group has carried out such work in the Fernery from the 1970s (see Section 3.9.1 Fernery), and through its president David Grant, has indicated a willingness to continue in this capacity.

The Gardens operates within an overall budget of $126,900, which includes all Daylesford's recreation reserves. The Gardens' budget allowance does not extend to works on the Gardens residence. The operating budget is indexed to reflect CPI increases. This is currently around 5% [Andrew Bourke, pers.

comm., 22 January 2007]. The total budget allocation for all Hepburn Shire recreation facilities, including gardens, reserves and the mineral springs reserves is $716,250 [Hepburn Shire Council, 50. Recreation Sub Program, Program details for period June 2007].

In addition to the operating budget, capital works such as additional paths or irrigation systems, for example, are financed through the Capital Works Fund.

6.2.3 Requirements and aspirations

Hepburn Shire Council
Hepburn Shire is a large geographical area with its major centres of population being Daylesford, Hepburn Springs, Trentham, Clunes and Creswick. The Shire Council must balance the competing needs and wishes of all its constituents, and those properties which are owned and managed by the Shire are its foremost concern. However, the Council, in recognition of the special values of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, has recently advised that its aim for the site is

> To provide a botanic gardens for the passive recreation, enjoyment, information and education of our residents and visitors. This will be achieved through conservation, restoration management of significant features and sympathetic development in keeping with the Gardens historic character and botanic role.
>
> [Rod Conway, pers. comm. 20 September 2007]

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Advisory Committee
Council formally resolved to establish the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Advisory Committee at a Council meeting on 19 July 2005. Its aims were to advise Council on suitable aspects of implementation of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Conservation Analysis and Development Plan (Orr-Young, 1995–97), and to assist Council in the preparation of a Management Plan for the Gardens. Further objectives were to provide comment on leasing facilities at the Gardens, to develop a list of projects for the Gardens (taken from the Management Plan), to provide advice to Council on ways to broaden awareness of the Gardens and increase its use, to conduct visitor surveys of the Gardens, and to seek funding sources and develop strategic partnerships. The Committee has been carrying out these objectives, and is functioning as the steering committee for the current Conservation Management Plan.

Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens
The Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was formed in 1995. The Friends group has an active and committed membership and provides a very valuable resource for the Gardens. Its very close working relationship with Council staff allows it be an effective and well focussed asset to the Gardens. The group wishes to restore the botanic function of the Gardens, as well as retain and improve its amenity value as a long and well-loved public garden.

Local Community
Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is of considerable significance to the local residents of the greater Daylesford district. From its earliest times, the Gardens enjoyed considerable visitation, being Daylesford's first, and for many years only, public garden. Public appreciation for the Gardens, while perhaps muted in comparison with locations such as Lake Daylesford and the various mineral spring reserves in the area, is very deep. This is undoubtedly due to its landmark status and close proximity to the township. In addition, community responses to user surveys regularly conducted by the Friends group confirm it as a special place valued for its sense of peace and relaxation, and its indefinable sense of 'otherworldliness'. This sentiment is also echoed by residents whose properties abut the Gardens. The seasonal interest afforded by the begonia display also provides another attraction for the local community and visitors alike.

6.2.4 Current proposals

The most pressing proposal is the provision of an additional water supply for the Gardens in response to stricter water restrictions which were introduced on January 1 2007. An application for a Federal Government Community Water Grant has recently been made by Council, with support from the Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens (see 6.3.2 below for futher information on water issues).

The Works Depot for the Shire, currently located in the Gardens, is to be moved to a new site in the near future. The Gardens depot will be reduced to provide storage of small garden equipment, and glasshouse and propagating sheds may remain or be altered depending on those facilities expected to be needed in the Gardens in the future [Andrew Bourke, pers. comm., 22 January 2007].

A decision is yet to be made regarding the Curator's Residence, which was previously leased to the provider of the kiosk facility. After this lease ceased, Hepburn Shire Council, in October 2006, invited 'Expressions of interest for the operation of the Kiosk for Approximately 5 months, inclusive of Easter 2007'. A short term lease was encouraged by the committee of Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens and approved by the Advisory Committee for the Gardens, so that kiosk facilities might be provided during the summer months. A short term lease was also necessary to avoid pre-empting any findings or recommendations of the then recently commissioned Conservation Managememt Plan for the Gardens. No applications were received for this short term lease.

Most recently, the lease was again advertised by Council and three expressions of interest were received. The most appropriate submission was selected, however the Council decided that the Conservation Management Plan should be in place before such a lease was drawn up and finalized, as the period of the lease was likely to be for 15 years. Council indicated that it would postpone further consideration of the lease until the Conservation Management Plan had been finalized and adopted.

6.2.5 Future available resources

Funding for restoration and development of the Gardens is available from a number of sources, primarily from Council in its capital budget (aimed at one-off projects and developments) and in its operations budgets (aimed at recurrent management and maintenance). These funds can be augmented by Heritage Grants (Heritage Victoria), the Creating Better Places program (State Government), and other sources including Tourism (State Government), Community Development Fund (State Government), and Community Water Grants (Federal Government). In addition, corporate sponsorship may be available from sources such as local mining companies, the Bendigo Bank, and other local commercial enterprises.

6.3 Other requirements and concerns

6.3.1 Heritage/planning controls

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was classified by the National Trust in 1997as a place of cultural significance to the state of Victoria (reference G13087). National Trust listing carries no legal requirements, but rather, alerts owners, managers and the general public that the site has cultural (heritage) significance which should be taken into account when decisions are made concerning the care and future development of that place.

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is also listed on the Register of the National Estate. This register is Australia's national inventory of natural and cultural heritage places which are worth keeping for the future. It is compiled by the Australian Heritage Commission, which is the Commonwealth Government's adviser on the National Estate.

There are currently more than 12, 000 natural, historic and indigenous places on the Register of the National Estate. They come from all parts of Australia and are owned variously by Commonwealth, State and local governments, by businesses, voluntary and other organisations and by private individuals. In common with the National Trust Register, no statutory obligations are attached to a listing on the Register

of the National Estate, with one exception. The Commonwealth Government is the only body whose actions are constrained as a result of listings in the Register of the National Estate. Under Section 30 of the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975, the Commonwealth Government is prohibited from taking any action which would adversely affect a place in the Register, unless there are no feasible and prudent alternatives to the action [Australian Heritage Commission website http://www.ahc.gov.au].

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is also included in the Shire of Hepburn Heritage Planning Scheme and is protected by a Heritage Overlay. Inclusion in this overlay requires that a permit be obtained for certain works in the Gardens. This also applies to Council undertaking such works. [http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/planningschemes/hepburn/home.html]

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens was nominated for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register by the Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens in 1999. Due to a backlog of landscapes nominated for registration after this became possible in 1994, the Gardens has not yet been officially included on the register, as priority to assessment is given by Heritage Victoria to places which are under immediate threat. However, there is little doubt that the Gardens will be included on the register, and the site is entitled to apply for heritage grants while its listing is pending [John Hawker, pers. comm., 2 April 2007].

6.3.2 Water issues

As a result of the long and worsening drought, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is restricted in its use of water for irrigation purposes. An exemption has been granted for the Gardens, however it is expected that with further tightening of water restrictions, alternative water supplies must be secured.

The Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens has ascertained that water may be available from a Central Highlands Water treatment plant a short distance from the Gardens. Potable water, after being used to backwash filters in the plant, is currently being discarded and discharged into the sewer system. This water has been offered to the Gardens for use in irrigation, with a proposal to install pipes from the plant to the small, presently unused day basin in the Gardens for storage until used. Preliminary tests have been carried out on the backwash water to ascertain its suitability for irrigation purposes, and these have shown that the water appears to be of suitable quality for general irrigation (see test results below).

Other options for irrigation include use of recycled water, however storage and possible contamination of potable water supply lines is considered a major (although not intractable) disadvantage. Bore water may be a possible source of irrigation, however its chemical properties, especially salinity levels, would need to be tested to establish its suitability.

The Friends group has also been actively working on two major initiatives regarding water supply to the Gardens – a strategic partnership with Central Highlands Water and an application for a Federal Government Community Water Grant in October 2007. The Friends envisage capturing water from the reservoir roofs, and using it for irrigation, as well as in the Gardens' two toilet blocks, and for restoring the cascade and ponds in the Fernery. This would allow the Gardens to avoid using any potable water [Gael Shannon, pers. comm., January 16 2007].

Information regarding irrigation water for the Gardens, efficient irrigation delivery to the plants, and a water management plan are given in Section 8.2d.

The Hepburn Shire Council's Environment Officer has recently been involved in formulating a sustainable water plan for the Shire. Care has been taken to ensure that recommendations provided in the Conservation Management Plan for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens are in accord with the Shire's water plan.

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS WATER - LABORATORY SERVICES

7 Learmonth Rd. Wendouree, PO Box 152, Ballarat 3353 ABN: 75 224 340 348
Telephone: 03 5320 3194 Facsimile: 03 5320 3198

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS WATER

TEST REPORT

Laboratory Report No: 07/0517

Client: Central Highlands Water
Operations
PO Box 152
BALLARAT VIC 3353

Attention: Jean Rook **Date Received:** 25/01/07

Job Description: Entry to Daylesford Supply System

LAB. No.	SAMPLE	SAMPLED
07/0517-1	WTP Backwash Water	25/01/2007

Test Description	Method	Units	07/0517-1
Total Aluminium by Ecowise		mg/L	4.1
Total Boron by Ecowise		mg/L	0.0050
Calcium Analysed at Ecowise		mg/L	3.4
Electrical Conductivity @ 25ºC	CHW - EC	µS/cm	150
Magnesium Analysed at Ecowise		mg/L	0.95
pH	CHW - pH	Units	6.8
Sodium Analysis at Ecowise		mg/L	15
Turbidity	CHW - Turb	NTU	2.5

Analytical methods for chemical analyses in accordance with "Central Highlands Water Laboratory Chemistry Methods (2004)".
Analytical methods for bacteriological analyses in accordance with Central Highlands Water Microbiology Methods Manual (2006).
NATA Accreditation Numbers: Chemistry 1935; Biology 1939.

Comments
Samples as received.
Metal and Cation analysis performed at Ecowise, Accreditation No. 1205.
Refer Ecowise Report No. 07-00832.

Signed ..... **Report Date: 19 February 2007**

Name .....
Approved Signatory

Page 1 of 1

Laboratory report on backwash water which may be available for use in the Gardens [Anthony Ohlsen, Central Highlands Water, 26 Februray 2007]

6.4 Physical condition of fabric

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is in good overall condition given the general protracted drought conditions. The vegetation, including the tree collection, has undoubtedly suffered, however symptoms of such stress are often not evident until much later, especially in trees. Plantings of rhododendrons were visibly suffering during the summer and autumn, as were other smaller plants which rely on greater moisture than was available at the time. Reasonable rainfall over the winter months has improved the condition of the lawns and plants in general, however moisture reserves in the soil are likely to remain low without further heavy and sustained precipitation. (The issue of irrigation is examined in 6.3.2 and 8.2d)

Despite considerable efforts to reduce overgrown hedging and weed invasion, the Gardens still requires a great deal of clearing and pruning to reveal views and spaces long obscured by rampant growth. In addition, tree works, consisting largely of dead wooding and limb reduction, will form a major part of the Gardens' maintenance schedule over a number of years (see Tree Survey in Appendix One)

The Pioneers' Memorial Tower underwent considerable repair by Central Highlands Water in 2004, however changes to its railing treatments have detracted from its cultural significance. The Tower also has signs of additional cracking and may require further conservation works in the near future. The circular day basin, though empty, is thought to be structurally sound, and an engineer's assessment of its viability for water storage is being undertaken.

Of the buildings in the Gardens, all are in sound condition with the exception of the following:

- Curator's house and associated kiosk: there is some concern regarding the condition of the house, built in the 1940s, with regard to restumping, cracking and a poor standard of internal facilities. No details have been provided regarding this.

- The Works Depot and associated glasshouses and nursery area are in an acceptable condition and these will be rationalised after the pending relocation of the Works Depot off-site.

- Vehicular access throughout the grounds by Gardens' staff is ad hoc and has resulted in a number of vehicular tracks through the Gardens and especially around the Works Depot and north-western edge of the summit. These tracks are not only unsightly, but also cause added problems for tree roots through compaction. Most of these tracks are, according to Superintendent Beard, unnecessary [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 10 April 2007].

- The Scenic Drive is in good condition, although dust is a problem at times. The surface becomes potholed, and requires annual grading and dust abatement treatment. There has been some concern that repeated road grading and dust treatment may be deleterious to the elms through abrasion of the soil cover of their root run and the unknown effects of the dust abatement solution on the soil profile.

- Paths and rock work are generally sound, but the path network is somewhat confusing and incomplete.

- The Fernery requires considerable work to restore it to its original intended function. The cascade has no water supply at present, the pool leaks badly, the fern collection is depleted, with ferns suffering through drought and water restrictions, and the sloping gravel-surfaced path is difficult to traverse in winter or after downpours. However, it appears that all necessary infrastructure remains extant, and with the exception of the pool base, which needs removal and a new one constructed, the Fernery and cascade could be restored.

6.5 Future uses and opportunities

A major obligation arising from the statement of cultural significance is the reinstatement of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens as *botanic* gardens. While this was the primary use of the Gardens initially, this function has been greatly diminished over time. This has been an occurrence common to many botanic gardens throughout the world. However, according to the *International Agenda for Botanic Gardens in Conservation* (May 2000), published by Botanic Gardens Conservation International, many such Gardens are 'currently being revived, redeveloped and re-established to become potentially important botanical centres'. Certainly Victoria's regional botanic gardens have undergone many improvements and revitalisation over the past few years, carrying on a trend which began in the 1980s with the rejuvenation programme for botanic gardens in Victoria. Many councils are now recognising that it is a reflection on the prestige of a township to have a fully functioning botanic garden, especially one established in the nineteenth century. And many are also realising the tourism benefits which flow from such an attraction. There is an exciting opportunity to do the same with Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens.

By re-establishing this historic function, the cultural significance of the Gardens would be reinforced and assured into the future. However, botanic gardens do undertake a number of defining activities in addition to those required in a public park, and these would require some additional financial and philosophical commitment from Council (this is discussed at length in 8.2a). This commitment would recognise the importance of the re-establishment of Wombat Hill's botanic garden function by providing adequate resource allocation (staff, money, and facilities) to enable the key characteristics of a botanic garden to be undertaken. These characteristics comprise plant labelling, formation of a plant database and collections policy, plant propagation, education of the public, and the sharing of information between individuals and institutions. The Gardens is already very well placed to carry out these tasks, having two full time staff, basic nursery facilities, computer facilities, and the assistance of a motivated Friends group. The recent revelation of the Gardens' potential national significance as an outstanding and rare Australian example of a nineteenth century pinetum provides the perfect opportunity for launching a revitalisation of the Gardens, based on its value as a national, state and local asset.

In the Shire of Hepburn, key population centres including Daylesford, Hepburn Springs, Trentham, Clunes and Creswick, are experiencing an increase in both visitor numbers and new residents seeking a relaxed lifestyle within commuting distance from Melbourne and Ballart. A subsequent increase in small business associated with tourism, agribusiness and food production is also occurring. With population growing at .5% per annum, the shire's population is well above the average for rural Victoria, and is expected to rise from the current figure of 14,800 to 17,000 by 2021 [see Council promotional flyer, Document 15 in Appendix Four]. This buoyant population base and positive economic outlook suggest that any investment in tourist / amenity projects, especially those which are well integrated and mesh with the major development projects proposed by the Shire (hotel development, residential development at the Forest Resort Golf Course complex in Creswick, boutique hotel and redevelopment of the Hepburn Springs bath house complex, for example) would be very well repaid.

With the great expansion in recreational garden-visiting over the past decade, the Gardens' fine and nationally significant tree collection, historic association with the spas and health resorts, heritage and geological interest, and great natural beauty, mark the Gardens as a readily promotable tourist destination. A small investment in capital works, reliable provision of refreshments on-site, interpretation and aggressive marketing are all that would be initially required. Interestingly, the Council promotional flyer, which lists the tourism attractions as heritage (fine buildings associated with the goldrush), geography (natural beauty, mineral springs reserve – geological and hydrological features, significant native forest areas to the east) does not mention the Gardens, and yet it is shown in an iconic Daylesford photograph of the township from the west –effectively Daylesford's logo– placed at the bottom of the flyer.

Possible partnerships with institutions such as Creswick School of Forestry (a campus of Melbourne University) should also be investigated, in order to raise the public and scientific profile of the Gardens and foster further community and educational links.

The continued use of the Gardens for passive recreation is compatible with botanic garden functions, as these two elements traditionally co-existed in Australia's botanic gardens. To protect the Gardens' cultural significance, it is also important that any new works (including reconstruction of lost elements) are clearly identified as such.

There are also recreational and public park uses that would be compatible with use of the site within its current boundaries as botanic gardens. These include activities such as open-air film screenings, musical and theatrical events, sculpture exhibitions, small-scale festivals and greater linkages with the Daylesford Heritage Precinct which surrounds the Gardens. These compatible uses are discussed in more detail in Section 8.3.

7.0 General Conservation Policy

Introduction

The following is a group of 8 policies which are referred to collectively as the 'Conservation Policy'. The Conservation Policy intentionally provides a very broad guide to conserving and maintaining the cultural significance of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. It has been informed by the information gathered in the previous section (6.0 Developing the Conservation Policy), and from its 8 general policy statements are derived more specific conservation policies, which encompass landscape, management and community recognition and engagement. These are discussed in detail in Section 8.0.

7.1 Conservation of culturally significant fabric

Cultural significance

***Policy 1*: That Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens be recognised as a place of cultural significance with attributes embracing historic, scientific, social and aesthetic values at a statewide and national level.**

Rationale: The cultural significance of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is demonstrated in the history, analysis, and assessment contained in the Conservation Management Plan 2007 (Sections 2.0 to 5.0) and should be formally acknowledged by those responsible for the site.

Appropriate conservation processes

***Policy 2:* That the rankings of cultural significance in the Conservation Management Plan 2007 form the basis for any actions within the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, with the following actions applicable to each ranking:**

- **primary significance: *conservation* essential**
- **contributory significance: *conservation* desirable**
- **no appreciable cultural significance: retention or removal depending on other priorities**
- **intrusive: removal or alteration to minimise adverse impacts**
- **alteration or loss which have jeopardised cultural significance: *reconstruction* desirable.**

Rationale: The rankings of cultural significance are given in Section 3.0 of the Conservation Management Plan 2007. They represent a soundly based analysis and assessment on all available evidence, and are included to facilitate planning and maintenance decisions. The conservation processes (highlighted above in italics) are defined in the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999* (hereafter referred to as the *Burra Charter*) and summarised in Section 8.1.

7.2 Use

***Policy 3*: That the original intended use of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens as a botanic garden be respected, and that this, coupled with its use for public passive recreation, form the primary use for the Gardens. Possible new uses should be only where they respect the cultural significance of the Gardens and involve no, or minimal, impact on its cultural significance.**

Rationale: This policy recognises the original design intent of the Gardens as a botanic garden, and its traditional dual function for public recreation. Compatible use is as defined by the *Burra Charter,* p.2, Article 1.11.

7.3 Interpretation

***Policy 4*: That the interpretation of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens be based on the cultural significance of the place as identified in the Statement of Significance (Section 5.5) and that this significance be communicated to users, visitors and managers of the site by means of a variety of interpretative material such as brochures, publications, signage, displays and the Hepburn Shire Council website.**

Rationale: The statement of cultural significance of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is a summary of the values which make up the importance of the place, and forms a useful means of enabling this importance to be communicated to the public.

7.4 Management

Cultural significance and management

***Policy 5*: That management of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens be in accord with the cultural significance assessed in the Conservation Management Plan 2007.**

Rationale: This policy is based on, and consistent with, the earlier policies on Conservation of Culturally Significant Fabric (Section 7.2). The Conservation Management Plan 2007 recognises that heritage aspects of the place must be balanced with other aspects such as use, financial constraints, and regulatory or legislative requirements, in any future management or development. The Statement of Cultural Significance (Section 5.5) gives overall direction regarding the cultural significance of the fabric and setting, and this is given detailed rankings of cultural significance in the Physical Survey and Analysis (Section 3.0). The detailed policies in Section 8.0 provide specific recommendations for management of the Gardens.

Conservation and management

***Policy 6*: That *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999* and its associated Guidelines forms the foundation for management of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens.**

Rationale: The *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 1999* forms the basis on which sound management of culturally significant places is conducted across Australia, and its adoption for the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens would bring the place into line with a widely accepted set of conservation principles.

7.5 New developments

***Policy 7*: That all future developments in the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens be in accord with the cultural significance identified in the Conservation Management Plan 2007.**

Rationale: This policy is based on, and consistent with, the earlier policies on Conservation of Culturally Significant Fabric (Section 7.2). Any new works should adopt themes which reinforce existing aspects of the significance of the Gardens. The detailed policies in Section 8.0 provide suggestions for future developments at the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens which are in accordance with this.

7.6 Adoption and review

***Policy 8*: That the current Conservation Management Plan 2007 be formally adopted by those with a responsibility for managing the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, and that this report be reviewed**

every ten years, or sooner on the general acceptance of significant new physical or documentary evidence, and/or significant changes in attitude to the management of the site.

Rationale: Widespread acceptance of the Conservation Management Plan 2007 is essential to the successful implementation of the recommendations contained within.

8.0 Detailed conservation policies

Introduction
While the General Conservation Policy as stated in 7.0 provides a broad framework to guide the overall future of the Gardens, specific policies are required to guide works in individual areas.
These specific policies are divided into

POLICY AREA 1: LANDSCAPE

- Garden layout and circulation
- Garden frontages and entrances
- Landscape character and plant collections
- Fernery and Cascade
- Summit (including Central Lawn and Pioneers' Memorial Tower)
- Curator's Residence and Works Depot
- Alf Headland Conservatory
- Public Amenities and Infrastructure

POLICY AREA 2: MANAGEMENT

- Role of the Gardens and general approach
- Management structure and staffing
- Resources
- Funding
- Maintenance
- Plant records
- Security

POLICY AREA 3: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- Synergies, strategic alliances and linkages
- Promotion and interpretation
- Sponsorships and memorials

A discussion of the issues involved in each policy area is followed by a statement of the policy / policies for that area, and actions which will be needed to implement that policy are listed.

Priorities
Priorities have been assigned to each action, and take account of factors such as:
Condition, with the urgency of conserving of decayed items balanced against those with greater intactness
Ranking of the item's cultural significance, with higher ranked items generally taking precedence over lower rankings
Interpretative potential (i.e. the ability of the item to help tell the story of the place)

The priorities are expressed as:
- Ongoing
- Urgent
- Immediate (i.e. 1 to 12 months)
- Short term (i.e. 1 to 5 years)
- Medium term (i.e. 5 to 10 years)
- Long term (i.e. over 10 years)

A summarised table of prioritised actions is included at the end of this section (see 8.4)

8.1 POLICY AREA 1: LANDSCAPE

The following are included in this section:

Garden layout and circulation, Garden frontages and entrances, Landscape character and plant collections, Fernery and Cascade, Summit (including Central Lawn and Pioneers' Memorial Tower), Curator's Residence and Works Depot, Alf Headland Conservatory and Public Amenities and Infrastructure

General approach
One of the main functions of the Conservation Management Plan 2007 is to set out, through its policy section, how to protect, conserve and enhance the significant fabric (elements) of the Gardens (including plantings) using appropriate conservation methods as outlined by the *Burra Charter*, and also how to protect the cultural significance of the Gardens while allowing for new works where they are required.

The analysis of the physical elements surveyed in the Gardens and the subsequent assessment of each one's cultural significance (Section 3.0) is crucial in informing how this can be done. These rankings, summarised below, are important in helping guide decisions about maintaining, removing or reconstructing each element.

The *Burra Charter* defines the processes of **conservation**, which should be employed when managing a site of cultural significance. These are
Retention or reintroduction of use
Retention of associations and meanings
Preservation— maintaining the fabric in its existing state
Restoration— returning a place to a known earlier state, using no new materials
Reconstruction— returning a place to a known earlier state, using new materials

The physical survey and analysis (Section 3.0) has identified and ranked elements within the Gardens for their cultural significance:

For items ranked of **primary cultural significance**, ***conservation* is essential** and should take top priority over all other considerations except for safety.

The elements within the Gardens of primary cultural significance are as follows:
Existing boundaries
Existing layout which has created a distinctive landscape character based on a clear contrast between the arboretum grounds and highly manicured central zone
Tradition of fencing the Gardens using a variety of materials including hedges
Tradition of using hedging to partition areas in the Gardens
Extant hedging within the Gardens
Remnant section of picket fence and associated hedging on southern boundary
(1880s) Carriage drive (Scenic Drive)
Original (c. 1869) carriage drive (Elm Walk)
Straight summit path
Summit walk around perimeter of Oval Reservoir (upper and lower paths)
Asphalt surfacing and terracotta spoon drains to straight summit path
Position of pedestrian entry paths
Fernery path with rock edging
Tradition of a hierarchy of paths
Tradition of using rock as an ornamental and practical construction material
Rock retaining walls associated with Curator's Residence
Pipe and rock arbours
Rock work in the Fernery

Primary cultural significance (continued)

Central and South Lawns
Lawn to the south-west of the Curator's Residence
Contrast between areas of closely manicured lawn and rough-cut grass
Tradition of opulent floral displays in garden beds
Tradition of maintaining and displaying a collection of tuberous begonias
Tradition of botanical diversity of shrubs and herbaceous material

National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register of Significant Trees:
Abies nordmanniana (Caucasian Fir - File No: T11522)
Abies pinsapo (Spanish Fir - File No: T11523)
Cedrus atlantica f.glauca (Blue Atlas Cedar - File No: T11524)
Pinus coulteri (Big Cone Pine - File No: T11521)
Pinus ponderosa (Western Yellow Pine - File No: T11526)
Pinus wallichiana (Blue or Himlayan Pine - File No: T11525)
Tilia cordata (Small-leaved Linden - File No: T11527).
Trees worthy of inclusion on the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) Register of Significant Trees:
Aesculus hippocastanum (Common Horse Chestnut)
Cedrus deodara (Deodar or Himalayan Cedar)
Cupressus torulosa (Bhutan Pine)
Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula' (Weeping European Ash)
*Magnolia grandiflora (*Bull Bay or Southern Magnolia)
Picea smithiana (West Himalayan Spruce)
Pinus canariensis (Canary Island Pine)
Pinus pinaster (Maritime Pine)
Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine)
Pinus wallichiana (Blue or Himalayan Pine)
Pseudotsuga menziesii (Douglas Fir)
Quercus petraea (Sessile or Durmast Oak)
Quercus robur (English Oak) – the Royal Oak 1863
Sequoiadendron giganteum (Giant Redwood)
Ulmus X *hollandica* (Dutch Elm)

1869 Elm Avenue
1880s Elm Avenue
Tradition of tree collection comprising high proportion of conifers
Tradition of rhododendron and camellia collections
Overall distinctive landscape quality provided by the tree collection
Tradition of ascending Wombat Hill for views
View lines from the Gardens, especially to the north and east
View lines to Wombat Hill from the town
Pioneers' Memorial Tower views
Directional plate for Tower
Fernery location, rock work, path, and cascade
Tree canopy over Fernery
The Circular day basin's brick fabric and infrastructure, including remnant piping
Oval Reservoir, including infrastructure
Tradition of fencing the Oval Reservoir
Tradition of planting the banks of the Oval Reservoir
Original fabric of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower, including unpainted finish, remaining cyclone wire panels and pipe handrails, stone foundation plaque and brass direction plate
Location of present Rotunda
Trees associated with the Rotunda, especially the Monkey Puzzle, Atlas Cedar and Weeping Ash
Location of present Conservatory
Association of the Conservatory with past caretaker Alf Headland and traditional display of tuberous begonias raised in the Gardens
Tradition of providing picnic shelter facilities in the Gardens
Original Trewhella Pavilion plaque
Tradition of a Curator's Residence located in the Gardens

Primary cultural significance (continued)

Tradition of providing refreshments in the Gardens
Tradition of a suite of buildings where horticultural tasks related to the Gardens can be conducted
External façade and fabric of 1938 Tower toilet block
Cannon, carriage and present location (1922)
German mortar
Pipe and rock arbours
Provision of picnic tables and benches
Provision of park bench seating
Tradition of providing modest play facilities for children

For items ranked of **contributory cultural significance, *conservation* is desirable**, except where the item's removal would allow an item of primary significance to be revealed.

The elements within the Gardens of contributory cultural significance are as follows:
Section of disused path along the southern Gardens boundary (may be Primary Significance)
Extant fern collection
Style and fabric of present rotunda
Current (1948) Curator's Residence, including associated crazy paving, rock seat and garden areas (may be Primary Significance)
Existing brick Kiosk
Existing Kiosk extension incorporating the patio
Provision of a works area
Location of general nursery facilities
Pipe arbour
Climbing roses on arbours

Items of **no appreciable cultural significance may be retained or removed**, depending on other priorities.

The elements within the Gardens of no appreciable cultural significance are as follows:
Current cyclone fencing and gates
Current layout of paths (except for those mentioned as of primary significance)
Carpark at base of Pioneers' Memorial Tower
Timber retaining walls
Design and location of shelter, including fixed tables and bench seating
Fabric of current Works Depot Complex
Kiosk toilet block
Current picnic tables and benches

Items ranked as **intrusive should be removed or altered** to minimise adverse impacts.

The elements within the Gardens which are intrusive are as follows:
Cyclone fencing around the Oval Reservoir and Circular Day Basin
Watering system suspended above fern canopy
Roofing of the Oval Reservoir
Fencing around cannon

Items whose **alteration or loss has reduced or jeopardised the cultural significance of the place should be *reconstructed*** if at all feasible, and if reliable documentary evidence of their original form exists to guide reconstruction.

The elements within the Gardens whose alteration or loss has reduced or jeopardised the cultural significance of the place are as follows:

Loss of decorative picket fence and carriage gates at entrance to Gardens
Lost paths, terracotta spoon drains and rock edging
Loss of lily pond and rock garden
Loss of rock edging to paths
Loss of lawn on the eastern side of the summit
Loss of massed shrubberies and garden beds
Loss of horticultural diversity and richness of plants in garden beds
Some loss of view lines because of tree growth, including from the lower platform of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower and across the Gardens to the west
Loss of views across and down onto the (until recently) uncovered water of the Oval Reservoir
Removal of directional plate from Pioneers' Memorial Tower
Loss of diversity of ferns originally in the Fernery
Loss of decorative timber lattice-work roof over Fernery
Loss of functioning cascade and goldfish pool
Loss of scoria path surfacing in Fernery
Loss of seating along Fernery path
Loss of the Circular day basin's water
Loss of the Circular day basin's central fountain
Loss of the Circular day basin's working association with the Fernery cascade
Loss of the Circular day basin's function as a garden ornament
Loss of visual experience of open water provided by the Oval Reservoir
Loss of the Oval Reservoir's fountain
Loss of planting on banks of the Oval Reservoir
Loss of upper perimeter path of the Oval Reservoir
Incomplete state of lower perimeter path of the Oval Reservoir
Replacement of original pipe railings and cyclone mesh panels in Pioneers' Memorial Tower with new railings and door c.2004
Additional plaques (?) removed from walls of Pioneers' Memorial Tower
Seating around walls inside ground level entry area of Pioneers' Memorial Tower
Lack of evidence on the present Rotunda which distinguishes it as not original
Loss of early Rotundas
Loss of use of Rotunda for musical performances
Loss of Trewhella Pavilion
Loss of early Curator's Residence
Loss of garden elements to the rear of the current Curator's Residence
Loss of early collection of works buildings
Loss of path leading under arbour north of the pedestrian entrance on Central Springs Road
Loss of simple sturdy timber park bench seating
Loss of adequate park bench seating throughout the grounds
Loss of seating in Fernery recesses
Loss of early plant houses used for both plant propagation and display
Loss of the flagpole
Loss of Lily Pond and Cactus Garden, including vernacular rock structures and plant collections

Where there is **insufficient information to assess cultural significance** of certain elements**,** attempts should continue to be made to discover sufficient information to assess cultural significance in the future. Until this time, decisions to remove or reconstruct these items should be postponed.

The elements within the Gardens for which there is insufficient information to assess cultural significance are as follows:
Existing 'Victorian style' park benches
Extant main entry gates
Sundial donated to the Gardens c. 1885
Rain gauge procured for the Gardens c. 1886

Reconstruction of missing fabric should only be carried out where:
(a) the interpretation of the Gardens is significantly enhanced
(b) this would be sympathetic to the immediate surrounding area
(c) there is significant documentary and physical evidence and
(d) the work is carried out in accordance with the *Burra Charter*

Priority of works
The following priorities should be observed in the Gardens
(a) Conservation of the existing significant fabric, including any maintenance and works required for the sound management of the site
(b) Interpretation of the site, including necessary reconstruction works
(c) Any works associated with compatible uses of the Gardens

The above information should form the basis for any works carried out in the future in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens.

POLICY AREA 1: LANDSCAPE

1a: Garden layout and circulation

Elements included: paths, roads, general placement of features, views

Layout and paths

The overall layout of the Gardens in terms of features has remained essentially the same since the nineteenth century, when William Sangster designed and at least partially implemented a plan for the Gardens. Today, the Gardens' elm avenues, concentration of structures in the central section of the site, and Fernery recall its nineteenth century origins. Although the structures themselves have in some cases been altered or replaced, the configuration of the site has changed very little. This placement of features contributes in a basic way to the character of the Gardens (discussed in more detail in 8.1c), but some reorganisation of the path network is necessary to improve visitor access and experience – a key element in the conservation and development of the Gardens.

The current path layout fails to connect fully with the pedestrian entrances, the Scenic Drive and various features of the Gardens. Paths abruptly stop or are ill-defined, and the path and Scenic Drive system is confusing to new visitors. While a clearer system of signs would assist (see 8.1h: Signage), a resolution of the path system is an important focus of future works (see also Path Layout Plan). The main requirements of improving the path network comprise

- restoring, where possible, path layout to its nineteenth century design, based on available documentary and photographic evidence. In particular, the straight section of summit path (removed c.1990), and the encircling reservoir paths (upper and lower) should be reconstructed. These should be asphalt (summit path) and gravel as recorded in Figures 53 and 58
- redefinition of the extension of the Fernery path to create a circuit
- creation of new paths to connect the Elm Walk to paths at the summit
- redefinition of lost and obscured paths behind Curator's Residence
- construction of a new pathway associated with improving the Gardens' entrance opposite the Daylesford Railway Station (see 8.1b)
- construction of new paths associated with future new features in the Gardens, such as the proposed Fern Meadow and Woodland Walk (see 8.1c).

As a general guide, main paths should be asphalted with timber strip edging, as is currently the case near the Rotunda, and minor paths and paths in the arboretum grounds should be rolled and stabilised granitic sand. These should be edged with timber or metal stripping in all areas except the arboretum grounds, where they should have a more casual appearance to blend with the character of the area.

Scenic Drive

The Scenic Drive is a rare surviving example of a nineteenth century botanic garden carriage drive, enjoying a century and a quarter of uninterrupted use as such. It allows circumnavigation of the Gardens by all visitors with vehicles, including, importantly, the infirm or disabled to whom such an experience would be otherwise denied. The presence of the asphalted direct road to the summit reduces the use of the Scenic Drive to those visitors wishing to experience its scenic qualities, and thus reduces its use *solely* as a means of reaching the summit.

The Scenic Drive requires regular maintenance as it is affected by weather conditions, necessitating annual grading and spraying to reduce dust, and repair of potholes. Asphalting the road has been considered in the recent past, with expert opinion suggesting that the application of an asphalt surface treatment to the road would not be harmful to the elm avenue which borders it. However, given the harsh drought conditions, the application of asphalt to the root run of these elms, already under stress, is considered an unacceptable risk, especially given the cultural importance of the elms themselves (see 5.0). In addition, the rural quality of the Scenic Drive is very powerful, and to alter this by coating the road surface with asphalt would be detrimental to this quality. However, as noted in 6.4 Physical condition of

fabric, the unknown effects of repeated road grading and dust abatement treatment may be problematic to the elms in the long term. For this reason, the advice of a soil scientist expert in the field of tree growth should be sought. Friends of Bendigo's Botanic Gardens may be able to assist with this.

Access tracks
Vehicular access throughout the grounds by Gardens' staff is ad hoc and has resulted in a number of vehicular tracks through the Gardens and especially around the Works Depot and north-western edge of the summit. These tracks are not only unsightly, but also cause added problems for tree roots through soil compaction. Most of these tracks are, according to Superintendent Beard, unnecessary [Robert Beard, pers. comm., 10 April 2007]. A clear system of vehicular access should be drawn up by the Superintendent together with Gardens staff in order to allow necessary maintenance work to be carried out in the Gardens. All other paths and tracks should be returned to the Gardens by grassing or other remediation measures, and no new access tracks formed without proper consultation with the Superintendent.

Views
Wombat Hill has long been renowned for its stunning views, once covering 360˚, but now much reduced through tree growth. Today, fine views can still be obtained from certain points on the hill summit, especially towards the north-east, and in an arc to the south-east. While there were also clear views across to the west in the past (see Figures 18 and 37), these appear to have been less favoured than those on the eastern side of the summit. This was clearly evident in the original (1880s) placement of a viewing rotunda on the *eastern* slope of the summit. To better appreciate views today, two bays which allow cars to temporarily stop should be constructed at points along the Scenic Drive, and additional seating / shelter constructed along paths. Some limb pruning and restrained tree thinning will afford better views along paths.

Policy 1a: Garden layout and circulation

To respect the existing layout of the Gardens, which features a concentration of built features in its centre and an arboretum ground on its slopes, and resolve the path network to improve visitor access throughout the site.

The following actions are required to implement the policy:

Action	Priority
Retain the overall disposition of Gardens layout, but create a more cohesive 'centre' with improved pathways and signage	ongoing / short / medium term
Create new paths to link Scenic Drive and Elm Walk	medium term
Create new paths to link summit road, Picnic Shelter, Fernery and proposed Fern Meadow (see 8.1c and 8.1d)	medium / long term
Create new pedestrian entrances in Frazer Street and Central Springs Road to give access to new landscaped areas	medium / long term
Retain Scenic Drive and maintain existing gravel and asphalt surfaces. Improve directional signposting along drive and create two areas along the road where cars can pull over to enjoy views	ongoing / short term
Restrict traffic using Scenic Drive to cars, with buses and large vehicles restricted (except with Council permission) to using the right hand fork to the Pioneers' Memorial Tower	medium / long term
Restrict vehicular access throughout the grounds by Gardens staff to a small number of dedicated access tracks. Remove	urgent

unused service tracks and repair area	
Create a small number of new pathways through the Gardens; in particular to give easier access to areas of the arboretum grounds	short / medium term
Create a perimeter path around entire Gardens based on the 1869 elm avenue and carriage drive (Elm Walk)	short / medium
Create circuitous path as part of proposed new landscape fronting Central Springs Road (see 8.1c and 8.1d)	medium/ long term
Restore the straight summit path alignment with terracotta channels at edges (see Figures 22 and 53)	short / medium term
Restore lost path network to lead through the rear of Curator's Residence area and onto the 'Elm Walk'	medium / long term
Reveal hidden path under rose arbour and restore to meet Scenic Drive	short term
Reinstate the summit perimeter path around Oval Reservoir. Continue lower path around perimeter of Oval Reservoir as a circuit	short / medium term
Remove steps at pedestrian entry on Central Springs Road as these are difficult to negotiate, reconstruct sloping path and realign to lead through the rose arch	short / medium term
Undertake lower limb pruning and hedging of overgrown shrubs to reveal now obscured views. Note: on-site inspection with John Beetham, Nick Wong and Gardens staff required for decisions regarding any tree removals or major pruning works prior to works being undertaken	immediate / short term
Provide additional seating along paths for view and vista appreciation	immediate / short term
Provide two informal standing bays for cars travelling along scenic drive to pause for view and vista appreciation (requires engineering advice)	short term
Restore the directional sign on the Pioneers' Memorial Tower and interpret the views to the public through a board or sign at the Tower's base and duplicated at the top of the Tower	short term

POLICY AREA 1: LANDSCAPE

1b: Garden frontages and entrances

Elements included: boundaries with private residences, boundaries with roads, pedestrian and vehicle entrances

Linkage with the town

The Gardens' boundaries and entrances, largely unaltered since the late nineteenth century, are an essential element of the Gardens, particularly in its interface with the surrounding heritage precinct. They set the scene for the experience of visitors to the Daylesford heritage precinct and the Gardens throughout the year. Unifying landscape and interpretative elements that create an identity for this precinct, and a sense of integration with the town, are lacking. Attention should be given to creating these linkages, both visually and from the perspective of better access.

In recent years, considerable attention has been given to improving the Gardens' pedestrian entrances, using a consistent palette of hedging, fencing and signage. However, this positive approach stops at the Gardens' boundaries, leaving a 'no man's land' between the Gardens and other tourist and community attractions such as the Sunday Market, Daylesford Neighbourhood Centre, Convent Gallery and Daylesford Railway Station. The two Hill Street entrances consist of one signposted (opposite Wombat Street) and one with no signage or entrance paths (opposite the Railway Station). With the latter, opportunities exist to design a new entrance, together with landscaping to screen the water storage basin also situated here. With the former, considerable improvement in access between the Gardens and Wombat Street would be achieved with path construction and continuation of tree planting to join up to the fine avenue of Linden trees along Wombat Street – thus creating an enticing 'green corridor' linking the two.

Links to the Daylesford Neighbourhood Centre area could be improved by construction of a new path layout and rosary based on Sangster's plan for the Daly Street entrance to the Gardens. A landscaped connecting 'trail' between the Neighbourhood Centre and Gardens' entrance would also be highly desirable. Such work may be able to be carried out as a collaboration between the Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens and those involved with appropriate programmes offered by the Neighbourhood Centre (see also 8.3a).

A new pedestrian entrance should be constructed in Frazer Street to provide better access to this part of the Gardens. Access between the Convent Gallery and Gardens is desirable and would be mutually beneficial, extending the attractions available to visitors. This will require discussion between the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Advisory Committee and the Convent Gallery owners.

Vehicular entry

There is an exciting opportunity to enhance the vehicle entry by reconstructing the nineteenth century entrance as shown in Figure 9. This would be in keeping with the style of the recently upgraded pedestrian entrances. Careful consideration should be given to improving signage for vehicles, as the current road signs are confusing. Buses should be restricted to the asphalted road to the summit, unless special permission is given by the Council (i.e. in the case of buses carrying passengers with special needs).

Boundaries shared with private residences need to be improved, for the benefit of both the Gardens and the residents. The boundaries should be restored or strengthened with hedging (much of which remains extant but is overgrown), clipped to a height of 2 metres, or with fencing in keeping with known themes (see Figures 12 and 32). Consultation with neighbours regarding this is important, and letters inviting their involvement in the process have been sent to all those who reside or own properties abutting the Gardens, with positive response.

Planting of the blocks of vacant land in Central Springs Road and Hill Street adjacent to the road boundary should be carried out in stages to define these areas as part of the Gardens. This is discussed in more detail in 8.1c.

Policy 1b: Garden frontages and entrances

To raise the public profile of the Gardens and encourage visitation by

physically securing and visually defining the perimeter of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens by restoring its nineteenth century boundary and entrance treatments

integrating the Gardens with the broader township, including the cultural precinct, through construction of landscaped pedestrian corridors between the two

The following actions are required to implement the policy:

Action	Priority
Retain perimeter fencing (including hedging) where this exists and augment where lost or non-existent	ongoing
Reconstruct timber picket fencing and carriage drive gates at Central Springs Road entrance, based on evidence shown in Figure 9	medium / long term
Remove pipe and rail fencing along Hill Street boundary (eastern end). Replace or repair sections of fencing in Hill Street, and others when needed, using materials such as timber pickets (see Figure 32)	medium term
Define Frazer Street boundary with conifers and untreated picket fencing (see Figure 32) or hedging	medium / long term
Create new pedestrian entrances in Frazer Street and Central Springs Road	medium / long term
Improve pedestrian entrance to the Gardens from Daylesford Railway Station by construction of new pathway and ornamental garden bed featuring visually striking, drought tolerant, exotic plants	short term
Screen lower water storage basin on Hill Street frontage	short / medium term
At Daly Street entrance, reinstate Sangster's 1884 rosary and entrance path featuring roses available in Victoria at between 1880 and 1900	short / medium term
Improve and extend, where necessary, path access and landscaping to neighbouring heritage precinct, including the Sunday Market, Daylesford Railway Station, Convent Gallery and Daylesford Neighbourhood Centre	short / medium term

POLICY AREA 1: LANDSCAPE

1c: Landscape character and plant collections

Elements included: design elements – rock walling, garden beds, lawn, location of new elements; and plant collections – trees (specimen, avenues and other), shrubberies, rhododendrons, roses, tuberous begonias, ferns

Landscape character

The landscape character of the Gardens is particularly striking, and is derived from its setting on top of an extinct volcano, its mature exotic trees, and its strongly contrasting garden spaces. The Gardens presents largely as an arboretum, and in particular, a pinetum, where conifer plantings dominate. Broad leaved trees, such as elms, oaks and lindens tend to be planted in avenues throughout the Gardens, and in this way provide a series of strong, contrasting 'spines' against the dark canopies of the diffuse conifer plantings. There are very few places in Australia where the visitor can experience a 'conifer forest' such as exists on Wombat Hill. To retain this very special landscape character, it is vital that the existing ratio of conifers to non-conifers is maintained into the future (see Plant collections, below).

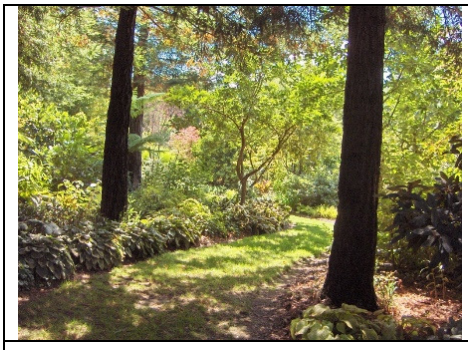
The concentration of built landscape features centred around the summit, and the uncluttered understorey of the remainder of the hillsides creates a particularly strong and evocative division in the landscape, with marked contrast between the hand of man (the 'settlement') and what appears to be that of nature (the 'conifer forest'). This is one of the great strengths of the landscape experience provided by Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, and one commonly commented upon and valued by visitors. For this reason, garden features which illustrate or reinforce human intervention – lawns, beds, buildings, rock walls and paths and specimen trees, should be restricted to the central core of the site – and maintained in the highest condition. One exception to this is the possible development of the vacant land in Central Springs Road. As it is bounded by houses and currently unplanted, it would not damage the differentiated landscape character of the Gardens to locate a new visitor centre and educational facility here. Such built structure would need to be complemented by careful landscaping featuring interesting and unusual plants. A Children's Garden, where plants and sculptures are used to create an adventurous play space, would be a highly appropriate adjunct to a visitor centre here.[25] The conifer forest experience, occasionally intersected by unmade roads and walks, should not be diluted by built structures or intermittent and random planting of non conifers, except where replanting the existing avenues and hedging.

This area would also be particularly suited to a new collection of deciduous broadleaved trees, and a Woodland Walk would be highly appropriate (see Plant collections, below). As a general guide, any new planting of non-conifers should be located in areas of the Gardens where there is little existing planting, such as on the lower slopes of the hill facing the Railway Station (north), Frazer Street (east) and the Central Springs Road area mentioned above.

[25] A Children's Garden could also be located on the hill facing the Railway Station as this is a warm area protected from cold southerly winds.



Views of the Children's Garden in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne

Typical woodland landscapes showing grassy paths and dappled light

Hedges were an original feature of the Gardens' landscape character and helped to define and frame spaces and views. Although now vastly reduced in number in the Gardens, they continue to be an important landscape element and should be retained and / or restored through drastic regenerative pruning where necessary, to once again act as spatial organisers.

This strong contrast provided by the two areas in the Gardens should be re-enforced in all aspects of the management of the Gardens– from display of trees (individual specimen trees displayed for effect in the central core, trees in the arboretum ground or forest displayed for a more natural effect), to choices regarding garden seating, path surfacing, and style of rubbish bins. In this way, the contrast so central to the Gardens' landscape character will be preserved and enhanced.

Maintenance or other works on built landscape elements will be largely determined by their ranking of cultural significance and their condition (see 8.1 General approach).

Plant collections

The Gardens' large tree collection (which also includes some shrubs) is detailed in the Plant Survey 2007and discussed in the Tree Report (Appendix One).

Trees

A two-fold policy approach is required for the tree collection:

1. Maintenance of the existing collection

The cultural significance of the tree collection as a whole, and of individual trees, requires that these trees are protected and maintained in good condition, propagated from, and when they are eventually removed

due to ill-health, senescence or accident, replaced with trees which have been propagated (preferably vegetatively) from them. Thus a Douglas Fir is replaced with a young Douglas Fir which is effectively a clone propagated from the parent tree by a means other than seed (except where this is horticulturally impossible).

Thus, it is essential that an Annual Tree Maintenance Plan (including a record of tree works) and a Tree Propagation and Replacement Plan are immediately developed in order to care for the collection as it now exists, and to anticipate future replacements (see 8.2d for a full description of these plans).

2. Development of new additions to the tree collection
Developing new collections in the Gardens is desirable for a number of reasons, including public interest and education, conservation imperatives (where threatened or rare plants can be grown in many different places to ensure their continuing survival), and for scientific purposes, such as acclimatisation issues now raised by global warming. All these are aims of any botanic garden, and all are of particular relevance given southern Australia's warming and drying climate (discussed below in point 2.).

The following should form the basis for new collections which will enhance the existing botanic collections while maintaining the existing ratio of conifer and deciduous species:

- **New collections which reinforce existing themes, and those known to have been popular in the Gardens in the past**

To complement the existing collection of mature trees, additional genera and species native to the Pacific (western) North American region would be particularly appropriate. These include both conifers such as Fir, Hemlock, Yew and Larch and broad-leaved Maple, Aspen and Oak, with preference given to species which are rare or threatened [note that the updated Tree Report in Appendix One contains detailed recommendations of appropriate genera]. The Cool Climate Nursery has offered a collection of *Acer* species to the Gardens, and this could form the basis of a new collection, with a special emphasis on those species of maple native to Pacific North America.

An opportunity exists to increase the genera of deciduous trees by creating a new collection of trees arranged in an ecological display. As mentioned before (see Landscape character) a 'Woodland Walk' could be planted in the southern area of the Gardens, using deciduous trees chosen from those suggested in the Tree Report 2007. Underplanted with grasses and bulbs to replicate the naturally occurring ecology in such woodland, the area would provide additional interest in the Garden.

Genera from countries which were once connected to Australia in the Gondwanan land mass would be an appropriate addition to the Gardens. Gondwana, or the great southern land mass, consisted of Australia, Africa, Madagascar, South America, Antarctica, India, parts of South East Asia, New Guinea and New Zealand. Thus, South East Asian and New Guinea montane (high altitude) plant species, New Caledonian and South American conifers, New Zealand palms and South African proteas could be arranged in the Gardens to illustrate this early period in the earth's history. Australian conifers such as Wollemi Pine (*Wollemia nobilis*) and the related Araucarias– Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*), Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) and Queensland Kauri (*Agathis robusta*), for example, could be added to the existing Monkey Puzzle (*Araucaria araucana*) and Norfolk Island Pine specimens to illustrate a strong Gondwanan affinity.

The Gondwanan theme could be further extended by an emphasis on plants of the Jurassic Period of earth's history. The Jurassic Period dates from 208 million to 144 million years ago, and is known as the age of conifers and cycads. During this period, Australia – indeed the world – was uniformly wet and warm, and flora in Australia consisted of the araucarias (noted above), podocarps (plum-pines), ferns (both ground and tree varieties), seed-ferns, cycads, ginkgos, herbaceous lycopods (such as quillworts, found growing today in Tasmanian swamps) and horsetails (unfortunately now widely considered an invasive weed).

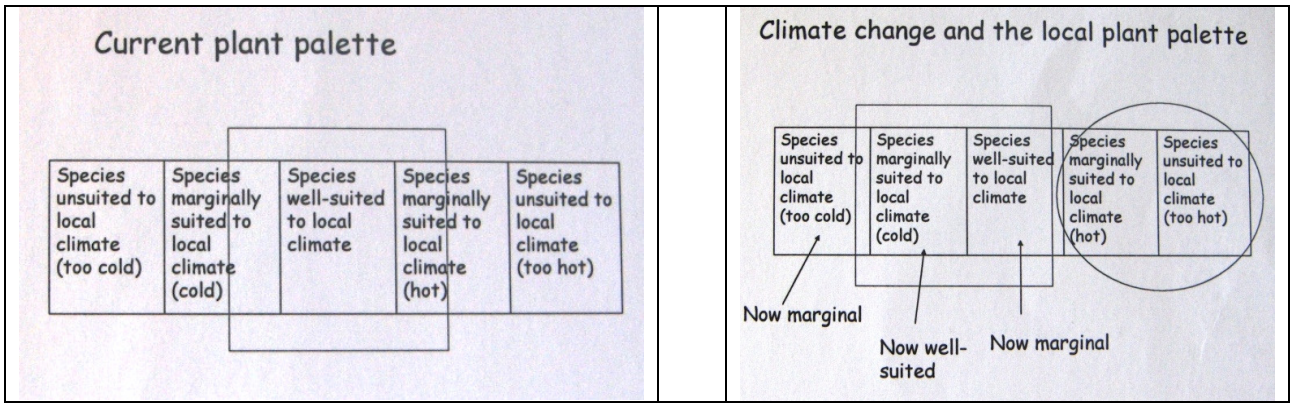
The discovery of the Wollemi Pine in 1994 re-focussed attention on the Jurassic Period, a time associated in the public mind with dinosaurs, largely through the film 'Jurassic Park'. Subsequent promotion of the Wollemi Pine as Australia's 'dinosaur tree' referred not only to the fact that the tree existed at the time of the dinosaurs, but that, unlike them, it had not become extinct as had been previously thought. An opportunity exists to interpret this theme, especially to children, using the Wollemi Pine and other araucarias, ferns and cycads as a collection in the Gardens.

Historic photographs confirm that palms and cordylines were popular in the Gardens in the past, and those remaining today should form the basis for an expanded collection. Following on the theme of Jurassic Period plants, additional palm genera and species might include those from the Cretaceous Period (144 to 66.4 million years ago), which followed the Jurassic and saw the break-up of Gondwana and the consequent evolution of flowering plants. Indeed, palms were one of the earliest flowering plants to evolve, and a collection of palms could illustrate the migration of these plants from global equatorial regions of the earth into northern Australia, from where Australian endemic palms have since evolved in isolation. Further information regarding the evolution of Australian flora and Gondwana can be found in *The greening of Gondwana* by Mary E. White – see references for full details.

- **New collections specifically introduced for acclimatisation trials**

In light of climate change, it would be appropriate to trial plants which were not well climatically suited to the Daylesford region in the past. Where before, through the work done in Victoria's botanic gardens during the nineteenth century, it had become well accepted what plants would grow in each of their respective climates, now botanic gardens are once again able to serve an acclimatisation function and assist in answering the question of 'what will survive in these changing conditions?'.

The effect of global warming in choosing new plant collections can be summarised by the following diagrams:



Kindly provided by Dr Pater May from his presentation 'Landscape and climate change', BGANZ workshop, November 2006

While the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Tree Report by John Beetham (Appendix One) suggests some genera for new plantings (1.2) and plant collections and policies (1.3), the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne should also be approached to assist with developing a list of suitable trial species.

The labelling of trees should be completed, with all information drawn from the 2007 Plant Survey as this represents a database of the most up-to-date and accurate botanical identification. Where multiple specimens of a tree species exist in the Gardens, the name should be attached to the best example in an area of the Gardens which has reasonable access (see 8.2d: Maintenance of plant records).

Those trees so identified in the Tree Survey 2007 should be nominated for inclusion in the National Trust's Register of Significant Trees.

Rhododendrons

The rhododendron collection should be retained and improved. As an illustration of the horticultural history of the place, and for its contribution to the Gardens' 'hill station' landscape character, the tradition of holding a rhododendron collection is culturally significant. However, the specimens of rhododendrons in the Gardens today are modern cultivars, and no representation of the nineteenth century rhododendron species which would most certainly have existed in the Gardens from the 1880s has been identified to date.

The rhododendron collection should be divided into two groups: the more recent cultivars and a new collection of species rhododendrons. These two collections should be planted in separate beds so as to avoid confusion but allow visual comparison. A new collection could be drawn from species found in a number of similar geographical / climatic locations. A small selection of tropical rhododendrons could also be trialled in the Gardens. Species known to have been available through the Taylor and Sangster nursery on Mount Macedon in the 1880s should also be added, as representative of the early introduction of rhododendrons to Victoria, and to illustrate the historically significant influence of William Sangster in the Gardens.

Tuberous Begonias

The Tuberous Begonia collection has been identified as an important attraction for visitors to the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, and is part of its long history, surviving as an intermittent local tradition since first begun at in the later nineteenth century by curator Gascoigne. In recent years a brochure 'Growing Begonias' has been compiled and made available at the Alf Headland Conservatory, and an interpretation / information board constructed outside. In addition, a visitor's book has recently been placed outside the Conservatory by one of the Gardens' staff and keeper of the collection, Brenda Blackmore. Its many positive comments confirm the enjoyment this yearly display brings to those who visit it.

Every effort should be made to rediscover the hybrid bred by curator Greville, which he named 'Daylesford'. The display of each plant's name would be a further opportunity for the Gardens to improve its botanic gardens' role.

A selection of the tuberous begonia display 2007

Ferns

The Fernery provides an ideal location for a botanical collection of ferns. Much of the material in the Fernery was collected from private land in the Otway ranges by the Daylesford Field and Game Association, and numerous thefts of the ferns occurred shortly after they were planted. With increased security for the Gardens in the form of fencing, gate closure and lighting (see 8.1h and 8.2e) it should be possible to once again replant ferns and fern allies based on William Sangster's catalogues from the 1880s (available for viewing at the State Library of Victoria). Unusual or threatened species of ferns from the local area could also be included.

The fern collection could be expanded by the creation of a new picnic area to the east of the Fernery. By pruning, careful plant removal and grassing, a 'fern meadow' could be created. This could be defined by extant shrubs pruned heavily, and a new planting of Wollemi pines. The grassy clearing could also be edged with hardier ferns, providing a graduation from the enclosure and deep shade of the Fernery and allowing an expansion of the fern collection in the Gardens.

Illustration of a 'Fern Meadow' forming a transitional zone between shaded conifer forest and sunny grass meadow, Yosemite National Park, California 2007

Other suitable plantings for this area could include additional plant species which would flourish in such conditions. However, prior to replanting the Fernery and associated area it is important to first decide if the aim is to replicate a natural fern gully and / or meadow (i.e. with an ecological and educational focus), or whether it is primarily to create an aesthetically pleasing experience (with an educational role as secondary). Such a decision will have a major impact on the subsequent plantings which should be included.

Garden beds

The position of garden beds should be limited to those currently existing, and new beds added only where these are a reconstruction of entrance elements as described in Sangster's 1884 plan, or where they are recreating a now lost feature, such as around the base of the summit reservoirs, along the summit path (to be reconstructed) and to the rear of the Curator's Residence (when final decisions have been made for this area and the Workshop Depot).

The use of modern annuals and other commonly available plants in the garden beds should be avoided wherever possible, especially where a striking display is required. The landscape should be distinctly differentiated from those found in median strips, roundabouts, and municipal parks and gardens. As a botanic garden, it should serve to surprise, delight and educate visitors, and garden beds have a great capacity to do this. A wide palette of plant material is available from which to choose, and can again be chosen with an acclimatisation role in mind. In keeping with the exotic nature of the landscape in the Gardens, a great opportunity exists to plant *drought tolerant* ***exotic*** *plants*, rather than Australian natives. The latter are more appropriately planted in other locations around Daylesford.

Generally, plants should not be sourced from local retail nurseries, but from specialist nurseries and other botanic gardens.

Detail of a xeriscape garden at Wollongong Botanic Gardens, 2007

The Entry Garden at San Francisco Botanical Gardens, 2007

Detail of planting in Entry Garden, San Francisco Botanical Gardens, 2007

Plant selection based on historic sources would also be an appropriate choice, and properly interpreted, would assist in education about plant introductions to this country in the early and mid nineteenth century. In this category are plants known from the historical record to have been popular in the Gardens in the nineteenth century (southern African heaths and ferns), and in the 1930s and 40s (cacti, succulents and dahlias). The proposed Fern Meadow would allow an extension of the fern collection to include more of the hardy fern species. The existing rose collection should be diversified and complemented by nineteenth century roses, as would have been favoured by Sangster in his plans for the rosary.

Information and assistance with plant collections
The Royal Botanic Gardens in Melbourne exists as a valuable resource for all regional botanic gardens in Victoria, and full use should be made of its expertise in matters such as choosing plant species for new collections or to enhance existing ones. It would also be very valuable for Hepburn Shire Council to become a member of BGANZ (Botanic Gardens of Australia and New Zealand), as this organisation, and its regional arm BGANZ Victoria, can provide an enormous wealth of expertise and information to the Council and particularly senior members of the Shire's parks and gardens staff in all horticultural matters.

Policy 1c: Landscape character and plant collections

To conserve and enhance the Gardens' distinctive landscape character by maintaining and strengthening the contrast between the arboretum grounds and highly manicured central zone

To maintain and preserve into the future the Gardens' existing collection of culturally significant trees through propagation and replanting

To strengthen existing, and create new, theme-based plant collections for scientific, aesthetic and educational purposes

The following actions are required to implement the policy:

Action	Priority
Retain all existing rock walling and maintain in sound condition	ongoing
Remove annuals in bed in centre of walk (if being retained) near Kiosk and replant with specimen plant such as a palm, weeping tree or cordyline. (note recommendation in 8.1a to eventually reconstruct the straight summit path)	immediate / short term
Develop and plant collections of shrub and understorey plants, currently missing from the Gardens but once present, such as southern African heaths, cordyline and flax species, cacti and succulents (landscaped in a xeriscape garden)	short / medium term
Reinstate the following elements of Sangster's 1884 Plan: • floral displays at pedestrian entrances • rosary featuring roses available in Victoria at between 1880 and 1900 • improved planting of ferns and understorey plants in the banks of the Fernery	short / medium term
Create a grassy 'Fern Meadow' for picnicking, with extant pruned plants and a new planting of Wollemi Pines to define its edge. The grassy clearing could also be edged with hardier ferns, providing a graduation from the enclosure and deep shade of the Fernery and allowing an expansion of the fern	medium / long term

collection in the Gardens	
Maintain and improve Tuberous Begonia Collection. Search for the missing begonia 'Daylesford'	ongoing
Restrict (transplant where necessary) existing rhododendron cultivars to beds where they can receive required irrigation, prune to rejuvenate and display to a high standard. Create new collection of species rhododendrons and plant in separate bed	immediate / short term / medium term
Enhance botanic function of Gardens by creating new plant collections and improving selections in existing collections	ongoing
Retain surviving early plantings	ongoing
Propagate trees of primary cultural significance as replacements for senescing specimens. Plant prior to loss of original trees, except where replanting on the same location is required (as in avenue plantings)	urgent
Retain and strengthen the conifer plantings in the Gardens. Augment existing conifer plantings, especially using pines and other conifers known to have been planted at one time in the Gardens and now lost. Develop new tree collections, as suggested in the Tree Report in Appendix One	immediate / short term
Develop a small palm collection centred around the mature extant palms (see also 8.1g Alf Headland Conservatory)	short / medium term
Carry out tree surgery as indicated in the Tree Survey 2007(Appendix One). Remove dead or dying trees as identified, and undertake urgent pruning where there is a risk to the public. Further non-urgent works can be carried out in stages	urgent, and staged over a period of 10 years
Wherever possible, return overgrown copses of viburnum, cherry laurel and hawthorn to hedges of varying height depending on location and effect required (refer to Figures 12 and 40)	immediate / ongoing
Develop the large vacant area fronting Central Springs Road as a site for a new plant collection, such as deciduous trees arranged as Woodland Walk, or visitor / education centre with small plant-based Children's Garden modelled on that created at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne	medium / long term
Remove ivy from tree trunks, and clear debris from base of trees	ongoing / immediate
Retain hierarchy or lawn types: highly manicured for central core area (Central Lawn and South Lawn), mown grass for secondary picnic areas (new and existing), and rough grass for arboretum grounds	ongoing
Retain existing areas of well manicured lawn in central core and maintain to high standard	ongoing
Retain existing cut lawn in picnic area on site of lost Trewhella Pavilion in the short term, create new picnic areas delineated with plantings and mown lawn (as opposed to rough grass)	ongoing / short term
Retain areas of roughly cut grass in the arboretum grounds	ongoing

POLICY AREA 1: LANDSCAPE

1d: Fernery and cascade

The Fernery has been identified as one of the major implementations of William Sangster's 1884 design for the Gardens. As such, and given its rarity as a surviving type in Victoria (see 5.2), it is vital that it is restored to the glorious feature it once was.

Responding to the steep contours to the south of the summit, the Fernery's winding path and sloping terraced banks allowed extensive planting of ferns and associated flora. Its cascade trickled into a pond featuring goldfish and at one time, where sunlight permitted, waterlilies bloomed. The original Fernery designed by Sangster was an open-air type, which was roofed for some years by an elaborate timber lath structure (see Figure 6), later removed. Advantageous microclimatic conditions have for many years been provided by the arching tree canopy which 'roofs' the Fernery, presumably as Sangster intended.

Some discussion of the surfacing of the Fernery path has queried whether the path should be asphalted to reduce maintenance, as in wet weather the path becomes very difficult to traverse. Such a treatment would undoubtedly have a negative effect on the historic character and atmosphere of the Fernery. In practical terms, although this may seem a good solution to the problem, past experience with similar sloping paths / roads has shown that far from solving the problem, the asphalt or other solid surfacing rapidly becomes undermined by the water flows, and, as its repair is not able to be carried out easily or regularly, eventually has to be removed. Past references note the surfacing of the Fernery path to be scoria from Mount Franklin, and this should be used as the surface treatment, with care taken to keep drainage channels clear and attention given to improving the camber of the path to shed water more efficiently.

In order to return the Fernery to its original splendour, it would be necessary to remove the existing, leaking pond base (stones and cement) and reline the pond with a butyl rubber liner in order to level it and make it watertight. A submersible pump should be used to recirculate water from the re-lined pond up to the cascade. It may be necessary to deepen the pond to ensure sufficient water volume for operation of the cascade while maintaining an aesthetically pleasing level of water in the pond. This appears not to have been a problem in the past as the water was not recirculated but supplied from the overflow from the circular day basin.

A collection of ferns from Sangster's catalogues of the time should form the basis of a future planting collection. These catalogues are available for public viewing at the State Library of Victoria.

While the irrigation system could be replaced with one less obtrusive, the existing one is adequate and should be maintained in good working order. Eventual replacement of the irrigation system should be based on a design similar to the unobtrusive sprinklers currently installed at Rosalind Park's Fernery in Bendigo.

The Fernery should also be linked with an adjoining area, currently overgrown, to its east (see 8.1c: Ferns). This area should be used to extend the botanic function of the Fernery by allowing creation of a Fern Meadow where more hardy ferns and additional rainforest tree species could be accommodated. It also would allow creation of an additional summer picnic area (see Fern Meadow photographs in 1c).

Policy 1d: Fernery and cascade

To restore and interpret the Fernery and cascade as a major feature in the Gardens

To assemble a comprehensive botanic collection of ferns and fern allies through replanting the Fernery banks and creating an adjoining Fern Meadow

The following actions are required to implement the policy:

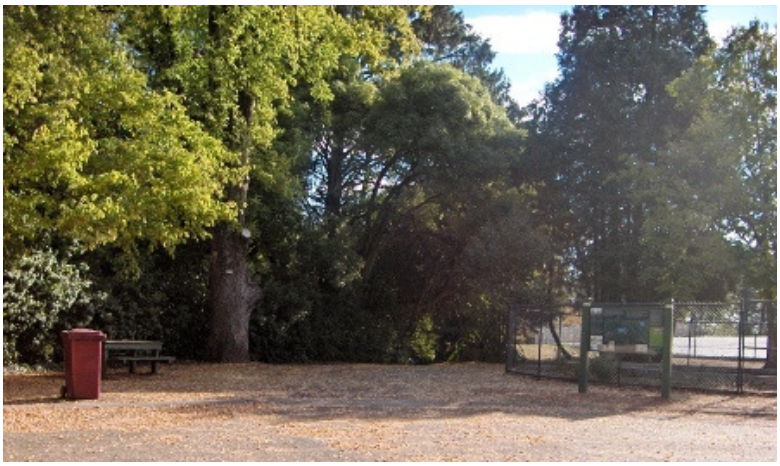
Action	Priority
Undertake major restoration of Fernery. Remove leaking pool base, level and re-line.	immediate
Restore piping from Circular Day Basin to feed Fernery cascade and fill pool at its base. Install submersible pump to recycle the water from pond to cascade head	urgent (as part of water supply works)
Return goldfish to pool, improve planting on banks with fern and allied species to form a botanic collection, place seating along path in existing rock-lined nooks, interpret Fernery as major feature of Gardens	
Surface Fernery path with scoria, reseat / repair timber sleeper steps to make safe	urgent / immediate
Expand Fernery by creating an adjoining grassy 'fern meadow' for picnicking, with extant pruned plants and a new planting of Wollemi Pines to define its edge. The grassy clearing could also be edged with hardier ferns, providing a graduation from the enclosure and deep shade of the Fernery and allowing an expansion of the fern collection in the Gardens. Continue the path to create a circuit from the existing parking area at the summit	medium / long term

POLICY AREA 1: LANDSCAPE

1e: Summit (including Central Lawn and Pioneers' Memorial Tower)

This area of the Gardens has traditionally formed its 'core' or centre. Located on the relatively level topography formed by Wombat Hill's volcanic crater, the summit area was the logical place for the Daylesford worthies to place viewing facilities such as seats and shelters, while its elevation made it a natural position for construction of water reservoirs. Photographs of the time show a variety of structures, presumably shelters, in this area (see Figure 5) and Council minutes indicate it was the preferred position for the cannon from the early 1900s. Newspaper accounts detail extravagant floral decoration in this area, with garden beds displaying brightly flowering plants and seats placed for taking in the magnificent views. With the arrival of curator Gascoigne, a bandmaster, in 1884 a highly decorative rotunda was erected in which the brass band regularly played. First located on the eastern slope of the summit, by c.1900 it had been moved to the western side, in the location of the 1993 replacement rotunda extant today. [26]

In the 1930s the Pioneers' Memorial Tower was constructed and this completed the complement of attractions in this 'core', with the late exception of the pine log picnic shelter constructed by Rotary in 1979.



Landscaping and path definition is required around the base of the Tower and reservoirs

The asphalted road to the summit provides easy access to this area. However, the current pedestrian path definition and directional signage make exploring the attractions the summit area has to offer confusing and somewhat of an anti-climax to the visitor. The main problems are the incomplete path system linking the east and west sections of the 'core', lack of directional signage, and poor and degraded landscaping which leaves the visitor with an impression of 'benign neglect' in the area of the Tower and reservoirs. This is in strong contrast to the high degree of attention which the Central and South Lawn areas receive, and the fine quality of landscaping evident here. Unfortunately, because of the poor directional signage and path system, many new visitors arriving at the summit via the asphalted road may never realise the attractions to the west exist, despite the clear and excellent interpretation board at the base of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower.

[26] There is some question as to whether the first rotunda was moved, or an additional one constructed on the western side. Despite considerable research, this has not been clarified.

Mesh fitted below the water level is an unobtrusive safety measure

The empty Circular Day Basin

Recently the 1904 Rotunda, shown in numerous photographs, postcards and promotional brochures for the Gardens in the early 1900s, has been discovered in the possession of a Daylesford resident, who purchased it some years ago in a Council 'garage sale' (see 3.9.5 for further information on the Rotunda and photographs of the remnant timber sections). Although dismantled, much of the Rotunda's timbers and decorative ornamentation are in good condition. The owner is willing to return the Rotunda to the Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens so that it may be re-erected and properly restored. This provides an exciting opportunity to restore one of the Gardens' iconic features, and it should be used as a catalyst to ignite community interest in the Gardens and its revitalisation.

As part of this revitalisation, improved path formation and layout resolution, landscaping and signage should be simultaneously carried out, in order to create a summit area which has all component sections fully integrated (see also 8.3b). In this way, these works, in particular around the Oval Reservoir, will convert an area which currently *divides* the east and west nodes of the Gardens into one which *unites* them.

Policy 1e: Summit (including Central Lawn and Pioneers' Memorial Tower)

To conserve an historic area in the Gardens and recreate a highly integrated and functional landscape of the highest quality suitable for increased passive recreation

The following actions are required to implement the policy:

Action	Priority
Refill Circular Day Basin with supplementary water for irrigation, create flower border around rim, remove fence and fit mesh barrier just below water surface for safety, fit fountain (possible involvement of local artisans). Interpret as earliest known surviving structure in the Gardens	urgent / short term
Remove roof and return to major stunning water feature in Gardens. If not possible, screen fence using closely clipped Maidenhair Creeper (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*) or similar grown on the fence to create a 'fedge', plant slopes with massed drought hardy flowering shrubs. Reinstate the summit perimeter path. Continue lower path around perimeter of reservoir as a circuit. Interpret reservoir	short / medium term
Replace bare compacted areas of earth (where grass has been)	immediate / short term

around Pioneers' Memorial Tower and Circular Day Basin / information board with combination of mulch, display flower beds and paths	
Improve landscaping around base of Tower (integrated with improved new path network and landscaping works – see Path Layout Plan)	immediate / short term
Replace the seating and plaques (if known) on interior walls at base of Tower	immediate / short term
Restore the directional sign on the Pioneers' Memorial Tower and interpret the views to the public through a board or sign at the Tower's base and at its summit. Secure access to the staircase in the Tower to reduce graffiti by locking the access gate at sunset and re-opening in the morning	short / medium term
Replace 2004 metal railings with pipe handrails and cyclone woven wire as originally installed	long term
Remove existing kit rotunda and relocate outside the Gardens. Re-erect 1904 rotunda, using existing sections and new sections copied from original. Fully restore	short / medium term

POLICY AREA 1: LANDSCAPE

1f: Curator's Residence, Kiosk and Works Depot

This area has been the subject of considerable discussion in recent years. With the area ideally located on level ground and close to the western node of attractions (Alf Headland Conservatory, Rotunda, Central Lawn, and South Lawn) it indeed offers a splendid location for an interpretative facility such as a visitors' centre and café. The planned relocation of the Works Depot to a new site outside the Gardens increases the prospect for razing the whole area and building a new facility.

However attractive this prospect, three factors mitigate against it:
1. The cost of creating a new building and landscaped surrounds. With funds available from a low-rate based council such as Daylesford, priority must be given to those most urgent and important works which will serve to protect the existing cultural significance of the Gardens, such as securing a sustainable water supply, tree works, and improvements in existing landscaping.

2. While removal of the Works Depot is a positive move, an area on site will still be required for works associated with care and maintenance of the Gardens. Nursery facilities, including propagation glasshouse, growing on and hardening off areas, begonia tuber storage, and general small tool storage will continue to be required on site. In addition, an area for mulch, gravel and other landscaping products required in bulk must be available for storage, if even only for a short period prior to these being used in the Gardens. A compost system also needs to be put in place, whereby non-diseased tree prunings, suitable hedge and shrub prunings, and other non-diseased or weedy plant material can be chipped and / or placed in compost heaps for use in the Gardens.

3. The Curator's Residence has been identified as culturally significant and an important contributor to the public's understanding of the history of the Gardens (see 3.9.8). A number of curator's cottages have been removed in botanic gardens over the past 20 to 30 years, in much the same way that their predecessors– the nineteenth century curators' cottages– were removed in the 1930s and 40s, after being deemed at those times to be 'old fashioned', run down and of no architectural merit. With hindsight, the removal of these nineteenth century curators' cottages is recognised as a great loss, and it is likely that in 50 years time, a similar sentiment will extend to 1930s and 40s cottages.

Regardless of the architectural or aesthetic merit of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens' Curator's Residence, it is important for the story it tells, and as an existing building in reasonable condition, it presents an opportunity to revitalise it through a new use (as was tried successfully in the recent past when it was used as a residence for the lessee of the Kiosk). Possible new uses include offices the Friends group and staff, a visitors' centre, bookshop or gift shop. Such changed usage has occurred successfully in a number of botanic gardens in Victoria and beyond, and has acted as a catalyst for renewed community interest in the botanic gardens themselves. Its rear garden could be successfully used for community groups and school groups, and its quaint stone paved terrace could be the site of community activities such as art shows and lectures.

Provision of refreshments in the form of a café, kiosk or tea rooms, is an important aspect of present-day garden visitation. The provision of a kiosk or café is now a common feature of many of Melbourne's major public parks and gardens, enhancing the range of recreation experiences and encouraging visits to these gardens. The re-introduction of refreshments in the Gardens would increase the attraction of the place and prolong the visitation, potentially encouraging visitors to explore the Gardens more fully. In order to maximise these effects, such a facility is best located in or near the Curator's Residence. While it may be possible to site a new facility in the area of vacant land on Central Springs Road, as has been already noted earlier, this would not encourage further exploration of the Gardens, being on its outer boundary. It would also require some of this land being taken over for parking.

A further possibility is the construction of a modest facility near the Pioneers' Memorial Tower. This has the advantage of being close to existing parking and being located within the central core of the Gardens. However, it would necessitate the loss of open space and mature trees, and so is undesirable. It seems that the best use of existing space is to in some way utilize the Curator's Residence and this should be taken into account when planning for any development in this area.

Remains of pathways and beds at rear of residence provide an opportunity reconstruct missing elements

The removal of the Shire's Works Depot provides an exciting opportunity to re-landscape the area. Lost or obscured rock work towards the rear of the Curator's Residence as seen in Figures 3 and 43 should be revealed or reconstructed, and the whole area which currently presents as a confusion of structures, paths and garden beds transformed into a valuable centre of horticultural interest and education, directly associated with activities in the Curator's Residence.

Visitors Centre, Hoyt Arboretum in Portland, Oregon, 2007

Policy 1f: Curator's Residence, Kiosk and Works Depot

To retain and promote the Curator's Residence as a focus for community activity, with facilities such as horticultural library, café and information centre

To provide a professional standard of horticultural and office facilities for gardens staff

To create an attractive, instructive and fully integrated landscape which respects past design intent in a modern context

The following actions are required to implement the policy:

Action	Priority
Retain and repair Curator's Residence as 1948 cottage, upgrading internal facilities for use options which may include offices for Gardens staff and Friends group, community education programmes associated with the Gardens, or cafe (City of Greater Bendigo and Friends of Bendigo's Botanic Gardens will be able to advise)	medium / long term
Provide facilities for refreshments in Gardens –options dependent on decision regarding Kiosk and lessee for residence (see above)	immediate / long term
Retain crazy paving flooring of Kiosk and rock seat	ongoing
After the redeployment of Council parks and gardens staff to the new site, rationalise existing works buildings and provide gardens staff with a dedicated nursery site with facilities including small machinery storage, greenhouse and hardening off areas. This should be done as part of the redesign of this general area	short / medium term
Redesign area around the Curator's Residence / Kiosk and (reduced) Works Depot Complex once the built form of this area has been decided. This area could display a xeriscape garden, using plants once established here (cacti and succulents), while a new lily pond could also be constructed here to display hardy water plants and provide a focal point for this forgotten area of the Gardens (see Figure 43). Restore lost path network to lead through this area and onto the 'Elm Walk' (medium / long term) - see Path Layout Plan	medium / long term

POLICY AREA 1: LANDSCAPE

1g: Alf Headland Conservatory

The Alf Headland Conservatory is used for a portion of the year for the display of the Tuberous Begonia display. For the remainder of the year, the Conservatory is empty. The building, centrally placed and in good condition, could be utilized during this period by other horticultural displays by the local community. It is important that the Conservatory be used only for display, and not as a general 'working' glasshouse, as this is not compatible with its very prominent public position in the Gardens. Displays may be of related begonia species, or of other 'showy' plants–necessary as viewing is only possible from *outside* the Conservatory. Species and genera would need to be similar in their climatic needs to use the conservatory. A small fee could be charged for use of the Conservatory.

Displays by community horticultural groups would assist in strengthening the image of the Gardens as a venue for fine plant displays, and assist with promotion of the Gardens to a varied audience.

The Conservatory could be further enhanced by using its protected verandahs for potted palm species, to complement the existing palms planted in the Gardens (see also 8.1c: Trees)

One of the more unusual begonia species growing in the San Francisco Botanical Gardens, 2007

Policy 1g: Alf Headland Conservatory

To continue the traditional display of Tuberous Begonias in Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens

To become identified as a venue offering fine seasonal plant displays under glass

To extend and enhance the Gardens' botanic role by presenting named displays of various genera

The following actions are required to implement the policy:

Action	Priority
Retain and utilize throughout year for display of named begonia / palm, fern collection or similar. Investigate the possibility of renting the building to horticultural groups for shows	immediate
Begin a search for 'Daylesford' begonia, to provide a media focus and generate public interest	immediate
Add large potted plants on verandah of Conservatory for added visual interest (could use it as a microclimate for plants which need some shelter, e.g. frost-tender palms as a contrast to frost-hardy palms in lawn)	immediate

POLICY AREA 1: LANDSCAPE

1h: Public amenities and infrastructure

Elements included: picnic shelter, picnic tables and benches, park bench seating, toilets, lighting, signage, rubbish bins, car parking

Picnic shelter

The current shelter was built by Rotary in 1979. It is functional and occupies a position which is protected from the weather, has easy access to parking and takes advantage of fine views to the east and south-east. This shelter has served its purpose well, however by today's standards has little design merit. It should be replaced in the future with a new contemporary shelter, and it would be appropriate to consult Rotary to see if it might support this.

A new shelter, built in the position of the now lost Trewhella Pavilion, should be constructed to provide further amenity to visitors on the western side of the Gardens. It is recommended that this shelter be designed to complement the Gardens' rustic landscape in this area, which is within the arboretum grounds.

Both new shelters should exhibit good architectural design and be attractive, functional and complementary to the Gardens' rural quality, rather than demand attention in their own right – they should be subservient to the bucolic forest experience of the Gardens. This does not mean that they need to be dull however, as the picnic shelter at Hoyt Arboretum in Portland, Oregon, pictured below, shows. Although this is a striking structure, its shape and construction using simple materials and little embellishment, is in complete harmony with the conifer forest in which it sits.

Picnic tables and bench seating

Existing picnic tables are functional but could be improved with future replacement. Allowing natural attrition, they should be replaced using two different styles which reflect the setting into which they are to be placed. Thus in the Central Lawn area, these could display a high degree of individuality or artistry, using local timbers and ironwork, for example.

In the arboretum area, simple, solid timber and metal units would be in keeping with this area where the landscape itself is the attraction. Two sizes of units would allow seating for both small and large groups, and this should be considered. In particular, the area in which the Trewhella Pavilion once stood is an ideal location for a very large picnic table suitable for family reunions and large picnic parties.

Park bench seating

Four styles of park bench are currently in the Gardens, and all are located within the Central and South Lawn areas, with the exception of a single bench seat near the rose arch at the end of the pedestrian entrance to Central Springs Road. This last bench, a distinctive cast iron and timber seat shown in the photograph below, is similar to one illustrated in a photograph of the Gardens from at least the 1930s in the Orr-Young report (1997).

The confusion of styles of bench seating within the relatively small area of the central core of the Gardens conflicts with, and detracts from, the generally cohesive presentation of this area. One style of bench seating should be chosen for placement throughout this central core (with the possible exception of the Fernery, see below). A style similar to that shown above, or in the Orr-Young (1997) report in a photograph on page 38 of that report, would be in keeping with the elegance of the central core of the Gardens.

No casual seating is available anywhere else in the Gardens, and this is a major problem, especially given the number of walkers, the steep terrain and fine views. An immediate increase in the number of seats should be made. Seats should be positioned along paths throughout the Gardens, and especially in those areas where there are attractions such as views. In the more informal arboretum grounds, simple solid timber seats based on those shown in Figure 23 which date from around the 1900s should be constructed.

In the more remote sections of the arboretum grounds, informal improvised seating, such as logs or large boulders, for example, could be placed for visitor convenience. Such casual forms of seating make use of local material, are an extremely inexpensive way to provide seating, and are in harmony with the more 'natural' experience offered in the outer arboretum grounds.

Saet fashioned from a stump, Hoyt Arboretum, Portand, Oregon 2007

Consideration should also be given to placing at least one seat in the Fernery. The historic record indicates that a rock-edged nook (still extant) along the Fernery path originally held a seat of some description, and an opportunity for a local artisan to create a fitting feature seat here exists.

The most important considerations with seating are an increase in the number of seats throughout the grounds, and an adherence to a hierarchy of styles consistent with the character of the various areas or zones in the Gardens (see 8.1c for further discussion). In all parts of the Gardens, opportunities exist to involve local craftspeople in the design and execution of casual seating. Using the hierarchy of spaces to guide levels of formality in styles, the addition of 'handcrafted' seating would be an exciting way to involve the arts community in the Gardens.

Public Toilets

The existing two toilet blocks are appropriately sited. The toilet block near the Central Lawn is a recent construction of modern design. It provides disabled facilities and is conveniently located, but at present does not relate in any way to its surroundings, and should be partially screened by landscaping to reduce its visual incongruity in this area. This could be done in conjunction with recommended path resolution in this area.

The 1930s toilet block constructed in association with the Pioneers' Memorial Tower is functional and has enlarged cubicles for disabled access. However the concreted path leading to the toilet entrance is quite narrow and steep, making it potentially difficult for wheelchair access. Widening the path and providing a handrail would address these problems. Some improved screening with climbers planted on the timber wall at the entrance to the ladies toilets and improved landscaping in the bed in front of the toilets, perhaps as part of the landscape improvements of this summit area, is needed.

Lighting

Lighting is critical to community safety and security in the Gardens (see 8.2e). There is currently no lighting in the Gardens, with the exception of that around the Curator's Residence and the new toilet block. With future plans to increase visitor use of the Gardens, including activities which may be held in the evenings, additional lighting will be needed. The path system, once resolved, and the major physical features such as the Rotunda, Pioneers' Memorial Tower, and Fernery, will provide the basis for a lighting plan. The plan should incorporate three types of lighting: entrance, road and building security lighting; lighting for areas of likely group use and congregation; and some feature lighting which showcases sections of the Gardens, with the first two being a priority.

Unobtrusive lighting placed in garden bed at intersection of paths, Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne

Light fixtures should be of a consistent style and position arrangement, and be connected to an underground power supply. The use of solar panels attached to individual lights is not likely to be practical because of the density of canopy cover. However, it may be possible to generate the power required for the lighting system from solar panels on the roof of the curator's cottage and any future works buildings, and use this power to supply the garden lighting. Lamp fittings should also be highly energy efficient.

Up-lighting could be used for special trees such as the Monkey Puzzle, Horse Chestnut and Atlas Cedar. Effect lighting also be could be used in the Fernery and spotlighting used to highlight the Tower.

It is not appropriate to use faux heritage lighting styles in the Gardens, and the lighting style should be based on the premise that the light fixtures in themselves are not a feature. Lights should be unobtrusive in style, and be installed along paths and shrubberies and at path intersections. They should not be placed in open lawns. Lights should be spaced at regular and consistent intervals to avoid visual clutter. Lights should be at a height of 4.5 to 5 metres to minimise vandalism.

Signage

Considerable attention has been given in recent years to signage in the Gardens. Signs, consisting of place names and information boards, have been placed at all formalised pedestrian entrances. Information boards show a plan and some history of the Gardens, while place name signs have been erected as part of landscaping works at each pedestrian entrance. The style of these signs is sympathetic

to the character and history of the site, and the presentation of the Gardens to the public has been considerably improved as a result.

Further work is required to complete the installation of updated signage throughout the Gardens. This should build on the general style of the newly installed signage mentioned above. The following types of signs have been identified for updating in the Gardens:

Interpretative signs
While an interpretative sign is located outside the Alf Headland Conservatory and adjacent to the Pioneers' Memorial Tower, additional interpretative signs would greatly enhance the public's understanding and enjoyment of the history of the Gardens. The existing interpretative sign for the Tuberous Begonia collection is attractive and forms an appropriate size and format for additional interpretative signage. Signs specifically interpreting the history of the Scenic Drive and Elm Walk, Oval Reservoir, Circular Day Basin, Pioneers' Memorial Tower and Fernery would be highly appropriate.

Directional signage
Finger board signage of a consistent nature should be placed at major path intersections to give direction to major attractions and facilities.

The sign currently inside the vehicular entrance to the Gardens at the intersection of the Scenic Drive and the summit road is extremely confusing. This should be redesigned for greater clarity, with the wording being dependent on decisions regarding restrictions placed on use of the Scenic Drive by buses and large vehicles (see Section 8.1a: Garden layout and circulation).

More signage is needed along the Scenic Drive to indicate the route of the road, and in particular, at the intersection of the Scenic Drive and fire track, where it is unclear which fork the Scenic Drive takes.

An example of directional signage used in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne

Regulatory signage
Requirements relating to dog management covering the removal and disposal of dog droppings may be desirable. The introduction of dispensers of bags for dog excrement occurred in many public parks and gardens throughout Victoria in recent years. However, issues including theft of bag supplies, vandalism, and litter consisting of excrement *in* bags, coupled with the high cost of keeping dispensers stocked, has resulted in the removal of many of these dispensers by councils. For this reason it is necessary to establish whether the Shire of Hepburn wishes to provide dispensers and bags, or to do as many urban councils now do and require that dog walkers carry a 'litter device'.

Existing signage advising of the prohibition of removing plants, in particular from the Fernery, is a legacy of theft from this site some years ago. A more appropriate sign should be designed prohibiting removal of any plant from the Gardens in general, and such signs placed at all entrances. The creation of a nursery outlet of plants propagated from those growing in the Gardens may have the effect of reducing theft, especially if nursery plants are priced at a nominal cost.

Rubbish bins

Rubbish bins are currently located around the Gardens and are largely 'wheelie bin' design, with some anchored to metal poles cemented in the ground. They are unattractive and make no allowance for separation of rubbish and subsequent recycling. It would be preferable for bins within the central core area to be stored within an attractive structure that allowed for sorting rubbish (see below) while providing ease of removal of bins for emptying. These bin structures should be placed at the edge of garden beds, next to toilet blocks and at the edge of car parking areas. They should not be positioned in open lawns or within the Fernery, nor should they be placed where they are likely to intrude on important garden views or key vistas.

In other less frequently visited areas of the Gardens, sorting is not applicable as the amount of waste is expected to be very small. In these areas, the wheelie bin model may be acceptable.

Fixed wheelie bin taking pride of place at summit

Examples of bins screened within outer casings. Blue bins are located in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne and allow for sorting. The green bin is used by the City of Boroondara, Melbourne

Car parking

Car parking within the Gardens is provided at the end of the summit road (public), adjacent to the Scenic Drive opposite the South Lawn (Parks and Gardens staff), and to the south west of the of the Curator's Residence (public disabled).

The summit car park is informal, with cars parking around the perimeter of the asphalt turning circle. The low guttering on this road, presumably designed for easy access for Parks and Gardens maintenance vehicles, also allows cars to travel onto the lawn area on the northern side of the road to take advantage of the shade from trees. This practice by the public contributes to soil compaction and degradation of the visual attractiveness of the area.

In the short term, bollards preventing access to the lawn area by the public could be installed, as could a sign prohibiting parking on the grass. As a long term solution, higher guttering could be installed to deter vehicular access. Maintenance vehicles belonging to both Parks and Gardens and Central Highland Water staff could continue to have free access via a redesigned path network at the base of the Tower (see Path Layout Plan).

A similar problem occurs with the staff car park opposite the South Lawn. This area is surfaced with gravel and is shaded by mature trees. The small number of staff vehicles parked regularly in this area is unlikely to cause major problems for the adjacent trees, however as they age, the trees' reduction in general vigour means that some efforts should be put into reducing stresses caused by this parking in the future, such as thick mulching and possibly installation of bollards. With the scheduled relocation of the Works Depot, the staff car parking should be confined to an area in the vicinity of the current Depot, and the current staff car park returned to garden. This would present an opportunity to landscape this entire area, which extends to meet the pedestrian path to Central Springs Road.

The provision of disabled car parking is currently adequate, but with the eventual relocation of the Works Depot and anticipated redesign of this area, the number of disabled car parking bays could be increased slightly.

Policy 1h: Public amenities and infrastructure

To create a safe, secure and enjoyable experience for all visitors to the Gardens

To protect the plant collections from theft, vandalism and unintentional damage

To implement environmentally responsible procedures and fixtures wherever possible

The following actions are required to implement the policy:

Action	Priority
Construct new picnic shelter to a modern but understated design in position of Trewhella Pavilion	medium / long term
Maintain existing Picnic Shelter. Replace with new shelter of simple design when funds are available	ongoing / medium term
Retain existing public toilet blocks. Ensure that Pioneers' Memorial Tower toilet block complies with relevant access codes, and improve appearance by additional plantings in existing garden bed and creepers planted over timber screen wall at entrance to ladies' toilet	immediate / short term
Retain current tables and benches and repair where needed	ongoing
Gradually replace existing tables and benches with ones which reflect the nature of the spaces in which they are to be placed, and providing different table sizes to allow for large gatherings. Suggest hierarchy of garden furniture, with simple, solid unadorned design in outer areas of the Gardens, and more decorative in the central core section of the Gardens (local artisans may be involved)	ongoing / short / medium term
Provide additional fixed park bench seating and rustic improvised seating throughout Gardens, especially on placed along ascending paths and at view points. Park bench seating should be unified, and exhibit a hierarchy of styles as above. (local artisans may be involved)	short term
Draw up lighting plan to provide energy efficient lighting for security and safety, and to display features when gardens used for functions in the evening	short / medium term
Continue to install new signage based on recently installed entrance and interpretation signage styles	ongoing / short term
Replace existing bins in areas of high visitation with discreetly screened multiple bin system which allows for sorting and recycling of waste	short / medium term
Restrict car access to the asphalted road surface at the base of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower by use of bollards and /or signage and by reconstruction of higher guttering in the longer term	short term / medium term
Protect mature trees in staff parking area along Scenic Road by installing bollards and applying thick mulch around root zones	immediate
Relocate staff parking to area within the redesigned works area after relocation of existing Shire Works Depot and expand the provision of disabled parking in the current vicinity as part of the redesign of this area	short / medium term

8.2 POLICY AREA 2: MANAGEMENT

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, as a local, state and national asset, deserves the best quality management available. In light of a scarcity of external funding for such assets, and the Shire of Hepburn's relatively low rate base, a number of policies are required to achieve the best management outcomes for the Gardens. These include those to do with management structure, funding, resources, maintenance and long term planning. But underpinning these policies is the question of the focus of the Gardens and its role in the twenty first century.

2a: Role of the Gardens and general approach

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens should aim to fulfil the stated role and objectives of a botanic garden. Evidence in the historical record clearly shows this was the original role the site was intended to fulfil when reservation of the site was sought by the Council in 1862 (see 5.1 for discussion of this point). Further, evidence of its early design and planting, its association with Ferdinand Mueller, and subsequent development well into the twentieth century attest to this role.

The following are necessary for Wombat Hill to fulfil the general objectives of a botanic garden:

• Creation of a complete plant database listing plants currently in the Gardens. This should use the Tree Survey compiled for this report as a starting point. Any new plants added to the Gardens should be entered into this database. Details of new plants should include the source of the plant material (preferably other botanic gardens or specialist nurseries), details of provenance if collected from the wild, and the date of collection and/or accession;
• Comprehensive and accurate plant labelling, based on information contained in the plant database (above). Existing plant labels in the Gardens should be checked for accuracy and placed where easily seen by the public. Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne and other regional botanic gardens may be able to assist with advice and/or equipment for successful labelling;
• Archived and readily retrievable records;
• Formalisation and adoption of a living plant collections policy. This is basically a management policy for the different groups of plants held in the Gardens (for example, ornamental collection, collections based on types of habitat, collections based on geographic origin). Reference books such as *The Darwin Technical Manual for Botanic Gardens* (1998) offer practical, soundly based advice on this and many other aspects of the management of botanic gardens. The living plant collections policy should focus on traditional strengths—whether existing or now lost—of the Gardens (demonstrated by the history and analysis contained in Sections 2.0 and 3.0 of the Conservation Management Plan 2007), including ornamental floriculture (especially tuberous begonias), and conifers (see 8.1c Plant collections);
• Propagation of significant and rare plants in the Gardens. Adequate nursery facilities are required for this to be carried out on-site;
• Exchange of seeds or other plant material with other botanic gardens, arboreta or research stations;
• Development of a permanent reference library for the use of Gardens' staff. This could also be used to advise the public who come to the Gardens with plant queries;
• Exchange of information with other members of BGANZ Victoria, Australian and world-wide botanic gardens, and the public.

It would also be appropriate to introduce a teaching and/or research component to the work of the Gardens. Associations between teaching institutions and botanic gardens occur in many locations throughout the world, and such a development, in partnership with the region's teaching organisations, such as Creswick School of Forestry, would bring a dynamic use to the Gardens.

Passive recreational use of botanic gardens by the public has always been a vital part of their role in society, and future management should enhance this function. The use of the Gardens for activities such

as open-air film screenings, musical and theatrical events, sculpture exhibitions, small-scale (low impact) festivals would be compatible with its traditional place in the Hepburn Shire community. Greater linkage with the surrounding historic precinct would also assist the public's use and appreciation of the site (see 8.3 for discussion of these issues).

As part of the rejuvenation programme of Victoria's regional botanic gardens in the 1980s, the Botanic and Public Gardens Advisory Committee was formed. This group prepared a set of 'Model objectives of provincial botanic gardens' in 1986. It recommended the following:

> The detailed objectives of management of provincial botanic gardens will depend to some extent on the location, history, current use and condition of each garden. There are however **overall management objectives** which should apply to all gardens, or at least represent an ideal towards which management should be directed. The following objectives should be considered in this way.
>
> 1. Provide a high standard of maintenance, design, curation and display of plants for the education and enjoyment of the public.
>
> 2. Identify any historic, scientific or cultural values of the gardens and prepare management policies which will maintain and enhance these values.
>
> 3. Prepare conservation and management plans and guidelines to implement the policies.
>
> 4. Provide a diverse range of accurately identified plants for botanical and horticultural education, research and conservation.
>
> 5. Maintain a register of plants.
>
> 6. Manage the gardens to provide opportunities for passive recreation.
>
> 7. Interpret the gardens and educate the public about their aesthetic, social, scientific (botanical) and historic values.
>
> [Reproduced in the Benalla Botanic Gardens Conservation Plan, Delatite Shire Council, 2001, p.24]

In addition to these objectives and as part of points 2 and 3 above, management specifically of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens should also

- be based on an understanding of the site's cultural significance as detailed in the Statement of Cultural Significance in Section 5.5 of the Conservation Management Plan 2007. The cultural significance of the Gardens requires that management of the landscape be guided by informed decisions based on research and a high level of curatorial skills and horticultural craftsmanship;

- adopt an integrated approach which reflects the overall significance of all component elements of the site, as detailed in the Summary of Elements and their Ranking of Cultural Significance, in Section 3.12 of the Conservation Management Plan 2007; and

- be undertaken in accordance with accepted professional standards, particularly having regard to the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* (1999) and its related guidelines (see Appendix)

Policy 2a: Role of the Gardens and general approach

To manage the Gardens in both its botanic and passive recreation roles

To base the management of the Gardens on its high level of cultural significance and adopt an integrated approach which will protect and communicate these values to the public

Actions required to implement the policy are included under the categories of Management structure and staffing (8.2b), Resources (8.2c), Maintenance (8.2d) and Security (8.2e) except for the following

Action	Priority
Apply for re-reservation of the Gardens as Botanic Gardens	immediate

2b: Management structure and staffing

The Parks and Gardens Superintendent Robert Beard is in charge of the Parks and Gardens team and reports to the Council. Currently, two full time Parks and Gardens staff members are based at the Gardens. This number is the absolute minimum which is required for basic maintenance of the Gardens. Additional staff, either in-house from other parks areas or short-term contractors, will be necessary from time to time, for works such as tree pruning and to implement special projects. This is also important in carrying out the defining activities of a botanic garden (see 8.2a).

Given the importance of Gardens, it is vital that the position of Gardens' Curator is re-instated. This is in no way a reflection on the efforts of the current Hepburn Shire Parks and Gardens staff, but rather a recognition of the state and national importance of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, and the requirements of managing its plant collections for future generations. Unlike curators of other collections such as may be found in a museums or art galleries, the curator of a *living* collection requires not only organisational skill in managing a collection, but also a high degree of horticultural skill and experience in this task. The appointment of a curator would benefit other important areas of the Shire, particularly street trees, parks and the historic mineral spring reserves. Ideally, the curator would work in a hands-on role with existing staff members in the Gardens, and report to Robert Beard in his role of Parks and Gardens Superintendent. Thus the number of full time staff in the Gardens would increase to three, which is a more appropriate number of staff for a public garden of the size and nature of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens.

Policy 2b: Management structure and staffing

To acknowledge the specialised care required by the Gardens' living collections by the appointment of a horticulturally qualified curator for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens

To increase the number of Gardens staff by the addition of a curator and regular scheduled use of members of the Parks and Gardens team or contractors

The following actions are required to implement the policy:

Appoint a horticulturally qualified curator for the Gardens and retain two additional staff members	immediate / short term

2c: Resources

In order to properly care for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, serious consideration needs to be given to the following:
Funding
Seasonal resources
Training and education programmes
Skill requirements
Equipment needs

It is vital that the conservation of the Gardens be funded both adequately and in a timely manner, and in light of its outstanding and hitherto under-recognised cultural significance, embraced by Council as an extremely valuable asset to the Shire.

The management of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens should be provided with adequate resources via a separate budget allocation so as to permit implementation of the proposed improvements to the Gardens as these are approved. The expenditure of the budget should be detailed to Council via an Annual Report on the progress of the Gardens.

Information from the Council regarding budget suggests that a low maintenance regime is likely to be needed, yet some elements such as the rose garden, begonias and tree works demand substantial labour input. It is vital that Parks and Gardens staff are provided with adequate resources to undertake proper care of the Gardens. The successful management of heritage landscapes is a difficult task, and appropriate staff numbers and adequate finances are absolutely vital to produce successful outcomes. While it is preferable to employ staff with experience in such tasks, existing staff members with an appreciation of the particular restraints of heritage garden maintenance are a very valuable asset, and should be provided with additional training and every support in this area. BGANZ Victoria offers specialist advice, and seminars and workshops are of great assistance in providing and updating skills for botanic gardens staff across Victoria.

The redeployment of other Parks and Gardens staff to carry out the large amount of ongoing tree work is also a measure which will be cost neutral, but will improve the provision of services to the Gardens. Presently it appears that two members of the Parks and Gardens staff are qualified in arboriculture but their special skills are not being fully utilised within the Shire. It is also worth noting that the number of Parks and Gardens staff available for deployment by the Superintendent is very small for a shire the size of Hepburn Springs, and Council should consider increasing the total number of staff, or assisting the Superintendent to more efficiently use staff available, or a combination of both. Arboricultural expertise within the Parks and Gardens team should be available for regular, pro-active tree works in the Gardens to anticipate and mitigate against problems with the extensive tree collection which may occur in the future.

The staff at the Gardens must also continue to have access to basic equipment kept permanently on-site after the Works Depot is relocated. While some items of equipment can be brought onto the site on an ‘as needs’ basis, the intense nature of much of the work in the Gardens requires timely and efficient access to general maintenance and horticultural equipment.

At present, the efforts of groups such as Daylesford Field and Game and Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens contribute to the resourcing of activities and projects, and their assistance is very valuable. Recently, Heritage Victoria formed a partnership with Conservation Volunteers Australia to launch a new initiative named ‘Heritagecare’. This programme gives assistance to owners or managers of heritage places through volunteer participation, with Conservation Volunteers Australia responsible for the recruitment, administration and management of Heritagecare volunteers. This programme is currently being undertaken at Daylesford Railway Station and would be appropriate for some projects at Wombat

Hill Botanic Gardens [John Hawker, pers. comm., 2 April 2007]. Such volunteer assistance forms an important adjunct to the work of staff members.

Policy 2c: Resources

To provide adequate finance, personnel, training and equipment to properly execute the Gardens' botanic and passive recreation roles

The following actions are required to implement the policy:

Redeploy Parks and Gardens staff with specialist skills on a scheduled and regular basis to assist in works, especially tree maintenance, in the Gardens	urgent / immediate
Provide regular training and seminar / conference programmes for Gardens staff (through BGANZ Victoria)	immediate / ongoing
Allocate a separate annual budget for the Gardens, with expenditure and a yearly report on works recorded via an Annual Report to Council	immediate/ ongoing
Provide basic equipment on-site for use by the Gardens staff after relocation of the Works Depot	ongoing
Develop and extend volunteer programmes to assist with the conservation of the Gardens	immediate / ongoing

2d: Maintenance

Maintenance is required on a regular basis to care for the fabric of the Gardens – the plants, paths and structures.

A variety of maintenance plans need to be in place to guide work in the Gardens. These include short and long term plans, and recurrent and strategic plans. These are detailed below.

- **General maintenance**
  - **Annual General Maintenance Plan**

A maintenance plan, which provides clear instructions for care of the Gardens throughout the year, is integral to presenting the Gardens in peak condition, and is crucial in avoiding costly major repair works in the future.

The plan should take into account annual scheduling of work required for lawns, paths and roads, trees, shrubs, garden beds, special plantings, and garden buildings and structures. It also needs to address the timing of special events, such as the Tuberous Begonia Display, and holiday periods of higher than normal usage, such as Christmas and Easter. A draft annual general maintenance plan for the Gardens has been drawn up for comment and revision by Robert Beard, Brenda Blackmore and Jock Chase. This is included in the appendices.

Some thought will need to be given to the balance between in-house works and contracted skills, and deployment of Parks and Gardens staff from sites outside the Gardens at certain times.

- **Maintenance of trees and plantings**

The collection of trees at Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens has been planted over the past 144 years. The trees as a whole form a valuable collection, and apart from their individual cultural significance, they contribute in a fundamental way to the aesthetic qualities of the site. However, many of the trees are mature, and some over-mature (senescent), and will eventually require removal and in many cases, replacement. Others require maintenance procedures such as pruning and deadwooding. These aspects are addressed by the following guidelines, and also in the Tree Report 2007, reproduced in full in Appendix One.

Management of the tree collection can be divided into two groups: annual maintenance and long term planning

Annual maintenance:

- **Annual Tree Maintenance Plan**

Maintenance of these assets should be of the highest standard. A maintenance plan should be drawn up for all trees, and should include an annual inspection of the crown, trunk and root systems. Disease, damage or faults should be summarised in an annual conditions report, and this report should form the basis of a yearly management programme for the trees. The annual tree maintenance plan should also detail measures such as supplementary irrigation, fertilising, mulching and pest control measures, especially for possums and Elm Leaf Beetle [guidelines for treatment of Elm Leaf Beetle can be provided if required by management].

- **Tree Works Record**

Trees requiring removal are detailed in the Tree Report 2007(see Appendix One). Where trees have to be removed due to damage or disease, a record should be kept of their location on a plan of the Gardens, and details of their botanic and common names, size and reason for removal recorded. The Tree Survey Plan and Tree Survey produced as part of the Conservation Management Plan 2007 and included in Appendix One should form the basis for such a database, as these documents form an updated and corrected record of tree plantings and removals over almost a quarter of a century.

Long term planning:

- **Tree Replacement and Propagation Plan**

It is essential to develop long term strategies for the eventual replacement for all avenues and individual significant trees in the Gardens. This can best be achieved by the development of a Tree Replacement and Propagation Plan. This role of this plan is to

- guide the gradual renewal of the tree collection as a whole, replacing trees in order to retain the major framework of trees established in the early phases of the Gardens' development;.
- replace trees now removed, but which once contributed to the design and visual amenity of the garden and grounds, using documentary or other reliable sources where available as evidence for this planting;
- anticipate future tree removals as trees decline and die

Propagation of the individually culturally significant trees is fundamental to conservation of the Gardens. It is of paramount importance that, wherever possible, the original genetic material of the trees is retained. To do this it is necessary to propagate asexually (through suckers, layering, etc) rather than by seed, which allows inevitable genetic diversity. A formalised plan for this essential work should be drawn up as soon as possible. Such propagation can be successfully carried out by Gardens staff and Friends groups using basic nursery facilities, or outsourced to specialist nurseries. Friends of Bendigo's Botanic Gardens, and the garden manager at *Buda* in Castlemaine have experience in such propagation using standard nursery facilities and would be able to assist in developing the plan. For the benefit of the Gardens staff,

the Tree Survey 2007 contains some details of propagation techniques for a number of the tree species in the Gardens (see Appendix One).

The use of the same species obtained from other sources outside the Gardens (e.g. from nurseries) should be used only if it is impossible to propagate from the original plant. Substitutions of different genera or species should be avoided, and such plants, if desired, planted in other sections of the Gardens where they are not substituting for culturally significant trees.

A fully functioning greenhouse and hardening-off area will be needed in the Gardens for the efficient execution of this important aspect of heritage garden maintenance. Where trees are needed for avenue replacement, they should be grown in the propagation area at similar spacings as their eventual avenue spacing, so as to avoid developing the narrow canopies that occur if grown too close together.

- **Programme for the staged replacement of avenues**

The following is recommended as an appropriate approach to replacement of the avenues and rows of trees in the Gardens as this becomes necessary due to age or disease. It has been adapted from recommended procedures in the Edinburgh Gardens Conservation Management Plan by Allom Lovell & Associates and John Patrick Pty Ltd, 2004. It also reflects tree replacement strategies favoured by Melbourne City Council.

- Remove individual trees when irreparably damaged, diseased or dead. Grind stumps to 300 mm below the ground surface;
- Do not fill gaps in the avenues or row, as these new trees are likely to fail because of competition from adjacent established trees;
- Begin the staged replanting of avenues when more than a third of the original avenue has been lost;
- Replace avenues by completely removing sections comprising between 8 to 10 pairs of trees;
- Replant these sections with trees cloned from the originals (see Tree Replacement and Propagation Programme, above). Replacement trees should be advanced stock of about 5 years old, ensuring their vigour and providing an immediate sense of 'avenue';
- Replant new trees at the same spacing as those removed;
- Replant sections in a staged manner , so that replacement is achieved progressively while sustaining the amenity of the avenues;
- Stage the replanting programme over the next 30–50 years, so that by the end of this period, the major avenues will have been completely renewed before they reach the end of their expected life span.

- **Plant Acquisition Plan**

Providing a diverse range of accurately identified plants for botanical and horticultural education, research and conservation is fundamental to the future of the Gardens. The acquisition of new plants is an important goal, and the proposed reconstruction of paths and beds, and the development of new paths and landscape areas provide an opportunity to plant many new species in the Gardens (see 8.1c: Plant Collections for policy details).

These new plantings should be arranged according to botanical, geographic or landscaping themes. There should be an emphasis on acquiring plants of wild origin, either from other botanic gardens, or scientific institutions associated with forestry, botany or horticulture.

Only stock of high quality, with a good structure and root system, should be used. Lawn specimens require the use of tree guards to prevent vandalism.

New plants should be recorded on the plant database and site plan (see Maintenance of plant records, below).

- **Weed Assessment and Weed Management Plans**

Efforts should be initiated, in conjunction with the relevant government departments, the Botanic Gardens of Australia and New Zealand (BGANZ), BGANZ Victoria and other professionals, to put in place a programme to assess any weed potential of plants within the Gardens. This should take into account the plant's cultural importance and past history of fertility (if known). This issue has received considerable attention from botanic gardens nation-wide, and assistance is available from BGANZ and its regional Victorian affiliate BGANZ Victoria.

A management programme for potential weed spread from the Gardens should be also formulated. This may involve maintenance procedures such as physical removal of seed, preventative pruning, hormone treatment, and regular monitoring. Discussion with owners of abutting properties regarding these works may also be necessary.

- **Water Management Plan**

The prolonged drought conditions experienced across Victoria and much of Australia have focussed attention on securing supply of irrigation water to public gardens, especially those with cultural significance. At the same time, efficient irrigation delivery of water to plants, water harvesting and storage and associated water saving measures have become increasingly important issues in the management of public gardens. Long term predictions of the effects of climate change on the southern half of Australia suggest that the reduced rainfall that has been experienced will become the norm, and temperatures will increase. For this reason, and given the high level of importance of the Gardens and its collection of trees, it is vital to develop a Water Management Plan for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens promptly.

Research and consultation has lead to the following recommended steps for the development of a Water Management Plan for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens:

- Identify and secure an additional water supply for the Gardens which does not rely on potable water from town supplies. Possible sources of water include
    - backwash water from Central Highlands Water's water treatment plant to the north-east of the Gardens;
    - captured rainfall from roof areas such as the Oval Reservoir, Curator's Residence and associated Works Depot buildings;
    - Class A recycled water from sewage plant at Shepherd's Flat trucked into the Gardens;
    - Bore water offered to the Gardens by Eddie Comelli

Recently, the backwash water used at Central Highlands' water plant was tested (see 6.3.2). The results suggest that although it does contain some aluminium (4.1 mg/L), this concentration is below the threshold which would be expected to cause toxicity problems for the plants. However, the pH of the soil onto which the water is to be applied is also important, and aluminium toxicity becomes a problem for plants when the pH of the soil falls to about 5 (that is, quite acidic). Tests will need to be carried out on soil samples to ascertain the pH of different areas before the backwash water, untreated, is used in irrigation.

The Small Circular Day Basin has been identified by Central Highlands Water as a suitable storage facility for backwash, rain water and bore water. Its position on the summit of the hill makes it well placed for gravity-fed or pump-assisted water delivery throughout the Gardens. However, Central Highlands Water considers this reservoir problematic for storage of recycled water due to various health and maintenance concerns. Recycled water may therefore need to be stored in dedicated grey water storage tanks.

All sources of water other than rain water would need to be tested to establish the chemical and physical properties of such water before using it in the Gardens. Information regarding irrigation, drought and heritage gardens, including links to technical notes regarding chemical thresholds, risk factors and other issues, is currently being finalised by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) and will be available shortly on the National Trust's website.

- Conduct a systematic audit of irrigation performance across the site. This involves detailed analysis of water outputs for each irrigation station and refinement and coordination of the scheduling of all irrigation systems, both automatic and manual. This may be done relatively simply by garden staff, or included as part of the following recommendation [see next point].

- Identify those areas in the Gardens where irrigation is not expected to be necessary, and monitor plants in those areas carefully to ensure they are not being adversely affected.

- Commission an independent water specialist to assist the Parks and Gardens Superintendent in drawing up an efficient irrigation system for the Gardens, based on the above audit. Techniques found to have been helpful in other botanic gardens include

    - reconfiguring irrigation systems as necessary to realise water savings. For example, in appropriate places, gear driven sprinklers (that cannot be readjusted by visiting children) may be used to replace impact sprinklers that inevitably spray areas around them that do not require irrigation, such as roadways.
    - application of water to steeply sloping beds being split into upper and lower systems that take into account the natural seepage of water down slopes.
    - drilling bore holes around the dripline of trees and filling with sand to allow immediate delivery of irrigation to root zones.
    - installation of rain sensors in some locations to automatically turn off the irrigation system when a preset level of rain has fallen.
    - simple management practices including using wetting agents on lawns and garden beds to aid with water penetration into the soil profile rather than having water run off the surface and into storm water drains, and installing soil moisture sensors to assist in planning watering intervals.
    - training of garden staff to better understand and manage the irrigation system devised for the Gardens.

- Establish a strategic partnership with Central Highlands Water to facilitate resolution of future problems and provide Council with a source of advice and assistance.

- **Maintenance of plant records**

The maintenance of a register of both existing and new plants (a plant database) is very important. The Tree Survey and Tree Survey Plan produced as part of the Conservation Management Plan 2007 and included in Appendix One should be the basis for such a database, as these documents form an updated and corrected record of tree plantings and removals over almost a quarter of a century. The Tree Survey details over 1200 trees in the Gardens, and the Friends group and Gardens staff may be able to add to this database information for many of the smaller plants extant throughout the Gardens.

New plants added to the Gardens should be recorded, noting botanical and common name, date, and final location on site (also marked on a site plan). The provenance of the plant, whether collected from the wild or cultivated, should be known and recorded on the database (see Plant Acquisition Plan, above). Additional information such as height and width is useful for monitoring growth rates, and details on its natural distribution.

It is vital that plants are accurately identified and labelled in botanic gardens. The aim should be to gradually label the best example of each species (cultivar, or variety) of tree in the Gardens using a consistent style of plant label, based on labels from the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne. Historic labels should be retained and kept in good condition. If deteriorated beyond repair, these should be removed from the tree and stored in a dry, secure place. Trees included on the National Trust's Register of Significant Trees should be labelled using the appropriate plant label style.

Over time, labelling for plants other than the trees should be carried out. In all cases, the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne should be contacted for advice.

Types of tree labels currently in the Gardens

Policy 2.d: Maintenance

To provide a high standard of care for all physical elements in the Gardens through implementation of a range of carefully developed short and long term plans and the keeping of current records

The following actions are required to implement the policy:

Implement the following short and long term maintenance plans: Annual General Maintenance Plan Annual Tree Maintenance Plan, including Tree Works Record Tree Replacement and Propagation Plan Plant Acquisition Plan Weed Assessment Plan Weed Management Plan Water Management Plan	urgent / ongoing
Create computerised plant database using Tree List 2007 as basis	urgent
Complete labelling of trees	immediate / short term
Label all plants in Gardens	medium / long term

2e: Security

In order to conserve many of those values represented in the Gardens and to allow for its future development, it is necessary to consider securing the Gardens site to protect from theft and vandalism. As past experience has shown, introduction of new plants, especially unusual or rare species, will undoubtedly increase the risk of plant theft or mindless vandalism, especially where increased promotion of such additions forms part of a campaign to raise the profile of the Gardens. Traditionally, botanic gardens were securely fenced for this reason, and Wombat Hill was no exception. Picket fencing was favoured, and remnants can still be seen on the Central Springs Road / Frazer Street corner (see photographs in 3.2). This fencing, supported by prickly hawthorn hedging, formed an effective deterrent against all but the most determined trespassers.

While the Gardens site is large, considerable security is already provided by its boundaries shared with residences, where buildings and fences form effective barriers to garden entry. The amount of additional fencing required is thus relatively modest, given the length of its perimeter.

Some basic security could be immediately achieved by closing the vehicle gates at sunset, and installation of lighting in the Gardens would also help provide protection for valuable plant collections, buildings and infrastructure.

Policy 2e: Security

To protect the Gardens from theft and vandalism, and create a secure environment for evening events in the Gardens

The following actions are required to implement the policy:

Action	Priority
Close the main entrance on Central Springs Road to vehicles at sunset	immediate
Draw up a lighting plan and implement the installation of lighting for security as a priority in the plan	immediate / short term
Begin the staged securing of the unfenced sections of the Gardens' boundaries using picket fencing and / or hedging Construct gates at pedestrian entrances	short term

8.3 POLICY AREA 3: COMMUNITY RECOGNITION AND ENGAGEMENT

Elements included: synergies, strategic alliances and linkages; festivals and events; promotion and interpretation; sponsorships and memorials

3a: Synergies, strategic alliances and linkages

The Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Advisory Committee, and many interested individuals have consistently identified the need to better promote the Gardens and to link the site to surrounding tourist sites and heritage precincts. In particular, the Daylesford Neighbourhood Centre, Sunday Market, Convent Gallery and Daylesford Railway Station have been identified. It seems likely that such links would have a substantial benefit for all concerned, especially visitors.

Improved pathways and entrance points, signage and cross promotion – all relatively inexpensive and providing opportunities for considerable community engagement – are required. Involvement of the community in designing the planting schemes for new beds, as proposed for the Hill Street entrance opposite the Railway Station, is possible, and groups could be included in propagation of some of the Gardens' 'heritage' plants, potting up and sale of plants from a proposed Gardens' nursery. In addition, service clubs such as Rotary and Daylesford Field and Game have played a valued part in caring for the Gardens in the past, and this should be acknowledged and their continued involvement sought.

School and community groups could also be involved with projects in the Gardens, including creating a small community (vegetable) garden in the area near the rear of the Curator's Residence (after relocation of the Works Depot), and the Gardens could host regular Market Days with produce (vegetables and herbs) and potted plants for sale. Tree sponsorship has been suggested and has great merit. Liaison with the Daylesford Neighbourhood Centre (Neighbourhood House) is also likely to be beneficial. Its Spring Programme 2006 listed a Community Arts and Garden Project, guided heritage walks in association with those conducted of the historic police precinct, and a number of food and gardening courses among its offerings to the public.

Currently the Tuberous Begonia Display is the major event held in the Gardens, and its coincidence with stable, pleasant autumn weather, the Swiss and Italian Festival, school holidays, and the Easter and Anzac Day holidays, facilitates vigorous promotion of the Gardens at this time of the year. Additional events in the Gardens scheduled around this time would increase visitation to the Gardens and should be considered.

The Gardens is well suited to small festivals which include food, art, sculpture and music. Early evening jazz concerts on the lawns, moonlight film screenings, and children's theatre would all be appropriate, and a writers' festival featuring horticultural and botanic authors would be an interesting experiment.

The Gardens' highly significant tree collection suggests opportunities for liaison and alliances between the University of Melbourne's School of Forestry at Creswick, while Wombat Hill's volcanic origin may prove of substantial interest to the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria.

What is very clear is that there exist today innumerable opportunities for engagement with the wider community, and for promotion of a far greater number of attractions offered by the Gardens than has ever been recognised in the past. With the contribution of the Friends group and the Advisory Committee, such opportunities and promotion promise to yield many positive results.

Policy 3a: Synergies, strategic alliances and linkages

To create opportunities for collaboration between arts, cultural, educational and environmental programmes in a botanical setting

The following actions are required to implement the policy:

Action	Priority
Contact the following for possible involvement in Gardens' rejuvenation plan: Convent Gallery Daylesford Neighbourhood Centre (Police Reserve precinct) Daylesford Spa Country Railway University of Melbourne's School of Forestry, Creswick Local schools	Immediate
Develop a Gardens' nursery outlet selling 'heritage' plants propagated from the more unusual specimens growing in the Gardens	short / medium term
Improve signage and physical access between Gardens and points of high visitation	short / medium term
Investigate holding a small number of festivals and events in the Gardens each year, timed to coincide with and complement other tourist activities in the vicinity	immediate / ongoing

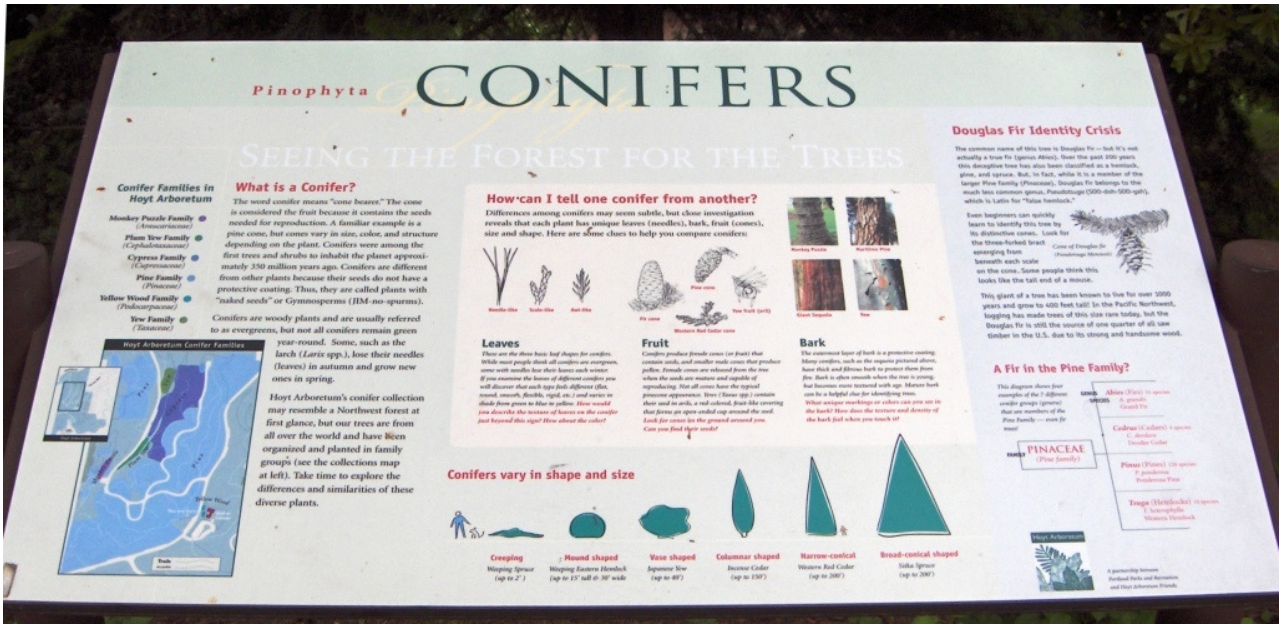
3b: Promotion and interpretation

While the Gardens is considered with great affection by the local community, it suffers from a lack of promotion and official recognition by local government. This is particularly noticeable in promotional material available at the Daylesford Information Centre and the Hepburn Shire offices, where many other fine attractions are promoted in brochures, advertised in booklets, and included in walking tours. Surprisingly, the Gardens appears to be so integral with the town of Daylesford that it ceases to exist in the civic mind.

A great opportunity exists to promote and interpret the Gardens and its many outstanding qualities. Brochures and interpretative signage in the Gardens are very important, but potential visitors need to be enticed and encouraged to visit the Gardens in the first place. Improved road signs, updated information on the internet, including an entry on the Council's website and creation of an individual web page, and improved links with regional tourism promoters are all necessary to alert visitors to the Gardens' many features.

The recent revelation of the Gardens' potential national significance as an outstanding and rare Australian example of a nineteenth century pinetum provides the perfect opportunity for launching a revitalisation of the Gardens, based on its value as a national, state and local asset. Coupled with this is the unexpected rediscovery of the (presumed lost) original, but dismantled, Rotunda. These provide an exciting opportunity to promote the rejuvenation of the Gardens and provide an impetus to implementing a gradual but continuous programme of works.

Signage used to guide visitors on a self-guided tree walk in Wollongong University



Interpretation board at Hoyt Arboretum, Portland Oregon 2007

The current interest in climate change is an exciting opportunity to focus attention on a renewed acclimatisation role for the Gardens, where new plant species, and in particular exotics, can be trialled for their suitability to changing climatic conditions. Together with its progress towards an integrated approach to water harvesting, water saving and efficient irrigation, the Gardens is also well placed to be a demonstration site for efficient water management strategies which can be tailored to the domestic garden.

Signage at the Royal Botanic gardens, Melbourne is both educational and promotional

Given the Gardens' highly significant historical, aesthetic and scientific values (see Section 5.5 Statement of Significance), its promotion as a place of special interest should be communicated to professional and semi-professional bodies such as the Conifer Society, Field Naturalists' Club, Australian Garden History Society, National Trust of Australia, Professional Historians' Society and the Royal Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, to name a few.

Policy 3b: Promotion and interpretation

To promote and increase the botanical, educational and recreational opportunities offered by the Gardens for the enjoyment of visitors and the community

To provide accurate and current information about the Gardens' history, development and cultural significance to visitors and the wider community

The following actions are required to implement the policy:

Promote the Gardens to professional and semi professional groups, based on identified cultural significance	immediate / ongoing
Identify the Gardens as a centre demonstrating water management strategies for the home garden	short / medium term
Complete the erection of interpretative signage in the Gardens, based on existing styles	short term
Update Gardens' brochures, internet information, including Council's website, tourism material, and create a web page for the Gardens	urgent / ongoing

3c: Sponsorships and memorials

Concerns have been raised regarding the most appropriate methods of approaching the recognition of donations (one off) and sponsorships (ongoing) to the Gardens. Opinion is divided between overt acknowledgement (as currently occurs in a plaque in the small flower bed on the main path) and a more modest recognition as would be provided by a donations book or similar. In addition, the placing of memorials in the Gardens (trees, seats etc) can present problems. These are issues common to many botanic gardens.

The following need to be taken into account:

- Number and type of likely sponsors (ongoing, intermittent or one-off)
- Value of the sponsorship or donation (time, money of effort)
- Nature of the donation (intermittent, ongoing or one-off)
- Alternative methods of recognition (plaques, donation book, publicly recorded in annual report for Gardens, donations board)
- Impacts of any visible acknowledgement on the general visual amenity of the Gardens

While additional outside funding is extremely helpful in making possible future works in the Gardens, the state and national importance of this public asset must guide any sponsorship policy. It is generally inappropriate for plaques and other permanently fixed acknowledgements to be prominently displayed throughout the Gardens. Donations of ongoing or major sponsorships should instead be acknowledged publicly on a Donors' Board fixed on, or in, a publicly accessible area of the Curator's Residence. All donations should be recorded in a Donors' Book and a list of these donations should be included in an Annual Report for the Gardens written by the proposed Curator for the Council at the end of each financial year.

Preferable to a plethora of individual sponsorships or donations is the identification of a project in the Gardens, such as the landscaping works proposed for the summit area (see 8.1e). Properly planned and promoted, such projects provide a strong focus for the community and can be highly successful at attracting 'donations' of time and materials, as well as money. Those involved can be *temporarily* recognised on a notice board erected near the project location, and the donors' names transferred to a record book, and the notice board dismantled, after a suitable period has elapsed after the project's completion.

Example of a discreetly placed (along a path in the middle of the conifer collection) sponsorship plaque, Hoyt Arboretum, Portland, Oregon 2007

In the case of memorials, these can be considered in light of the following points:

- Number of likely memorials (has there historically been much call for this?)
- Association of the person memorialised with the Gardens and / or the district
- Nature of the memorial (tree, seat etc)

As a general principle, most botanic gardens accept the public's wish for memorials in Gardens, and these indeed can be seen as a reflection of the importance of the site to individuals and the community at large. However, botanic gardens can also become a handy 'dumping ground' for various unassociated objects, and become visually cluttered with extraneous plaques and the like. It is an issue which requires a great degree of sensitivity, and the overriding importance of the preserving the visual amenity of the site must always be paramount in the decision.

An example of a relatively discreetly placed memorial in the Wollongong Botanic Gardens

Memorials should be placed on fixed objects such as rocks (see above) which are placed in unobtrusive locations, or on seats. Planting memorial trees should be reserved for important state or regional events.

Policy 3c: Sponsorships and memorials

To acknowledge generous donations of all types by the community in a manner which respects the visual amenity and cultural significance of the Gardens

To provide a means to remember individuals or groups who have had a strong and close relationship with the Gardens

The following actions are required to implement the policy:

Action	Priority
Develop a protocol for acknowledging donations based on the policy guidelines provided	immediate
Remove donation plaques placed in prominent positions and re-site more discreetly in garden beds	immediate
Develop a protocol for memorials in the Gardens based on the policy guidelines	immediate
Encourage the identification of specific projects to galvanise community support	immediate

8.4 Staging of conservation actions

The following is a suggested ordering of the conservation actions as identified in the previous section. The order has been arrived at after careful consideration of a number of factors. These are

- the degree of urgency of the action;
- availability of resources (financial, Council staff and volunteer/community assistance) and
- practical construction considerations such as access and the nature of the action being undertaken.

Some actions may be carried out concurrently with others, while some actions may depend on the completion of another action before they can commence. Item numbers will be assigned in the final report. The priorities are expressed as:

- Urgent
- Immediate (i.e. 1 to 12 months)
- Short term (i.e. 1 to 5 years)
- Medium term (i.e. 5 to 10 years)
- Long term (i.e. over 10 years)
- Ongoing

Note: there may be some repetition and / or overlap of actions in the table below due to the compilation process.

The 'Item No.' column has been left blank to allow the Wombat Botanic Gardens Advisory Committee to decide on the most appropriate sequence of works, within the guidelines provided by the general 'Priority' assessment.

ITEM NO.	ITEM NAME	ACTION	PRIORITY
	Plant Records	Create and maintain computerised plant database using Tree List 2007 as basis	urgent
	Water supply	Secure a source of non-potable water for irrigation in the Gardens, to be stored in the Circular Day Basin	urgent
	Plant collections: Trees	Propagate trees of primary cultural significance as replacements for senescing specimens. Plant prior to loss of original trees, except where replanting on the same location is required (as in avenue plantings)	urgent
	Fernery and cascade	Surface Fernery path with scoria, reseat / repair timber sleeper steps to make safe	urgent (safety issue)
	Fernery and cascade	Restore piping from Circular Day Basin to feed Fernery cascade and fill pool (after pool is repaired) at its base. Install submersible pump to recycle the water from pond to cascade head	urgent (as part of water supply works)
	Resources	Redeploy Parks and Gardens staff with specialist skills on a scheduled and regular basis to assist in works, especially tree maintenance, in the Gardens	urgent / immediate
	Promotion and interpretation	Update Gardens' brochures, internet information, including Council's website, tourism material	urgent / ongoing

ITEM NO.	ITEM NAME	ACTION	PRIORITY
	Maintenance	Implement the following short and long term maintenance plans: Annual General Maintenance Plan Annual Tree Maintenance Plan, including Tree Works Record Tree Replacement and Propagation Plan Plant Acquisition Plan Weed Assessment Plan Weed Management Plan Water Management Plan	urgent / ongoing
	Maintenance: Trees	Carry out tree surgery as indicated in the Tree Survey 2007(Appendix One). Remove dead or dying trees as identified, and undertake urgent pruning where there is a risk to the public. Further non-urgent works can be carried out in stages	urgent, and staged over a period of 10 years
	Staff access tracks	Restrict vehicular access throughout the grounds by Gardens staff to a small number of dedicated access tracks. Remove unused service tracks and repair area	urgent
	Circular Day Basin	Refill with supplementary water for irrigation, create flower border around rim, remove fence and fit mesh barrier just below water surface for safety, fit fountain (possible involvement of local artisans). Interpret as earliest known surviving structure in the Gardens	urgent / short term
	Role of the Gardens and general approach	Apply for re-reservation of the Gardens as Botanic Gardens	immediate
	Plant collections	Enhance botanic function of Gardens by creating new plant collections and improving selections in existing collections	immediate / ongoing
	Resources	Provide regular training and seminar / conference programmes for Gardens staff (through BGANZ Victoria)	immediate / ongoing
	Security	Close the main entrance on Central Springs Road to vehicles at sunset	immediate
	Car parking	Protect mature trees in staff parking area along Scenic Road by installing bollards and applying thick mulch around root zones	immediate
	Alf Headland Conservatory	Retain and utilize throughout year for display of named begonia / palm, fern collection or similar. Investigate the possibility of renting the building to horticultural groups for shows	immediate
	Alf Headland Conservatory	Begin a search for 'Daylesford' begonia, to provide a media focus and generate public interest	immediate
	Alf Headland Conservatory	Add large potted plants on verandah of Conservatory for added visual interest (could use it as a microclimate for plants which need some shelter, e.g. frost-tender palms as a contrast to frost-hardy palms in lawn)	immediate

ITEM NO.	ITEM NAME	ACTION	PRIORITY
	Fernery and cascade	Undertake major restoration of Fernery. Remove leaking pool base and level and re-line.	immediate
	Kiosk	Provide facilities for refreshments in Gardens– options dependent on decision regarding Kiosk and lessee for residence	immediate / long term
	Synergies, strategic alliances and linkages	Investigate holding a small number of festivals and events in the Gardens each year, timed to coincide with and complement other tourist activities in the vicinity	immediate / ongoing
	Promotion and interpretation	Promote the Gardens to professional and semi professional groups, based on identified cultural significance	immediate / ongoing
	Sponsorships	Develop a protocol for acknowledging donations based on the policy guidelines provided	immediate
	Sponsorships	Remove donation plaques placed in prominent positions and re-site more discreetly in garden beds	immediate
	Sponsorships	Develop a protocol for memorials in the Gardens based on the policy guidelines	immediate
	Sponsorships	Encourage the identification of specific projects to galvanise community support	immediate
	Plant collections: Trees	Wherever possible, return overgrown copses of viburnum, cherry laurel and hawthorn to hedges of varying height depending on location and effect required (refer to Figures 12 and 40)	immediate / ongoing
	Management structure and staffing	Appoint a horticulturally qualified curator for the Gardens and retain two additional staff members	immediate / short term
	Management structure and staffing	Develop and extend volunteer programmes to assist with the conservation of the Gardens	immediate / ongoing
	Plant Records	Complete labelling of trees	immediate / short term
	Security	Draw up a lighting plan and implement the installation of lighting for security as a priority in the plan	immediate / short term
	Public Toilets	Retain existing public toilet blocks. Ensure that Pioneers' Memorial Tower toilet block complies with relevant access codes, and improve appearance by additional plantings in existing garden bed and creepers planted over timber screen wall at entrance to ladies' toilet	immediate / short term
	Synergies, strategic alliances and linkages	Contact the following for possible involvement in Gardens' rejuvenation plan: Convent Gallery Daylesford Neighbourhood Centre (Police Reserve precinct) Daylesford Spa Country Railway University of Melbourne School of Forestry, Creswick Local schools	Immediate
	Summit: Oval Reservoir	Replace bare compacted areas of earth (where grass has been) around Pioneers' Memorial Tower and Circular Day Basin / information board with combination of mulch, display flower beds and paths	immediate / short term

ITEM NO.	ITEM NAME	ACTION	PRIORITY
	Summit: Pioneers' Memorial Tower	Improve landscaping around base of Tower (integrated with improved new path network and landscaping works– see Path Layout Plan)	immediate / short term
	Summit: Pioneers' Memorial Tower	Replace the seating and plaques (if known) on interior walls at base of Tower	immediate / short term
	Garden beds and plantings	Remove annuals in bed in centre of walk (if being retained) near Kiosk and replant with specimen plant such as a palm, weeping tree or cordyline. (note recommendation in 8.1a to eventually reconstruct straight summit path)	immediate / short term
	Plant collections: Trees	Retain and strengthen the conifer plantings in the Gardens. Augment existing conifer plantings, especially using pines and other conifers known to have been planted at one time in the Gardens and now lost. Develop new tree collections, as suggested in the Tree Report in Appendix One	immediate / short term
	Views	Undertake lower limb pruning and hedging of overgrown shrubs to reveal now obscured views. Note: on-site inspection with John Beetham, Nick Wong and Gardens staff required for decisions regarding any tree removals or major pruning works prior to works being undertaken	immediate / short term
	Views	Provide additional seating along paths for view and vista appreciation	immediate / short term
	Garden beds and plantings	Restrict (transplant where necessary) existing rhododendron cultivars to beds where they can receive required irrigation, prune to rejuvenate and display to a high standard. Create new collection of species rhododendrons and plant in separate bed	immediate / short term / medium term
	Funding and reporting	Allocate a separate annual budget for the Gardens, with expenditure and a yearly report on works recorded via an Annual Report to Council	immediate/ ongoing
	Garden beds and plantings	Develop and plant collections of shrub and understorey plants currently missing from the Gardens but once present, such as southern African heaths, cordyline and flax species, cacti and succulents (landscaped in a xeriscape garden)	short / medium term
	Security	Begin the staged securing of the unfenced sections of the Gardens' boundaries using picket fencing and / or hedging. Construct gates at pedestrian entrances	short term
	Fernery and cascade	Return goldfish to pool, improve planting on banks with fern and allied species to form a botanic collection, place seating along path in existing rock-lined nooks, interpret Fernery as major feature of Gardens	short term
	Path circulation	Create a perimeter path around entire Gardens based on the 1869 elm avenue and carriage drive (Elm Walk)	short / medium
	Synergies, strategic alliances and linkages	Develop a Gardens' nursery outlet selling 'heritage' plants propagated from the more unusual specimens growing in the Gardens	short / medium term

ITEM NO.	ITEM NAME	ACTION	PRIORITY
	Synergies, strategic alliances and linkages	Improve signage and physical access between Gardens and points of high visitation	short / medium term
	Promotion and interpretation	Identify the Gardens as a centre demonstrating water management strategies which can apply to the home garden	short / medium term
	Lighting	Draw up lighting plan to provide energy efficient lighting for security and safety, and to display features when gardens used for functions in the evening	short / medium term
	Rubbish bins	Replace existing bins in areas of high visitation with discreetly screened multiple bin system which allows for sorting and recycling of waste	short / medium term
	Car parking	Relocate staff parking to area within the redesigned works area after relocation of existing Shire Works Depot and expand the provision of disabled parking in the current vicinity as part of the redesign of this area	short / medium term
	Works Depot	After the redeployment of Council Parks and Gardens staff to the new site, rationalise existing works buildings and provide gardens staff with a dedicated nursery site with facilities including small machinery storage, greenhouse and hardening off areas. This should be done as part of the redesign of this general area	short / medium term
	Oval Reservoir	Remove roof and return to major stunning water feature in Gardens. If not possible, screen fence using closely clipped Maidenhair Creeper (Muehlenbeckia complexa) or similar grown on the fence to create a 'fedge', plant slopes with massed drought hardy flowering shrubs. Reinstate the summit perimeter path. Continue lower path around perimeter of reservoir as a circuit. Interpret reservoir	short / medium term
	Pioneers' Memorial Tower	Restore the directional sign on the Pioneers' Memorial Tower and interpret the views to the public through a board or sign at the Tower's base and at its summit. Secure access to the staircase in the Tower to reduce graffiti by locking the access gate at sunset and re-opening in the morning	short / medium term
	Rotunda	Remove existing kit rotunda and relocate outside the Gardens. Re-erect 1904 rotunda, using existing sections and new sections copied from original. Fully restore	short / medium term
	Garden beds and plantings	Reinstate the following elements of Sangster's 1884 Plan: floral displays at pedestrian entrances rosary featuring roses available in Victoria at between 1880 and 1900 improved planting of ferns and understorey plants in the banks of the Fernery	short / medium term
	Plant collections: Trees	Develop a small palm collection centred around the mature extant palms (see also 8.1g Alf Headland Conservatory)	short / medium term

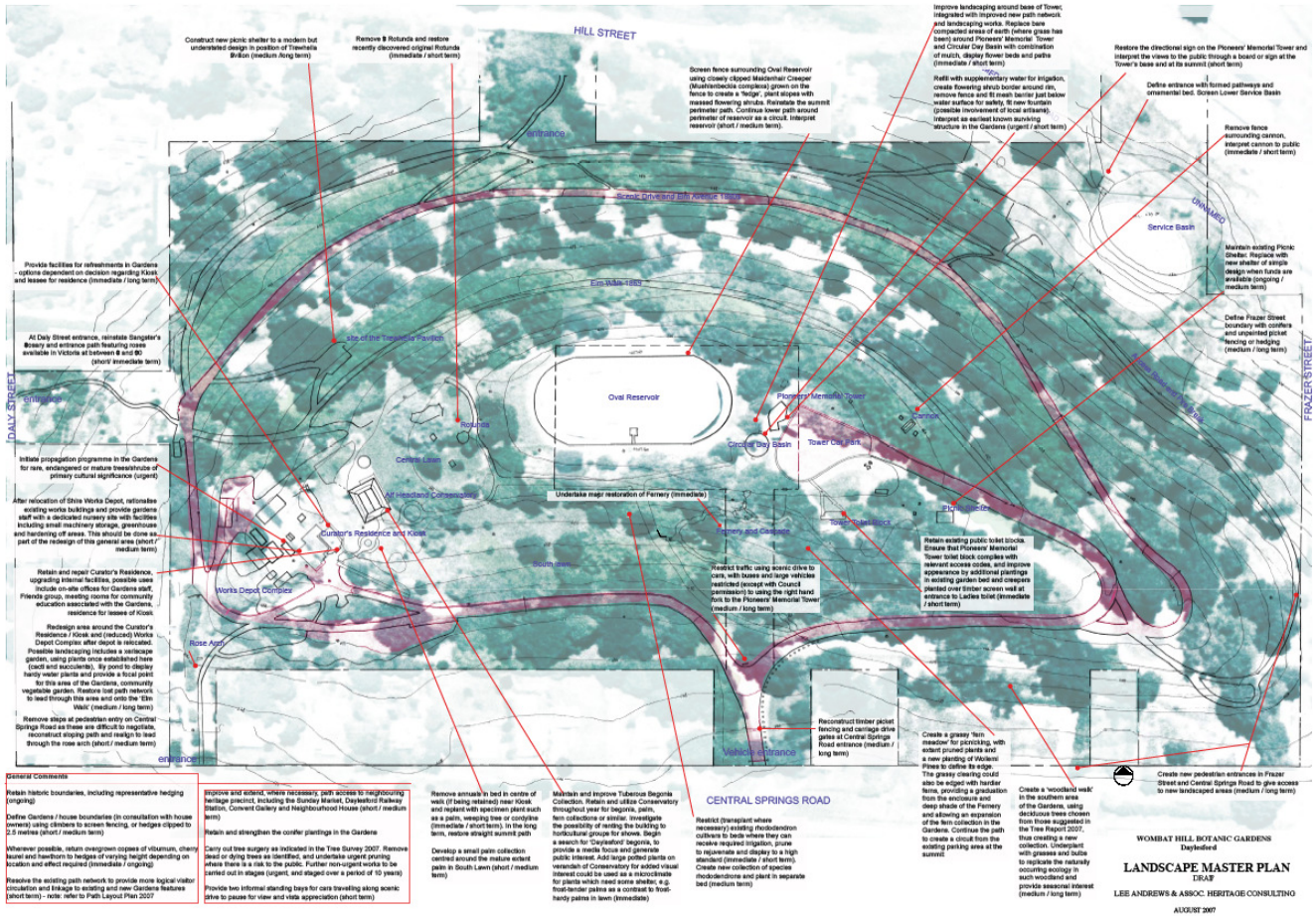
ITEM NO.	ITEM NAME	ACTION	PRIORITY
	Garden frontages and entrances	Screen lower water storage basin on Hill Street frontage	short / medium term
	Garden frontages and entrances	At Daly Street entrance, reinstate Sangster's 1884 rosary and entrance path featuring roses available in Victoria at between 1880 and 1900	short / medium term
	Garden frontages and entrances	Improve and extend, where necessary, path access and landscaping to neighbouring heritage precinct, including the Sunday Market, Daylesford Railway Station, Convent Gallery and Daylesford Neighbourhood Centre	short / medium term
	Path circulation	Create a small number of new pathways through the Gardens; in particular to give easier access to areas of the arboretum grounds	short / medium term
	Path circulation	Restore the straight summit path alignment with terracotta channels at edges (see Figures 22 and 53)	short / medium term
	Path circulation	Reinstate the summit perimeter path around Oval Reservoir. Continue lower path around perimeter of Oval Reservoir as a circuit	short / medium term
	Path circulation	Remove steps at pedestrian entry on Central Springs Road as these are difficult to negotiate, reconstruct sloping path and realign to lead through the rose arch	short / medium term
	Promotion and interpretation	Complete the erection of interpretative signage in the Gardens, based on existing styles	short term
	Park bench seating	Provide additional fixed park bench seating and rustic improvised seating throughout Gardens, especially placed along ascending paths and at view points. Park bench seating should be unified, and exhibit a hierarchy of styles as above. (local artisans may be involved)	short term
	Garden frontages and entrances	Improve pedestrian entrance to the Gardens from Daylesford Railway Station by construction of new pathway and ornamental garden bed featuring visually striking, drought tolerant exotic plants	short term
	Path circulation	Rationalise the existing path network to provide more logical visitor circulation and linkage to existing and new Gardens features	short term
	Path circulation	Reveal hidden path under rose arbour and restore to meet Scenic Drive	short term
	Views	Provide two informal standing bays for cars travelling along scenic drive to pause for view and vista appreciation (requires engineering advice)	short term
	Views	Restore the directional sign on the Pioneers' Memorial Tower and interpret the views to the public through a board or sign at the Tower's base and duplicated at the top of the Tower	short term
	Car parking	Restrict car access to the asphalted road surface at the base of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower by use of bollards and /or signage and by reconstruction of higher guttering in the longer term	short term / medium term
	Plant Records	Label all plants (other than trees) in Gardens	medium / long term

ITEM NO.	ITEM NAME	ACTION	PRIORITY
	Picnic Shelter	Construct new picnic shelter to a modern but understated design in position of Trewhella Pavilion	medium / long term
	Curator's Residence	Retain and repair Curator's Residence as 1948 cottage, upgrading internal facilities for use options which may include offices for Gardens staff and Friends group, community education programmes associated with the Gardens, or cafe (City of Greater Bendigo and Friends of Bendigo's Botanic Gardens will be able to advise)	medium / long term
	Works Depot	Redesign area around the Curator's Residence / Kiosk and (reduced) Works Depot Complex once the built form of this area has been decided. This area could display a xeriscape garden, using plants once established here (cacti and succulents), while a new lily pond could also be constructed here to display hardy water plants and provide a focal point for this forgotten area of the Gardens (see Figure 43). A new path network could also lead through this area and onto the 'Elm Walk' (see Path Layout Plan)	medium / long term
	Fernery and cascade	Expand Fernery by creating an adjoining grassy 'fern meadow' for picnicking, with extant pruned plants and a new planting of Wollemi Pines to define its edge. The grassy clearing could also be edged with hardier ferns, providing a graduation from the enclosure and deep shade of the Fernery and allowing an expansion of the fern collection in the Gardens. Continue the path to create a circuit from the existing parking area at the summit	medium / long term
	Garden frontages and entrances	Reconstruct timber picket fencing and carriage drive gates at Central Springs Road entrance, based on evidence shown in Figure 9	medium / long term
	Garden frontages and entrances	Define Frazer Street boundary with conifers and untreated picket fencing (see Figure 32) or hedging	medium / long term
	Garden frontages and entrances	Create new pedestrian entrances in Frazer Street and Central Springs Road	medium / long term
	Path circulation	Create new paths to link summit road, Picnic Shelter, Fernery and new Fern Meadow (see Path Layout Plan)	medium / long term
	Path circulation	Create new pedestrian entrances in Frazer Street and Central Springs Road to give access to new landscaped areas	medium / long term
	Path circulation	Restrict traffic using scenic drive to cars, with buses and large vehicles restricted (except with Council permission) to using the right hand fork to the Pioneers' Memorial Tower	medium / long term
	Plant collections: Trees	Develop the large vacant area fronting Central Springs Road as a site for a new plant collection, such as deciduous trees arranged as Woodland Walk, or visitor / education centre with small plant- based Children's Garden modelled on that created at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne	medium / long term

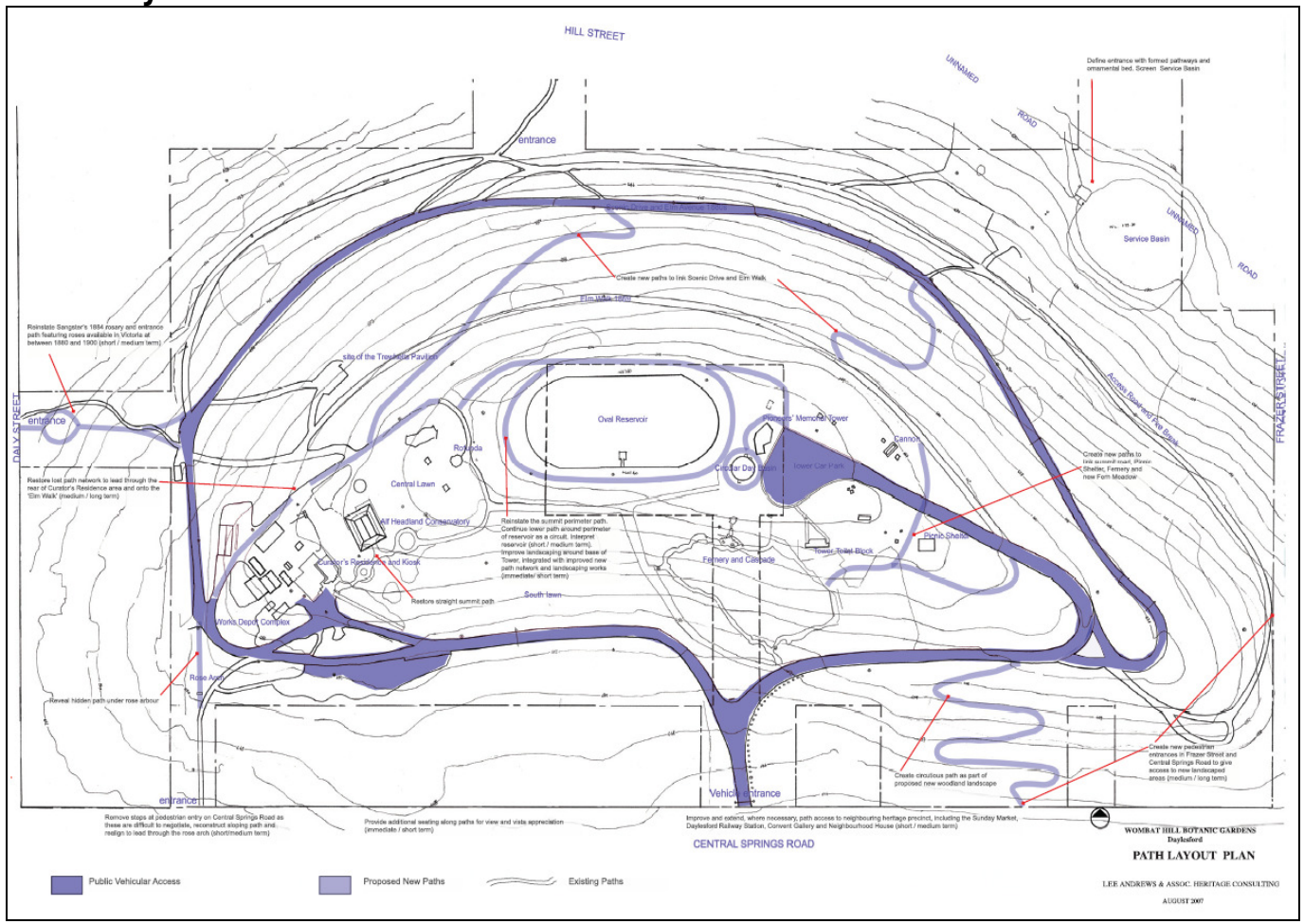
ITEM NO.	ITEM NAME	ACTION	PRIORITY
	Path circulation	Restore lost path network to lead through the rear of Curator's Residence area and onto the 'Elm Walk'	medium / long term
	Garden frontages and entrances	Remove pipe and rail fencing along Hill Street boundary (east end). Replace or repair sections of fencing in Hill Street, and others when needed, using materials such as timber pickets (see Figure 32)	medium term
	Path circulation	Create new paths to link Scenic Drive and Elm Walk	medium term
	Path circulation	Create circuitous path as part of proposed new landscape fronting Central Springs Road (see 8.1c and 8.1d)	medium/ long term
	Pioneers' Memorial Tower	Replace 2004 metal railings with cyclone woven wire as originally installed	long term
	Picnic tables and benches	Retain current tables and benches and repair where needed	ongoing
	Kiosk	Retain crazy paving flooring of Kiosk and rock seat	ongoing
	Rock work	Retain all existing rock walling and maintain in sound condition	ongoing
	Garden beds and plantings	Maintain and improve Tuberous Begonia Collection. Search for the missing begonia 'Daylesford'	ongoing
	Plant collections: Trees	Retain surviving early plantings	ongoing
	Lawn	Retain hierarchy or lawn types– highly manicured for central core area (Central Lawn and South Lawn), mown grass for secondary picnic areas (new and existing), and rough grass for arboretum grounds	ongoing
	Lawn	Retain existing areas of well manicured lawn in central core and maintain to high standard	ongoing
	Lawn	Retain areas of roughly cut grass in the arboretum grounds	ongoing
	Garden frontages and entrances	Retain perimeter fencing (including hedging) where this exists and augment where lost or non-existent	ongoing
	Maintenance: Trees	Remove ivy from tree trunks, and clear debris from base of trees	ongoing / immediate
	Picnic shelter	Maintain existing Picnic Shelter. Replace with new shelter of simple design when funds are available	ongoing / medium term
	Picnic tables and benches	Gradually replace existing tables and benches with ones which reflect the nature of the spaces in which they are to be placed, and providing different table sizes to allow for large gatherings. Suggest hierarchy of garden furniture, with simple, solid unadorned design in outer areas of the Gardens, and more decorative in the central core section of the Gardens (local artisans may be involved)	ongoing / short / medium term

ITEM NO.	ITEM NAME	ACTION	PRIORITY
	Garden layout	Retain the overall disposition of Gardens layout, but create a more cohesive 'centre' with improved pathways and signage	ongoing / short / medium term
	Signage	Continue to install new signage based on recently installed entrance and interpretation signage styles	ongoing / short term
	Lawn	Retain existing cut lawn in picnic area on site of lost Trewhella Pavilion in the short term, create new picnic areas delineated with plantings and mown lawn (as opposed to rough grass)	ongoing / short term
	Path circulation	Retain scenic drive and maintain existing gravel and asphalt surfaces. Improve directional signposting along drive and create two areas along the road where cars can pull over to enjoy views	ongoing / short term

Landscape Master Plan 2007



Path Layout Plan



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Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Daylesford Conservation Management Plan

Appendices

10.1 Appendix One

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Tree Report 2007

By John Beetham
April 2007

Summary (Please note that species listed in bold are gymnosperms (i.e. Conifers & Ginkgo)

This current plant survey follows those completed in 1983 (John Hawker c/o Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne) and 1995 - 1997 (Jill Orr - Young c/o Creating Magical Public Places) - the latter report compiled as a Conservation & Development Plan had extensive notes on the history of plantings (Baron Ferdinand Von Mueller etc) & garden design (Taylor & Sangster etc) which represented the genesis of the garden we see today.

Primarily the WOBG is a Pinetum (an Arboretum specialising in growing conifers) - this is evident by the many coniferous forest trees supplied by Von Mueller (c/o the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne) in the 1860 - 1870's which included many examples of ***Cedrus deodara*** ("Deodar or Himalayan Cedar"), ***Pinus ponderosa*** ("Western Yellow Pine") & ***Pseudotsuga menziesii*** *(*"Douglas Fir"). It appears that other deciduous trees were planted from the 1880's including *Aesculus hippocastanum (*"Common Horse Chestnut"), *Fraxinus ornus* ("Manna or Flowering Ash") & *Ulmus procera* ("English Elm").

There are currently seven trees listed on the National Trust (Victoria) Significant Tree Register (www.nattrust.com.au): ***Abies nordmanniana*** ("Caucasian Fir" - File No: T11522), ***Abies pinsapo*** ("Spanish Fir" - File No: T11523), ***Cedrus atlantica f.glauca*** ("Blue Atlas Cedar" - File No: T11524), ***Pinus coulteri*** ("Big Cone Pine" - File No: T11521), ***Pinus ponderosa*** ("Western Yellow Pine" - File No: T11526), ***Pinus wallichiana*** ("Blue or Himlayan Pine" - File No: T11525) & *Tilia cordata* ("Small-leaved Linden" - File No: T11527). Apart from the Linden (recorded 1992 by J.Fordham) the others were recorded by John Hawker in 1983 and have not been visited again until this current survey - fortunately the health of these specimens is fine and require little tree surgery except for the Big Cone Pine.

Many other trees are worthy of being registered as significant - these include (and there are many others - see Table): *Aesculus hippocastanum* ("Common Horse Chestnut"), *Fraxinus excelsior* 'Pendula' ("Weeping European Ash") & ***Sequoiadendron giganteum*** ("Giant Redwood").

The general health of the trees at WOBG is good but many require immediate attention - the majority of the tree surgery is dead-wooding and the removal of lower limbs that are dangerous to the public. I have placed appropriate codes in the "Maintenance Column" in the WOBG Plant List but it would also be desirable to have an on-site evaluation with Nick Wong (Arbourist on the Steering Committee) & the gardening staff.

The Fernery still requires a lot of work to bring it back to its former glory - removal of understory and tree work need to be addressed and priorities set into place.

Like the above Fernery, there is an extraordinary amount of undergrowth (incl. *Prunus laurocerasus* ("Cherry Laurel"), *Prunus lusitanica* ("Portuguese Laurel") & *Viburnum tinus* ("Lauristinus") that needs to be completely removed unless there is a possibility of reducing them to the original hedging.

There are several garden beds throughout which contain an array of different trees, shrubs, perennials & annuals - some of the plantings are quite recent and require regular watering - this, due to the ongoing drought and water restrictions, is a major issue and is an important component of the Conservation Management Plan.

It is always desirable to introduce new plants either by propagating from existing significant species or to obtain stock that has been grown by cuttings or seed from plants of known (wild) provenance - this is an extremely important practice within Botanic Gardens all over the world and should be adhered to whenever possible. By liaising with other Botanic Gardens within the BGANZ Victoria network (or perhaps specialist nurseries) it would be possible to boost the current collection of species at WOBG.

Overall the WOBG remains as an iconic landmark that overlooks the township of Daylesford - it has one of the most important collections of maturing conifers in Australia and these trees need to be monitored carefully to ensure they

continue to survive under current climatic conditions. Using recycled water and appropriate mulching is paramount. To implement all the suggestions within this report (and tree maintenance associated with the Plant Survey List) it would need a huge injection of funds - I also feel the garden is understaffed and this issue must be addressed.

PLANTS AT THE WOMBAT HILL BOTANIC GARDENS

1.0 BREAKDOWN OF FAMILIES (Numbers in brackets = total species and / or cultivars)

FAMILY NAME	GENUS NAME
Aceraceae	*Acer* (9)
Agavaceae	*Cordyline* (1), *Doryanthes* (1)
Anacardiaceae	*Pistacia* (1)
Aquifoliaceae	*Ilex* (4)
Araliaceae	*Fatsia* (1)
Araucariaceae	***Araucaria*** (3)
Arecaceae	*Trachycarpus* (1)
Asteraceae	*Olearia* (1)
Berberidaceae	*Berberis* (2)
Betulaceae	*Betula* (6)
Buxaceae	*Buxus* (1)
Caesalpiniaceae	*Gleditsia* (1)
Caprifoliaceae	*Sambucus* (1), *Viburnum* (1), *Weigela* (6)
Calycanthaceae	*Chimonanthus* (1)
Celastraceae	*Euonymus* (2), *Maytenus* (1)
Cephalotaxaceae	***Cephalotaxus*** (1)
Clethraceae	*Clethra* (1)
Cornaceae	*Cornus* (2)
Cupressaceae	***Callitris*** (1), ***Chamaecyparis*** (11), ***Cupressus*** (6), ***Juniperus*** (7), ***Platycladus*** (1), ***Thuja*** (2)
Elaeagnaceae	*Elaeagnus* (1)
Ericaceae	*Arbutus* (1), *Rhododendron* (many)
Fabaceae	*Laburnum* (1), *Robinia* (1)
Fagaceae	*Castanea* (1), *Fagus* (4), *Nothofagus* (2), *Quercus* (12)
Flacourtiaceae	*Azara* (1)
Ginkgoaceae	***Ginkgo*** (1)
Grossulariaceae	*Corokia* (1), *Escallonia* (2), *Ribes* (1)
Hamamelidaceae	*Liquidambar* (2)
Hippocastanaceae	*Aesculus* (2)
Hydrangeaceae	*Hydrangea* (1), *Philadelphus* (3)
Juglandaceae	*Juglans* (1)
Lauraceae	*Laurus* (1)
Magnoliaceae	*Magnolia* (5), *Michelia* (1)
Meliaceae	*Melia* (1)
Mimosaceae	*Acacia* (2)
Myrtaceae	*Acmena* (1), *Corymbia* (1), *Eucalyptus* (4), *Lophomyrtus* (1), *Metrosideros* (1), *Ugni* (1)

FAMILY NAME	GENUS NAME
Nyssaceae	*Davidia* (1), *Nyssa* (1)
Oleaceae	*Forsythia* (1), *Fraxinus* (6), *Jasminum* (1), *Ligustrum* (1), *Syringa* (1)
Pinaceae	***Abies*** (7), ***Cedrus*** (3), ***Picea*** (11), ***Pinus*** (13), ***Pseudotsuga*** (2)
Pittosporaceae	*Hymenosporum* (1), *Pittosporum* (4)
Podocarpaceae	***Microstrobos*** (1), ***Podocarpus*** (1)
Rhamnaceae	*Frangula* (1)
Rosaceae	*Crataegus* (5), *Photinia* (1), *Prunus* (4), *Pyrus* (1), *Rosa* (many), *Sorbus* (2), *Spiraea* (1)
Rutaceae	*Acradenia* (1), *Coleonema* (1)
Salicaceae	*Populus* (3)
Scrophulariaceae	*Hebe* (1), *Paulownia* (1)
Taxaceae	***Taxus*** (1)
Taxodiaceae	***Cryptomeria*** (2), ***Cunninghamia*** (2), ***Sequoia*** (1), ***Sequoiadendron*** (2)
Theaceae	*Camellia* (many)
Thymeleaceae	*Daphne* (1)
Tiliaceae	*Tilia* (1)
Ulmaceae	*Celtis* (1), *Ulmus* (3)
Vitaceae	*Vitis* (1)

This means there are currently 52 families represented by 98 genera incorporating 225 species and / or cultivars excluding Camellias, Rhododendrons & Roses and those listed for removal - note that some perennials such as *Epimedium* & *Helleborus* have not been included.

1.1 BREAKDOWN OF EVERGREEN & DECIDUOUS PLANTS

EXOTIC EVERGREENS: ***Abies*** (2), ***Araucaria*** (1), *Arbutus* (1), *Azara* (1), *Buxus* (1), *Camellia* (many), ***Cedrus*** (2), ***Cephalotaxus*** (1), ***Chamaecyparis*** (11), *Clethra* (1), *Coleonema* (1), *Cordyline* (1), *Cornus* (1), *Corokia* (1), *Crataegus* (2), ***Cryptomeria*** (2), ***Cunninghamia*** (2), ***Cupressus*** (6), *Daphne* (1), *Elaeagnus* (1), *Escallonia* (1), *Euonymus* (2), *Fatsia* (1), *Hebe* (1), *Ilex* (4), *Jasminum* (1), ***Juniperus*** (7), *Laurus* (1), *Ligustrum* (1), *Lophomyrtus* (1), *Magnolia* (1), *Maytenus* (1), *Metrosideros* (1), ***Microstrobos*** (1), *Pernettya* (1), *Photinia* (1), ***Picea*** (11), ***Pinus*** (13), *Pittosporum* (4), ***Platycladus*** (1), ***Prumnopitys*** (1), *Prunus* (2), ***Pseudotsuga*** (2), *Quercus* (2), *Rhododendron* (many), ***Sequoia*** (1), ***Sequoiadendron*** (2), ***Taxus*** (1), ***Thuja*** (1), *Trachycarpus* (1), *Ugni* (1), *Viburnum* (1)

AUSTRALIAN NATIVE EVERGREENS: *Acacia* (2), *Acmena* (1), *Acradenia* (1), ***Araucaria*** (2), ***Callitris*** (1), *Corymbia* (1), *Eucalyptus* (4), *Doryanths* (1), *Hymenosporum* (1), *Nothofagus* (1), *Olearia* (1)

EXOTIC DECIDUOUS: *Acer* (5), *Aesculus* (2), *Berberis* (2), *Betula* (6), *Castanea* (1), *Celtis* (1), *Chimonanthus* (1), *Cornus* (1), *Crataegus* (4), *Davidia* (1), *Fagus* (4), *Forsythia* (1), *Frangula* (1), *Fraxinus* (6), ***Ginkgo*** (1), *Gleditsia* (1), *Hydrangea* (1), *Juglans* (1), *Laburnum* (1), *Liquidambar* (2), *Magnolia* (4), *Nothofagus* (1), *Nyssa* (1), *Paulownia* (1), *Philadelphus* (3), *Pistacia* (1), *Populus* (3), *Prunus* (2), *Pyrus* (1), *Quercus* (10), *Ribes* (1), *Robinia* (1), *Rosa* (many), *Sambucus* (1), *Sorbus* (2), *Spiraea* (1), *Syringa* (1), *Tilia* (1), *Ulmus* (3), *Vitis* (1), *Weigela* (6)

AUSTRALIAN NATIVE DECIDUOUS: *Melia* (1)

1.2 NEW PLANTINGS

Some classic tree genera are not represented - here is a short list to be considered for new plantings (note that **D** / **E** represents **D**eciduous or **E**vergreen):

D / E	GENUS NAME	FAMILY NAME
D	*Aphananthe*	Ulmaceae
E	***Athrotaxis***	**Taxodiaceae**
E	***Austrocedrus***	**Cupressaceae**
E	***Calocedrus***	**Cupressaceae**
D	*Catalpa*	Bignoniaceae
D	*Cercidiphyllum*	Cercidiphyllaceae
D	*Cotinus*	Anacardiaceae
E	***Dacrycarpus***	**Podocarpaceae**
E	***Dacrydium***	**Podocarpaceae**
D	*Disanthus*	Hamamelidaceae
E	*Drimys*	Winteraceae
E	*Embothrium*	Proteaceae
D	*Eucommia*	Eucommiaceae
D	*Firmiana*	Sterculiaceae
E	***Fitzroya***	**Cupressaceae**
E	***Fokienia***	**Cupressaceae**
D	***Glyptostrobus***	**Taxodiaceae**
E	*Hoheria*	Malvaceae
D	*Idesia*	Flacourtiaceae
E	***Keteleeria***	**Pinaceae**
D	*Koelreuteria*	Sapindaceae
E	***Lagarostrobos***	**Podocarpaceae**
D	***Larix***	**Pinaceae**
E	***Libocedrus***	**Cupressaceae**
D	*Lindera*	Lauraceae
D	*Liriodendron*	Magnoliaceae
E	*Lithocarpus*	Fagaceae
E	*Manglietia*	Magnoliaceae
D	***Metasequoia***	**Taxodiaceae**
D	*Ostrya*	Betulaceae
D	*Phellodendron*	Rutaceae
E	***Phyllocladus***	**Podocarpaceae**
D	*Picrasma*	Simaroubaceae
E	***Podocarpus***	**Podocarpaceae**
D	***Pseudolarix***	**Pinaceae**
E	*Quillaja*	Rosaceae
E	***Saxegothaea***	**Podocarpaceae**
E	***Sciadopitys***	**Sciadopityaceae**
D	*Stewartia*	Theaceae
E	***Taiwania***	**Taxodiaceae**
D	***Taxodium***	**Taxodiaceae**
E	*Telopea*	Proteaceae
D	*Tetracentron*	Tetracentraceae

D / E	GENUS NAME	FAMILY NAME
E	***Thujopsis***	**Cupressaceae**
E	***Torreya***	**Taxaceae**
E	***Tsuga***	**Pinaceae**
E	***Widdringtonia***	**Cupressaceae**
E	***Wollemia***	**Araucariaceae**
D	*Zelkova*	Ulmaceae

The above selection of trees have been chosen to both compliment the existing coniferous species and to enhance the deciduous collections that will not only give an impressive Autumnal display but boost the botanical families represented. It also includes non-coniferous evergreens - *Drimys*, *Embothrium*, *Hoheria*, *Lithocarpus*, *Manglietia*, *Michelia*, *Quillaja* & *Telopea.*

1.3 PLANT COLLECTIONS & POLICIES

As an ex-member on the Scientific & Collections Sub-Committee of OPCAA (Ornamental Plant Conservation Association of Australia) I've noted that of the now **58** officially registered plant collections there are only **9** listed for Arboreta, Botanic & Zoological Gardens in Victoria - these include ***Abutilon*** (Hamilton Botanic Gardens), ***Banksia* & *Eucalyptus*** - Australian spp. (Peter Francis Points Arboretum, Coleraine), ***Olearia*** (Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens), ***Pelargonium*** (Geelong Botanic Gardens), ***Populus***, ***Quercus*** & ***Salix*** (Mereweather Arboretum, Dunkeld) & ***Viburnum*** (Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne). I'm certainly hoping that this statistic will change soon.

To hold a comprehensive collection of a single genus is almost impossible due to geographic distribution & climatic conditions - the WOBG should continue the Pinetum theme along with some rare deciduous trees as per Table 1.2.

To further enhance the collections of conifers it would be worth liaising with other Regional Botanic Gardens in Victoria (& certainly the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne) to source plants (seed, cuttings etc). There are also fine collections of conifers at both the Mt Lofty Botanic Garden (Adelaide, SA) and Mt Tomah Botanic Garden (Blue Mountains, NSW).

The planting of some ***Wollemia nobilis*** ("Wollemi Pine") could be spread throughout different areas of the garden (North, East, West & South) to see how they adapt to the variations in climatic conditions as well as a copse in the Fern Meadow.

Further to the above comments I would also suggest that a collection of trees that are native to the Pacific (Western) North American region be encouraged - those that are already represented include ***Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*** ("Lawson's Cypress"), ***Cupressus macrocarpa*** ("Monterey Cypress"), ***Picea sitchensis*** ("Sitka Spruce"), ***Pinus coulteri*** ("Big Cone Pine" - National Trust (Victoria) Significant Tree Register) ***Pinus ponderosa*** ("Western Yellow Pine"), ***Pinus radiata*** ("Monterey Pine"), ***Pseudotsuga menziesii*** ("Douglas Fir"), ***Sequoia sempervirens*** ("Coast Redwood"), ***Sequoiadendron sempervirens*** ("Giant Redwood") & ***Thuja plicata*** ("Western Red Cedar").

The Table below shows new species endemic to the above geographical region that should be sourced (hopefully from known wild provenance):

D / E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME
E	***Abies amabilis***	Pacific Silver Fir	**Pinaceae**
E	***Abies concolor***	White Fir	**Pinaceae**
E	***Abies grandis***	Grand Fir	**Pinaceae**

D / E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME
E	***Abies lasiocarpa***	Subalpine Fir	**Pinaceae**
E	***Abies magnifica***	Californian Red Fir	**Pinaceae**
E	***Abies procera***	Noble Fir	**Pinaceae**
D	*Acer circinatum*	Vine Maple	Aceraceae
D	*Acer macrophyllum*	Big Leaf Maple	Aceraceae
D	*Alnus rubra*	Red Alder	Betulaceae
E	*Arbutus menziesii*	Madrone	Ericaceae
E	***Cupressus bakeri***	Baker Cypress	**Cupressaceae**
E	***Juniperus communis***	Common Juniper	**Cupressaceae**
E	***Juniperus occidentalis***	Western Juniper	**Cupressaceae**
E	***Juniperus scopulorum***	Rocky Mountain Juniper	**Cupressaceae**
D	***Larix lyalii***	Alpine Larch	**Pinaceae**
D	***Larix occidentalis***	Western Larch	**Pinaceae**
E	***Picea breweriana***	Brewer Spruce	**Pinaceae**
E	***Picea engelmannii***	Engelmann Spruce	**Pinaceae**
E	***Pinus albicaulis***	Whitebark Pine	**Pinaceae**
E	***Pinus attenuata***	Knobcone Pine	**Pinaceae**
E	***Pinus contorta***	Lodgepole Pine	**Pinaceae**
E	***Pinus flexilis***	Limber Pine	**Pinaceae**
E	***Pinus jeffreyi***	Jeffrey Pine	**Pinaceae**
E	***Pinus lambertiana***	Sugar Pine	**Pinaceae**
E	***Pinus monticola***	Western White Pine	**Pinaceae**
D	*Populus tremuloides*	Quaking Aspen	Salicaceae
D	*Populus trichocarpa*	Black Cottonwood	Salicaceae
D	*Quercus garryana*	Oregon White Oak	Fagaceae
E	***Taxus brevifolia***	Pacific Yew	**Taxaceae**
E	***Tsuga heterophylla***	Western Hemlock	**Pinaceae**
E	***Tsuga mertensiana***	Mountain Hemlock	**Pinaceae**
E	***Xanthocyparis nootkatensis***	Yellow Cedar	**Cupressaceae**

1.4 SUGGESTED SIGNIFICANT TREES

During the tree survey of the WOBG I came across many trees that should be considered as being registered on the National Trust (Victoria) Significant Tree Register - see table below.

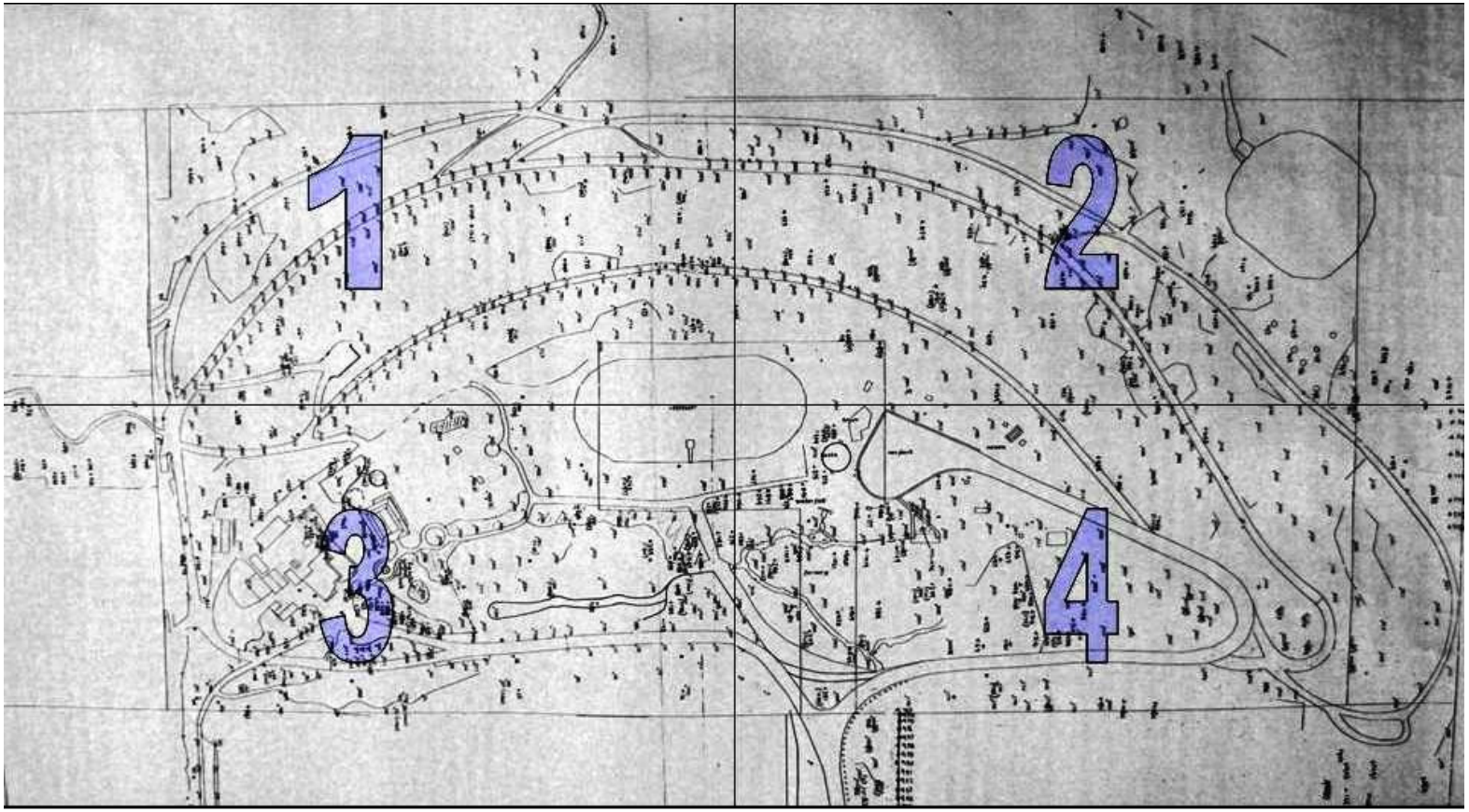
REF NO	BOTANIC NAME	FAMILY NAME	COMMON NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH
242	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Common Horse Chestnut	Hippocastanaceae	**EUROPE** - South Eastern	20 x 23	3.2
390	*Araucaria araucana*	Monkey Puzzle	Araucariaceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Argentina (W.C.) & Chile (C)	19 x 12	2.1
487	*Araucaria araucana*	Monkey Puzzle	Araucariaceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Argentina (W.C.) & Chile (C)	22 x 14	2.8
255	*Betula pendula*	Silver Birch	Betulaceae	**ASIA** - Western &	30 x 16	2.0

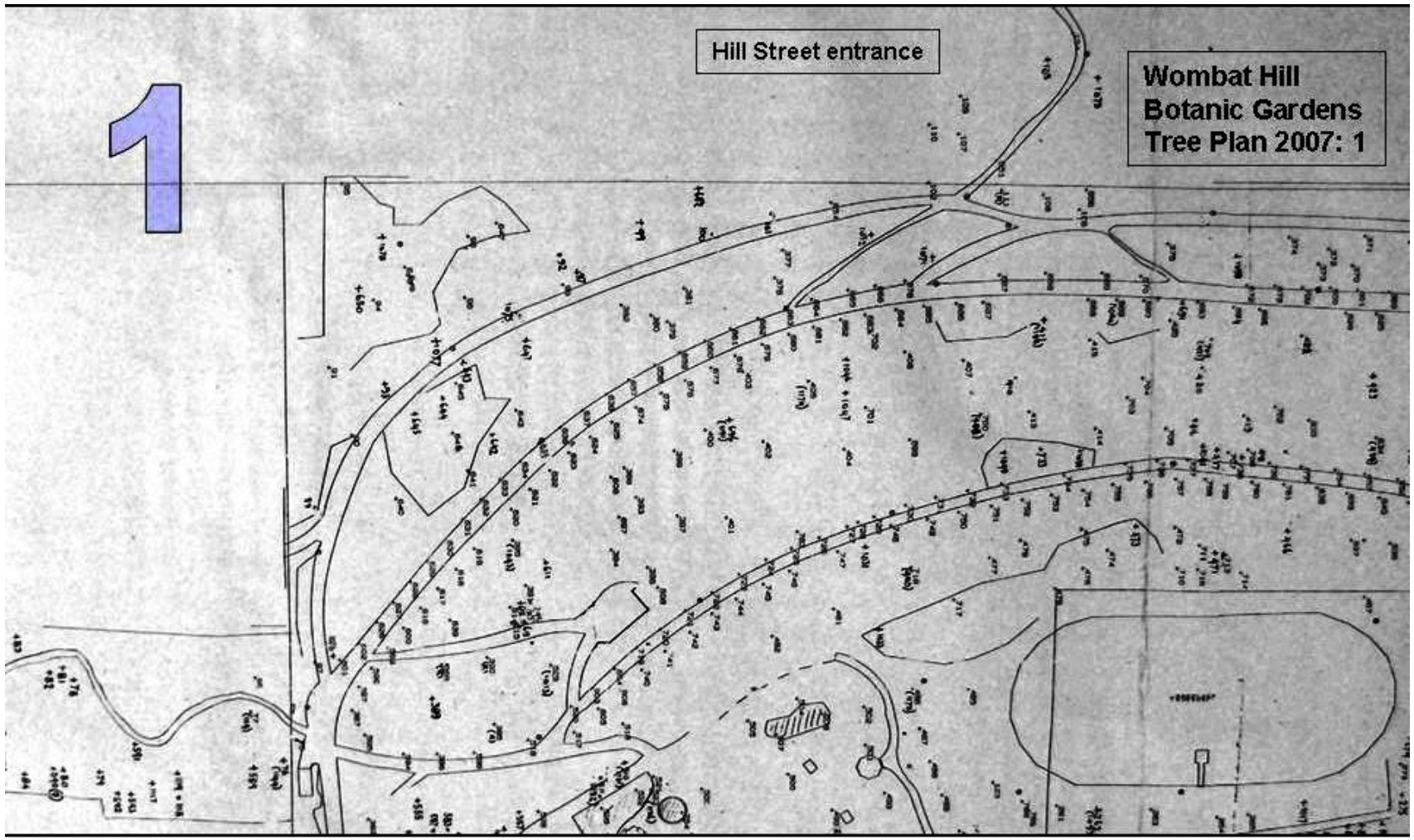
				EUROPE		
466	*Cedrus atlantica f.glauca*	Blue Atlas Cedar	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Algeria & Morocco (Motane)	36 x 30	5.6
104	*Cedrus deodara*	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	33 x 28	4.7
479	*Cedrus deodara*	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	36 x 25	5.2
139	*Cedrus deodara 'Aurea'*	Golden Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	32 x 18	3.6
489	*Cordyline australis*	New Zealand Cabbage Tree	Agavaceae	**OCEANIA -** New Zealand (N, S & Stewart Is)	12 x 8	1.5
197	*Cupressus lusitanica*	Mexican Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico & Montane Guatemala	22 x 24	2.9
773	*Cupressus lusitanica*	Mexican Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico & Montane Guatemala	32 x 18	3.7
774	*Cupressus lusitanica*	Mexican Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico & Montane Guatemala	35 x 20	4.4
775	*Cupressus lusitanica*	Mexican Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico & Montane Guatemala	34 x 19	3.8
776	*Cupressus lusitanica*	Mexican Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico & Montane Guatemala	35 x 23	5.2
101	*Cupressus torulosa*	Bhutan Cypress	Cupressaceae	**ASIA** - China (S.W.) & Himalaya	32 x 12	3.8
374	*Cupressus torulosa*	Bhutan Cypress	Cupressaceae	**ASIA** - China (S.W.) & Himalaya	33 x 20	3.2
13	*Fagus sylvatica*	Common Beech	Fagaceae	**EUROPE**	33 x 22	3.9
499	*Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula'*	Weeping European Ash	Oleaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	22 x 14	2.2
204	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Bull Bay or Southern Magnolia	Magnoliaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (S.C. & S.E.)	16 x 10	1.6
256	*Picea sitchensis*	Sitka Spruce	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (F.W.)	32 x 12	2.5
83	*Picea smithiana*	West Himalayan Spruce	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	26 x 15	3.1
271	*Picea smithiana*	West Himalayan Spruce	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	38 x 22	3.7
343	*Pinus canariensis*	Canary Island Pine	Pinaceae	**EUROPE** - Canary Islands	37 x 14	3.1
351	*Pinus canariensis*	Canary Island Pine	Pinaceae	**EUROPE** - Canary Islands	40 x 13	3.0
433	*Pinus canariensis*	Canary Island Pine	Pinaceae	**EUROPE** - Canary Islands	35 x 20	3.8
455	*Pinus canariensis*	Canary Island Pine	Pinaceae	**EUROPE** - Canary Islands	35 x 22	3.7
446	*Pinus pinaster*	Maritime Pine	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Morocco (N) & **EUROPE** (S.E. & S.W.)	32 x 18	3.5

91	*Pinus ponderosa*	Western Yellow Pine	• Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (C & W)	37 x 15	4.3
93	*Pinus ponderosa*	Western Yellow Pine	• Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (C & W)	36 x 12	2.8
400	*Pinus ponderosa*	Western Yellow Pine	• Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (C & W)	36 x 19	3.4
415	*Pinus ponderosa*	Western Yellow Pine	• Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (C & W)	32 x 16	3.5
185	*Pinus radiata*	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	45 x 22	7.7
159	*Pinus wallichiana*	Bhutan, Blue or Himalayan Pine	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya	38 x 18	3.6
436	*Pinus wallichiana*	Bhutan, Blue or Himalayan Pine	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya	45 x 18	3.1
283	*Populus nigra var. italica*	Lombardy Poplar	Salicaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	50 x 12	2.3
897	*Populus nigra var. italica*	Lombardy Poplar	Salicaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	50 x 20	3.3
90	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	45 x 20	4.4
97	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	45 x 24	5.0
143	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	45 x 18	5.4
158	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	50 x 8	3.7
270	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	55 x 18	4.2
439	*Pseudotsuga menziesii var. glauca*	Blue Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	45 x 16	4.4
243	*Quercus 'Macedon'*	Macedon Oak	Fagaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	24 x 16	1.2
20	*Quercus canariensis (Hybrid)*	Hybrid Algerian Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	25 x 28	3.1
30	*Quercus canariensis (Hybrid)*	Hybrid Algerian Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	24 x 29	4.3
570	*Quercus cocinea*	Scarlet Oak	Fagaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (C.N. & E)	28 x 24	2.6
309	*Quercus ilex*	Holm Oak	Fagaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Turkey & **EUROPE** - Mediterranean	26 x 15	2.5
447	*Quercus leucotrichophora*	Himalayan Evergreen Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya & Thailand (N)	20 x 13	1.9

497	*Quercus palustris*	Pin Oak	Fagaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (Ontario) & USA (E & N.C.)	23 x 13	1.9
177	*Quercus petraea*	Durmast or Sessile Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	22 x 25	3.9
763	*Sequoiadendorn giganteum*	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	45 x 23	5.8
397	*Sequoiadendron giganteum*	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	55 x 20	5.7
414	*Sequoiadendron giganteum*	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	45 x 22	5.9
429	*Sequoiadendron giganteum*	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	50 x 17	5.6
36	*Sorbus domestica*	Service Tree	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Algeria, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Central & Mediterranean	26 x 18	2.2
233	*Trachycarpus fortunei*	Chinese Windmill Palm	Arecaceae	**ASIA** - China (C & E) & Japan (S)	10 x 3.5	0.6

Tree Survey Plan 2007

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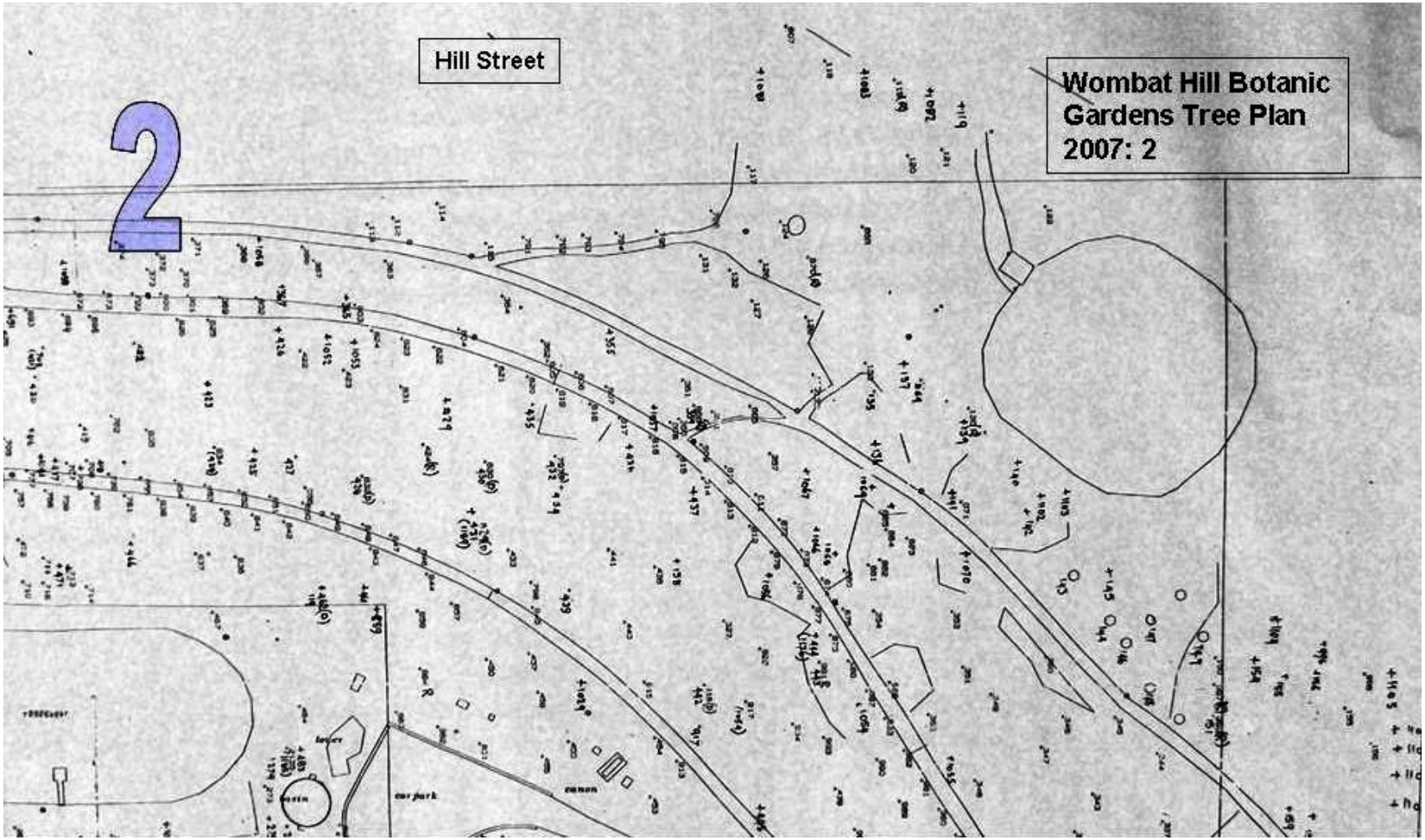
Hill Street entrance
Wombat Hill
Botanic Gardens
Tree Plan 2007: 1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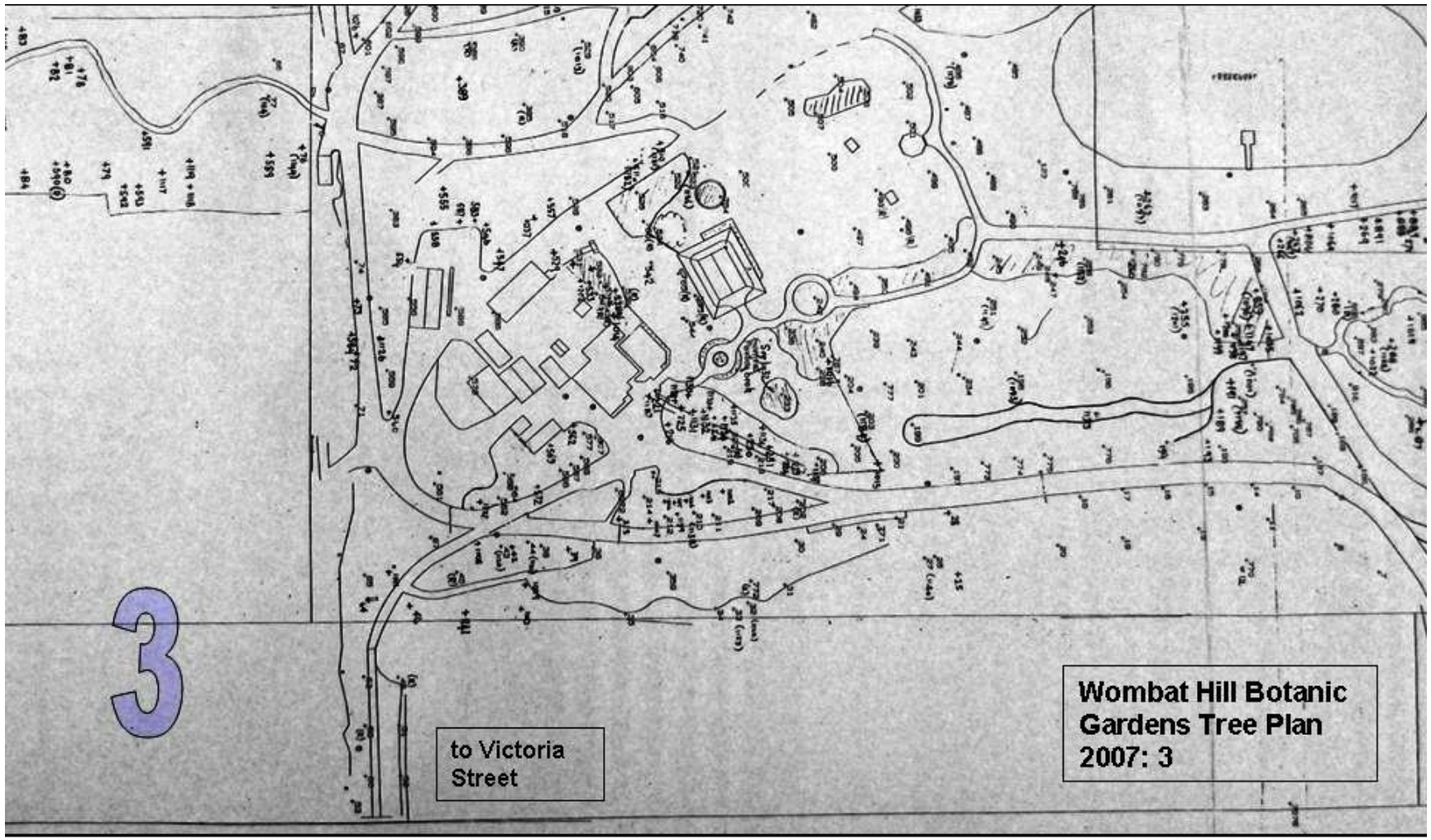
2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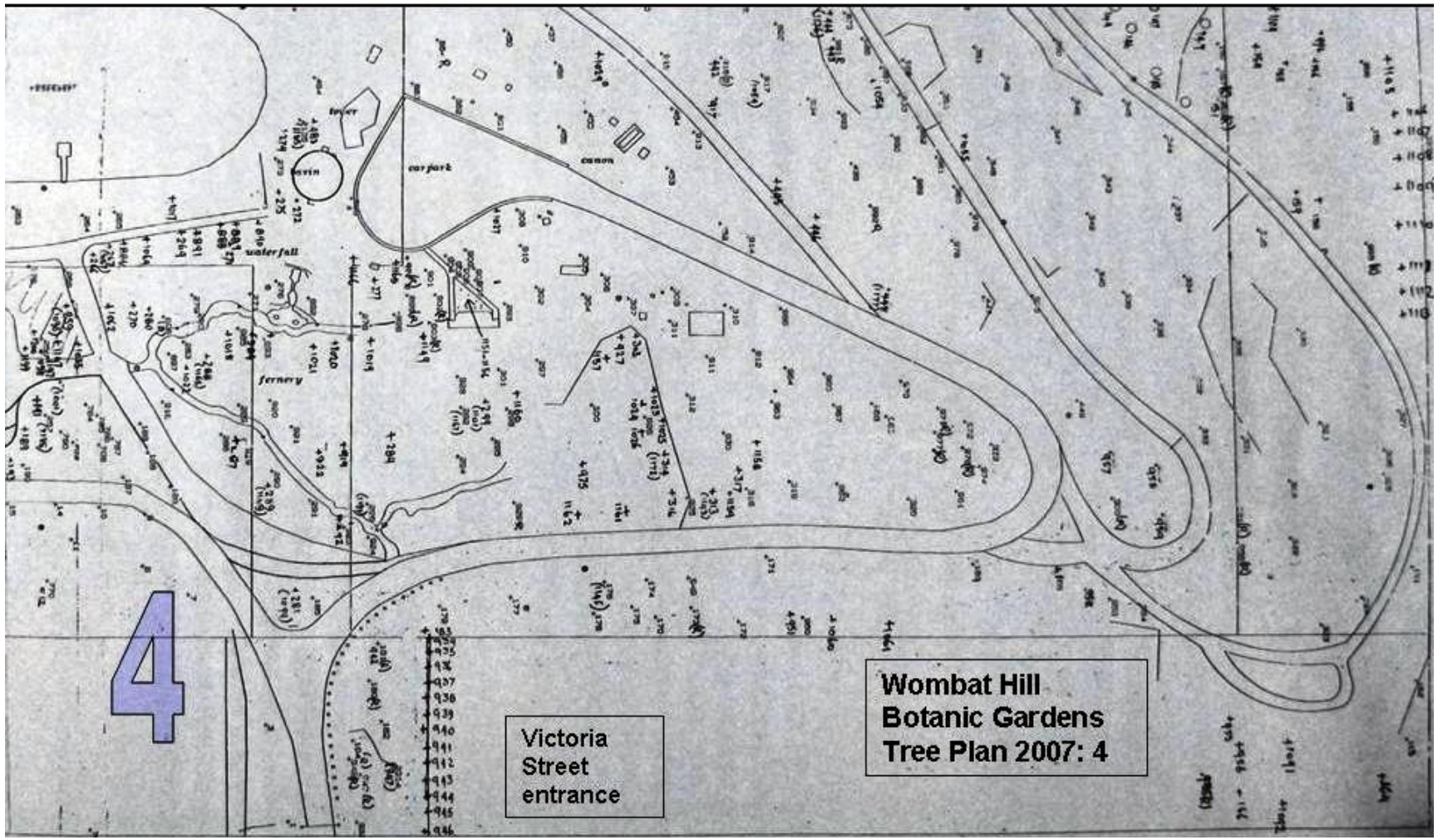
to Victoria Street
Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Tree Plan 2007: 3


4
Victoria Street entrance
Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Tree Plan 2007: 4

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Tree Survey 2007

by John Beetham

Key to abbreviations used in Tree Survey List

Names in **purple -** suggested Significant Trees, **green -** existing Significant Trees, **brown** - require further identification, **red** are for removal, **blue-grey** have been removed since 1983, **orange** are numbers given in the 1995-7 Census that are duplicates & those in **dark blue** are now missing or were not plotted in the 1995-7 Census)

GARD CODE - Garden Abbreviation (in **blue-grey** if removed since 1983, **dark red** if it's a conifer or Ginkgo, **orange** for duplicates & **dark blue** for now missing or not plotted (1995-7))
REF NO (see plan of garden): 1 - 581 (**1983** Survey), 582 - 998 (**1995-7** Survey), 999 - 1220 (**2007** Survey)
LOC = Grid Reference
CHECK (**Y**) = Collect specimen to check identification
REM: **A** = removed between 1983 & 1995-7, **B** = removed or **not plotted** between 1995-7 & 2007)
AGE (in years): **1** = 1 to 5, **2** = 5 to 10, **3** = 10 to 20, **4** = 20 to 30, **5** = 30 to 50, **6** = 50 to 80, **7** = 80 to 100, **8** = 100 to 130, **9** = 130+
PLH = Plant Habit: **C** = Climber, **P** = Perennial, **S** = Shrub, **T** = Tree / **D**/**E** = **D**eciduous / **E**vergreen
PLT = Plant Type: **A** =Aquatic, **B** = Bulb, **C** = Conifer, **CY** = Cycad, **F** = Fern, **M** = Monocotyledon
SIG = Significant Tree: **#** = Existing, **$** = Suggested
R & E (*) = Rare & Endangered
H X W (metres) = Height X Canopy Width
GIRTH (metres) =Trunk Girth @ 1.4m above ground, **M** = Multi-trunked
HSPEC (**Y**) = Herbarium specimen held
LABEL: N = New Label, **O** = Old Label
METAG (**Y**) = Metal Tag attached
PHOTO (**Y**) = Photo (Digital or Slide)
MTE (**#1** & **#2**) = Tree Maintenance required: **A** = Remove dead wood, **B** = Remove lower limbs and / or suckers, **C** = Fertilize, **D** = Prune into formal shape / hedge, **E** = Remove reverting foliage, **F** = Trunk scarring, **I** = Insect damage, **M** = Monitor health etc, **R** = Remove entirely, **T** = Transplant
COMMENTS: **NTST** = National Trust (Victoria) Significant Tree Register

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
1					T	D				Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	22 x 19	2.8							
2			**A**		T	D				**Liquidambar styraciflua**	Liquidamber or Sweet Gum	Hamamelidaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Central America, Mexico (C & N) & USA (C & E)									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
3					T	D				Betula pendula 'Dalecarlica'	Cut-leaf Silver Birch	Betulaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	24 x 8	0.8		N					
4			**A**		T	D				**Acer palmatum 'Chishio'**	Blood Japanese Maple	Aceraceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									**Synonym: Acer palmatum 'Sanguineum'** (as recorded 1983) & missing (1995-7)
5					T	D				Crataegus monogyna	May or English Hawthorn	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA -** Western & **EUROPE**	Hedge								Remnant Hedge
6			**A**		T	D				**Liquidambar styraciflua**	Liquidamber or Sweet Gum	Hamamelidaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Central America, Mexico (C & N) & USA (C & E)									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
7					T	D				Betula pendula 'Fastigiata'	Pyramid or Upright Silver Birch	Betulaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 10	1.4					**A**		Misidentified as **Betula pendula** (1983)
8					T	D				Aesculus hippocastanum	Common Horse Chestnut	Hippocastanaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	21 x 16	2.3							
9					T	D				Acer pseudoplatanus 'Atropurpureum'	Purple-leaved Sycamore	Aceraceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	23 x 17	1.6							
10					T	D				Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	27 x 18	2.0					**A**	**B**	
11			**B**		T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC									
12					T	D				Fraxinus excelsior	European Ash	Oleaceae	**EUROPE**	25 x 13	1.8					**A**	**B**	**Duplicated** as #770 (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
13					T	D		$		**Fagus sylvatica**	Common Beech	Fagaceae	**EUROPE**	33 x 22	3.9		N			**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
14					T	D				Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	25 x 13	1.7					**A**	**B**	
15					T	D				Acer pseudoplatanus 'Atropurpurem'	Purple-leaved Sycamore	Aceraceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	24 x 10	1.5							
16					T	D				Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	24 x 15	1.9					**A**	**B**	
17					T	D				Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	24 x 16	1.9					**A**	**B**	
18					T	D				Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	24 x 12	1.5					**A**	**B**	
19					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	28 x 15	3.6					**A**	**B**	
20					T	DE		$		**Quercus canariensis (Hybrid)**	Hybrid Algerian Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	25 x 28	3.1							Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - may be the second "Royal Oak" planted in 1863 - #30 is the other one
21					T	D				Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	22 x 15	1.4							Remove Ivy
22			**A**		T	D				**Acer pseudoplatanus**	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**							**A**	**B**	Recorded as missing (1995-7)
23					T	D				Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	18 x 12	0.8					**A**	**B**	
24			**B**		T	D				**Acer pseudoplatanus**	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**									
25					T	D				Aesculus hippocastanum	Common Horse Chestnut	Hippocastanaceae	**EUROPE** - South Eastern	24 x 18	2.4					**A**	**B**	Remove Ivy

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
26					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	9 x 15	M							Recorded as 3 specimens (1983)
27			**B**		S	E				**Viburnum tinus**	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern									
28					T	D				**Acer pseudoplatanus**	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	24 x 18	2.4		N	Y		**F**		Wrongly recorded as **Sambucus nigra** (1983) & missing / not plotted (1995 -7)
29					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	Hedge								
30					T	DE		**$**		**Quercus canariensis (Hybrid)**	Hybrid Algerian Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	24 x 29	4.3							Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - recorded as one of the two "Royal Oaks" planted in 1863 (1983)
31					T	E				Ilex X altaclarensis	Highclere Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	10 x 7	M							Misidentified as **Ilex aquifolium** (1983)
32			**B**		T	E				**Photinia serratifolia**	Chinese Hawthorn	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - China, Japan, India & Philippines									**Synonym: Photinia serrulata** (as recorded 1983) - now replaced with **Ilex X altaclarensis** (#1122)
33			**B**		T	D				**Crataegus monogyna**	May or English Hawthorn	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA -** Western & **EUROPE**									Now replaced with **Ilex X altaclarensis** (#1123)
34					T	E				Ilex X altaclarensis	Highclere Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	7 x 4	M							
35					T	D				Juglans regia	Common Walnut	Juglandaceae	**ASIA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - Eastern	9 x 11	M							Remove Ivy
36					T	D		**$**		**Sorbus domestica**	Service Tree	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Algeria, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Central & Mediterranean	26 x 18	2.2		N			**A**		Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - originally labelled

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
																						Sorbus aucuparia (1983) - winter buds resinous
37			**B**		T	D				**Aesculus X carnea 'Briotii'**	Red Horse Chesnut	Hippocastanaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Replaced **Phormium tenax** (1983) - recorded wrongly as **Aesculus briotti** (1995-7)
38					T	E				Clethra arborea	Lily-of-the-Valley Tree	Clethraceae	**AFRICA** - Madeira	10 x 12	M							Remove Ivy
39					T	E				Olearia argophylla	Musk Daisy-bush or Native Musk	Asteraceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.S.E), TAS & VIC (S.E.)	8 x 6	M							Misplotted 1995-7
40			**A**		T	D				**Fraxinus sp.**	Ash	Oleaceae										Recorded as missing (1995-7)
41			**A**		S	D				**Berberis sp.**	Barberry	Berberidaceae										Recorded as missing (1995-7)
42			**B**		T	D				**Quercus palustris**	Pin Oak	Fagaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (Ontario) & USA (E & N.C.)	28 x 23	1.9							Not plotted 1995-7 - axillary tufts in veins below & winter buds pointed & glabrous
43			**B**		T	E				**Pittosporum eugenioides**	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand									Now replaced with **Prunus lusitanica** (#1120)
44			**B**		S	E				**Camellia japonica cv.**	Common Camellia	Theaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Now replaced with **Prunus lusitanica** (#1121)
45			**B**		T	D				**Acer campestre**	Field or Hedge Maple	Aceraceae	**AFRICA** - North Western, **ASIA** - Caucasus, Iran & Turkey & **EUROPE**									
46					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern		M					**D**		Prune into hedge
47			**A**		S	E				**Hebe sp.**	Garden Veronica or	Scrophulariaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand									Recorded as missing

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
											Hebe											(1995-7)
48			**B**		T	D				**Betula pendula**	Silver Birch	Betulaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**								Stump evident
49			**B**		S	DE				**Ligustrum ovalifolium 'Aureum'**	Golden Hedge Privet	Oleaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**								Not plotted 1995-7
50			**A**		S	D				**Syringa vulgaris**	Common Lilac	Oleaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**								Recorded as missing (1995-7)
51					T	D				Betula pendula 'Purpurea'	Purple-leaved Silver Birch	Betulaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	15 x 14	1.0		N		**B**	**E**	
52					T	D				Betula pendula 'Fastigiata'	Pyramid or Upright Silver Birch	Betulaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	18 x 9	1.6		N		**A**	**B**	
53					T	D				Populus nigra var. italica	Lombardy Poplar	Salicaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	28 x 8	M						**Synonym: Populus nigra 'Italica'** (as recorded 1983) - twin trunks
54			**A**		T	D				**Crataegus monogyna**	May or English Hawthorn	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA -** Western & **EUROPE**								Recorded as missing (1995-7)
55			**A**		S	D				**Syringa vulgaris**	Common Lilac	Oleaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**								Recorded as missing (1995-7)
56			**B**		T	D				**Betula utilis var. jacquemontii**	Himalayan White Birch	Betulaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (India & Nepal)								Replaced **Aeonium arboreum 'Atropurpureum'** (1983) & recorded as **Betula utilis** (1995-7)
57			**A**		T	E				**Cornus capitata**	Evergreen Dogwood	Cornaceae	**ASIA** - China (C & S.W.), Himalaya & Myanmar (N)								Recorded as missing (1995-7)
58			**B**		S	E				**Hebe X andersonii**	Garden Veronica or Hebe	Scrophulariaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**								**Synonym: Hebe andersoni** - recorded as **Hebe sp.** (1983) - not plotted (1995-7)
59			**B**		S	D				**Viburnum opulus**	Snowball Tree	Caprifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**								**Synonym: Viburnum**

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
										'Roseum'												**opulus 'Sterile'** (as recorded 1983) - not plotted (1995-7)
60					T	D				Betula alleghaniensis	Yellow Birch	Betulaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (S.E.) & USA (E)	8 X 7	0.6							**Synonym: Betula lutea** (as recorded 1983) - planted 27.10.1983
61			**B**		S	E				**Viburnum tinus**	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern									Not plotted 1995-7
62			**B**		T	E				**Metrosideros excelsa**	New Zealand Christmas Tree or Pohutukawa	Myrtaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand (North Island)									Replaced **Tanacetum ptarmaciflorum** (1983)
63					T	D				Betula pendula	Silver Birch	Betulaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	15 x 8	0.8							**Synonym: Betula alba** (as recorded 1995-7) - replaced **Cornus florida 'Rubra'** (1983)
64		**Y**			C	D				**Rosa cv.**	Climbing Rose	Rosaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	Climber								
65					T	E				Crataegus pubescens f. stipulacea	Mexican Hawthorn	Rosaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico (S) & Guatemala	6 x 8	0.7							Yellow fruits
66			**A**		T	D				**Crataegus phaenopyrum**	Washington Thorn	Rosaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (S.E.)									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
67					T	E				Crataegus 'Smithiana'	Red Mexican Hawthorn	Rosaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico (S) & Guatemala	9 x 10	1.4							Recorded as **Crataegus pubescens** (1983 & 1995-7) - red fruits
68			**A**		T	D				**Crataegus tanacetifolia**	Tansy-leaf Hawthorn	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Turkey									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
69			**A**		T	D	C		*	**Ginkgo biloba**	Maidenhair Tree	Ginkgoaceae	**ASIA** - China (E)									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
70			**A**		S	D				**Philadelphus coronarius**	Common European Mock Orange	Hydrangeaceae	**EUROPE** - Austria & Italy (C & N)									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
71					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western &	8 x 12	M					**D**		Prune into hedge

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
													EUROPE - South Eastern									
72					T	D				Populus X canescens	Grey Poplar	Salicaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	35 x 15	2.2					**A**	**B**	
73					S	E				Viburnum tinus	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	5 x 7	M					**D**		Prune into hedge
74					T	D				Populus X canescens	Grey Poplar	Salicaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	37 x 25	4.1					**A**	**B**	
75			**A**		T	E	C			**Thujopsis dolabrata var. dolabrata**	Hiba Arbor-vitae	Cupressaceae	**ASIA** - China (E) & Japan									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
76			**A**		T	E	C			**Pseudotsuga menziesii**	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)									Recorded as missing (1995-7) - now replaced with **Picea pungens cv.** (#1144)
77			**B**		T	E				**Acacia baileyana**	Cootamundra Wattle	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** -NSW (West Wyalong District)									Now replaced by **Hebe disosmifolia** (#1114)
78					T	E				Arbutus unedo	Irish Strawberry Tree	Ericaceae	**EUROPE** - Ireland (S.W.) & Mediterranean	8 x 13	M		N			**A**	**B**	
79					T	E				Clethra arborea	Lily-of-the-Valley Tree	Clethraceae	**AFRICA** - Madeira	8 x 12	M							Remove Ivy
80					T	E				Arbutus unedo	Irish Strawberry Tree	Ericaceae	**EUROPE** - Ireland (S.W.) & Mediterranean	10 x 15	M					**A**	**B**	**Duplicated** as **#**639 (1995-7) - remove ivy
81					S	E				**Nerium oleander cv.**	Oleander	Apocynaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**		M					**R**		Poor specimen - discuss possible removal
82					T	E				**Magnolia grandiflora**	Bull Bay or Southern Magnolia	Magnoliaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (S.C. & S.E.)	7.5 x 9	1.0					**R**		Poor specimen - discuss possible removal
83					T	E	C	**$**		**Picea smithiana**	West Himalayan Spruce	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	26 x 15	3.1					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
84					T	E				**Pittosporum undulatum**	Sweet Pittosporum	Pittosporaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E) & VIC (E)							**R**		Discuss possible removal
85					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western &	Hedge								

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													EUROPE - South Eastern									
86					S	E				Viburnum tinus	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	2.5 x 4.5	M							
87		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 30	3.0							
88			**A**		T	E				**Acacia mearnsii**	Black Wattle	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (S.E.), SA (F.S.E.), TAS (E) & VIC (S)									Recorded as 3 poor specimens (1983) & missing (1995-7)
89					T	DE				Quercus canariensis (Hybrid)	Hybrid Algerian Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	12 x 16	2.0					**A**	**B**	
90					T	E	C	**$**		**Pseudotsuga menziesii**	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	45 x 20	4.4					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
91					T	E	C	**$**		**Pinus ponderosa**	Western Yellow Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (C & W)	37 x 15	4.3					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
92					T	E				**Prunus lusitanica**	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western							**R**		Recorded as 20 specimens (1983) discuss possible removal -
93					T	E	C	**$**		**Pinus ponderosa**	Western Yellow Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (C & W)	36 x 12	2.8		N			**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
94		**Y**			T	E	C			**Cupressus lusitanica**	Mexican Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico & Montane Guatemala	20 x 15	5.0		N			**A**	**B**	**Duplicated** as #650 (1995-7) - girth measured as 5.0m but it is also multi-trunked
95					T	D				Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	Fabaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (E)	18 x 20	M					**A**	**B**	
96					T	E	C			Pinus wallichiana	Bhutan, Blue or Himalayan Pine	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya	37 x 18	2.9					**A**	**B**	

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
97					T	E	C	$		Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	45 x 24	5.0					A	B	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - discuss removal of large lower branches
98					T	E	C			Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	28 x 25	6.5					A		
99					T	E	C			Pinus ponderosa	Western Yellow Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (C & W)	38 x 15	3.8					A	B	
100					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	38 x 17	5.4		N			A	B	Note that leader is dead
101					T	E	C	$		Cupressus torulosa	Bhutan Cypress	Cupressaceae	**ASIA** - China (S.W.) & Himalaya	32 x 12	3.8		N			A	B	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
102		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	22 x 13	1.2					R		Poor specimen - discuss possible removal
103			B		T	E	M			Cordyline australis	New Zealand Cabbage Tree	Agavaceae	**OCEANIA -** New Zealand (N, S & Stewart Is)									
104					T	E	C	$		Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	33 x 28	4.7							Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - recent tree surgery noted
105					T	E				Arbutus unedo	Irish Strawberry Tree	Ericaceae	**EUROPE** - Ireland (S.W.) & Mediterranean	6 x 5	0.4					R		Discuss possible removal
106					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern							R		Discuss possible removal
107			B		T	D				Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	Fabaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (E)									
108					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	30 x 25	4.6					A	B	
109			B		T	D				Robinia	Black Locust	Fabaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA									

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
										pseudoacacia			(E)									
110		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 25	M							
111					S	E				Genista monspessulana	Montpelier Broom	Fabaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern							R		Weed potential - **Synonym: Cytisus monspessulanus** (as recorded 1983)
112		Y			T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	23 x 25	3.9					A	B	
113			B		T	D				Prunus cerasifera cv.	Cherry Plum	Rosaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									
114		Y			T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	20 x 24	2.6					A	B	
115					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	20 x 24	2.1		N					Recorded as 7 specimens in a line (1983) - part of Oak Avenue (see #791-6 for other six on West side of driveway & #1085-90 for 6 not recorded in 1995-7 on East side)
116			B		T	D				Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry	Rosaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Not plotted 1995-7
117		Y			T	D				Aesculus hippocastanum	Common Horse Chestnut	Hippocastanaceae	**EUROPE** - South Eastern	13 x 9	2.6		N			A	B	
118		Y			T	E				Pittosporum crassifolium	Karo	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand (North Island)	10 x 7	M		N					Same as #867
119					T	E				Arbutus unedo	Irish Strawberry Tree	Ericaceae	**EUROPE** - Ireland (S.W.) & Mediterranean	6 x 9	M					R		Discuss possible removal - 3 intertwined poor specimens
120					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	18 x 15	1.9							
121					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	23 x 18	M							

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122		Y			T	D				**Aesculus hippocastanum**	Common Horse Chestnut	Hippocastanaceae	**EUROPE** - South Eastern	10 x 9	2.8					**A**	**B**	Tree under stress - needs to be aerated & watered
123					T	D				Fraxinus excelsior 'Aurea Pendula'	Weeping Golden European Ash	Oleaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	4 x 5	0.3							Recorded wrongly as **Fraxinus excelsior 'Aurea'** (1983)
124					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	28 x 19	2.1					**A**		Recorded as 2 specimens (1983)
125			**B**		T	E				**Ilex aquifolium 'Ferox Argentea'**	Silver Hedgehog Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Not plotted 1995-7
126					T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis funebris**	Funeral or Chinese Weeeping Cypress	Cupressaceae	**ASIA** - China (C)	16 x 14	M					**R**		Poor specimen - originally identified as **Chamaecyparis lawsoniana** (1983) - sometimes included in **Cupressus** - discuss possible removal & propagate with semi-hardwood or hardwood stem cuttings
127					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	45 x 20	5.4					**A**	**B**	Discuss removal of large lower limbs
128					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	40 x 20	3.2					**A**	**B**	Recent damage to lower limb
129			**B**		T	D				**Quercus robur**	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**									Recorded as 6 specimens (1983) - now replaced with **Fraxinus ornus** (#1142)
130			**B**		T	D				**Quercus robur**	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**									
131					T	E	C			Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya-Bunya Pine	Araucariaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - QLD (E)	16 x 8	1.6					**A**	**B**	

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132					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	32 x 14	2.0					**A**	**B**	
133					S	E				**Cytisus X praecox**	Warminster Broom	Fabaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**							**R**		Weed potential - listed as **Cytisus sp.** (1983)
134			**A**		T	D				**Fraxinus ornus**	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
135					T	D				Fraxinus ornus	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	17 x 15	2.7		N			**A**	**B**	
136					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	40 x 18	6.0					**A**	**B**	
137					T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California (N) & Oregon (S.W.))	23 x 9	2.2					**A**	**B**	
138			**B**		T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis lawsoniana**	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California (N) & Oregon (S.W.))									Stump evident
139		**Y**			T	E	C	**$**		**Cedrus deodara 'Aurea'**	Golden Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	32 x 18	3.6					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - recorded in 1983
140		**Y**			T	E	C			**Abies nordmanniana**	Caucasian Fir	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Caucasus	29 x 8	1.7					**A**	**B**	
141		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	35 x 21	2.7					**A**	**B**	**Duplicated** as #871 (1995-7)
142		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	37 x 20	2.8					**A**	**B**	Recorded as 2 specimens (1983)
143					T	E	C	**$**		**Pseudotsuga menziesii**	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	45 x 18	5.4					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
144					T	DE				Quercus canariensis (Hybrid)	Hybrid Algerian Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	27 x 20	2.9		N			**A**	**B**	
145					T	D				**Acer pseudoplatanus**	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**							**R**		Discuss possible removal

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146					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	45 x 20	5.3					**A**	**B**	Misidentified as **Picea smithiana** (1983)
147					T	D				**Acer pseudoplatanus**	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**							**R**		Nearly dead
148					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	30 x 12	2.1					**A**	**B**	
149					T	E				**Pittosporum eugenioides**	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand							**R**		Discuss possible removal - recorded as **Pittosporum eugenioides 'Variegatum'** (1983)
150					T	D				Fraxinus ornus	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	9 x 9	M					**A**	**B**	**Duplicated** as #997 (1995-7) - recorded as 3 specimens (1983)
151					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	45 x 12	3.8					**A**	**B**	**Duplicated** as #998 (1995-7)
152					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	40 x 16	4.5					**A**	**B**	
153			**B**		T	E	C			**Pseudotsuga menziesii**	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)									
154					T	E	C			Picea smithiana	West Himalayan Spruce	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	27 x 11	2.6					**A**	**B**	
155					T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC							**R**		Discuss possible removal
156					T	E	C			Picea smithiana	West Himalayan Spruce	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	28 x 16	3.0		N			**A**	**B**	

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
157			**A**		T	E	C			**Pinus radiata**	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
158					T	E	C	**$**		**Pseudotsuga menziesii**	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	50 x 8	3.7					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
159					T	E	C	**$**		**Pinus wallichiana**	Bhutan, Blue or Himalayan Pine	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya	38 x 18	3.6					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - discuss removal of large lower limbs
160			**A**		T	E	C			**Pinus radiata**	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
161					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	36 x 14	4.9					**A**		Poor specimen
162					T	DE				Quercus canariensis (Hybrid)	Hybrid Algerian Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	13 x 16	2.9							
163					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	32 x 13	3.5					**A**		
164					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	36 x 14	7.0					**A**		
165			**A**		T	E				**Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus**	Blue Gum	Myrtaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - TAS & VIC (C.F.S.)									Recorded as missing (1995-7) - now replaced with **Abies sp.** (#1091)
166		**Y**			T	D				**Prunus cerasifera cv.**	Cherry Plum	Rosaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	7.5 x 9	M					**A**		
167			**A**		T	E	C			**Pseudotsuga menziesii**	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)									Recorded as missing (1995-7) - now replaced with **Acacia melanoxylon** (#1092)
168		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	28 x 17	2.9					**A**	**B**	Recorded as 4 specimens (1983) - originally identified as

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																						Ulmus glabra
169					T	E	C			Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	38 x 25	5.7		N			**A**	**B**	Witches' Broom evident
170					T	E				**Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus**	Blue Gum	Myrtaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - TAS & VIC (C.F.S.)							**R**		Dead
171					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	35 x 18	4.1					**A**		
172					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	20 x 15	M					**A**		
173			**B**		T	E				**Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus**	Blue Gum	Myrtaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - TAS & VIC (C.F.S.)									Stump evident
174					T	E	C			Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California & Oregon)	19 x 9.5	1.4							
175					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	22 x 14	1.3					**A**	**B**	Recorded as 2 specimens (1983)
176			**B**		T	D				**Robinia pseudoacacia**	Black Locust	Fabaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (E)									Recorded as **Grevillea robusta** (1983) & now replaced with **Melia azedarach** (#1145)
177		**Y**			T	D		**$**		**Quercus petraea**	Durmast or Sessile Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	22 x 25	3.9					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
178					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	18 x 9	1.4					**A**		
179		**Y**			T	E	C			**Picea pungens (Glauca Group)**	Blue Spruce	Pinaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	6 x 2.8	0.5							Replaced Prunus **laurocerasus** (1983)
180			**B**		T	E	C			**Cedrus atlantica**	Blue Atlas Cedar	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Algeria &									Replaced **Acer**

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
										f.glauca			Morocco (Motane)									**pseudoplatanus** (1983)
181			**B**		T	E				**Cotoneaster serotinus**	Grey Leaf Cotoneaster	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - China (S.W.) & Vietnam									Recorded as **Cotoneaster glaucophyllus f.serotinus** (1983)
182			**B**		T	D				**Acer pseudoplatanus**	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**									
183					T	E	C			Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans'	Japanese Cedar	Taxodiaceae	**ASIA** - China (C.E.) & Japan									**Duplicated** as #933 (1995-7)
184			**B**		T	D				**Acer pseudoplatanus**	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**									
185					T	E	C	**$**		**Pinus radiata**	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	45 x 22	7.7					**A**		Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
186					T	D				Fraxinus excelsior	European Ash	Oleaceae	**EUROPE**	30 x 28	2.8					**A**		
187					T	D				Fraxinus excelsior	European Ash	Oleaceae	**EUROPE**	27 x 12	1.3							
188					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	18 x 10	M							
189					T	E				Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western	16 x 12	M							**Duplicated** as #786 (1995-7)
190			**B**		T	D				**Acer pseudoplatanus**	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**									
191					T	E				Clethra arborea	Lily-of-the-Valley Tree	Clethraceae	**AFRICA** - Madeira	18 x 10	M							Recorded as 2 specimens (1983)
192			**A**		T					**Dead - remove**												Recorded as this (1983) & missing (1995-7)
193					T	D				Fraxinus excelsior	European Ash	Oleaceae	**EUROPE**	30 x 24	2.4					**A**	**B**	
194					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	22 x 20	M					**A**	**B**	
195					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	38 x 27	4.7					**A**		

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
											Himalayan Cedar											
196		Y			T	D				Populus X canadensis	Hybrid Black Poplar	Salicaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 22	2.5					A	B	Wrongly ascribed to **Picea pungens f.glauca** (1995-7) - see #1093
197		Y			T	E	C	$		Cupressus lusitanica	Mexican Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico & Montane Guatemala	22 x 24	2.9					M		Fine Specimen (one of 5 in avenue - see nos #773-6 for the other four) - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - recorded as 7 specimens (1983)
198			A		T	D				Betula pendula	Silver Birch	Betulaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**									Recorded as missing (1995-7) - now replaced with **Picea pungens (Glauca Group)** (#1093)
199		Y			S	E				Rhododendron cv.	Rhododendron	Ericaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1 x 1.5	M							Evidence of cutting back
200					T	E				Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western	19 x 13	M							
201					T	D				Acer japonicum 'Vitifolium'	Full Moon Maple	Aceraceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	9 X 8	0.7							Recorded as **Acer negundo** - remove (1983) & misidentified as **Acer pseudoplatanus** (1995-7)
202			B		T	E				Carica papaya	Papaya or Pawpaw	Caricaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Caribbean, Central America, Mexico & USA (Florida) & **SOUTH AMERICA**									Recorded as **Acer sp.** - remove (1983)
203			B		S	D				Chaenomeles speciosa	Chinese Flowering Quince	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - China (S) & Myanmar (N)									Now replaced with **Pistacia chinensis** (#1184)
204					T	E		$		Magnolia grandiflora	Bull Bay or Southern Magnolia	Magnoliaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (S.C. & S.E.)	16 x 10	1.6							Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
																						NTST
205		**Y**			T	D				**Acer negundo 'Variegatum'**	Ghost Maple or Silver Box Elder	Aceraceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	15 x 10	0.7							
206					T	D				Fraxinus oxycarpa subsp. angustifolia 'Raywood'	Claret Ash	Oleaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	17 x 15	1.8							Recorded as **Fraxinus oxycarpa 'Raywood'** (1983) and as **Fraxinus angustifolia 'Raywood'** (1995-7
207			**B**		T	E				**Ilex X altaclarensis**	Highclere Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Misidentified as **Ilex aquifolium (1983)**
208		**Y**			S	E				**Rhododendron cv.**	Rhododendron	Ericaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	4.5 x 4	M				Y			Recorded as 6 specimens (1983)
209					T	E	M			Cordyline australis	New Zealand Cabbage Tree	Agavaceae	**OCEANIA -** New Zealand (N, S & Stewart Is)	9 x 4.5	M							
210			**B**		T	E				**Clethra arborea**	Lily-of-the-Valley Tree	Clethraceae	**AFRICA** - Madeira									Misidentified (1995-7) as **Clethra arborea** which replaced **Prunus X blireiana** (1983) - now replaced with **Prunus lusitanica** (#1038)
211					T	E				**Prunus lusitanica**	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western							**R**		Recorded as 10 specimens (1983) - discuss possible removal
212					T	E				**Pittosporum eugenioides**	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand							**R**		Recorded as 2 specimens (1983) - damaged trunk - discuss possible removal
213		**Y**			T	D				**Quercus sp.**	Oak	Fagaceae		26 x 18	1.8							
214					T	E				Ilex aquifolium 'Ferox Aurea'	Golden Hedgehog Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	8 x 9	M		N					Misidentified & labelled as **Ilex aquifolium 'Aurea Marginata'**

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
215					T	E				Ilex aquifolium 'Ferox Aurea'	Golden Hedgehog Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	10 x 9	0.7		N					
216			**B**		T	E				**Ilex aquifolium cv.**	Common Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	12 X 12	2.0		N					
217					T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis lawsoniana**	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California (N) & Oregon (S.W.))	14 x 8	M					**R**		Poor specimen - discuss possible removal
218					T	E				Ilex X altaclarensis	Highclere Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	8 x 6	M							Recorded as 2 specimens (1983)
219			**B**		T	D				**Crataegus phaenopyrum**	Washington Thorn	Rosaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (S.E.)									Recorded as **Crataegus phaenopyrus** (1995-7)
220			**B**		S	E				**Viburnum tinus**	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern									
221		**Y**			C	D				**Vitis sp.**	Grape	Vitaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	Climber								
222			**A**		S	D				**Weigela florida 'Variegata'**	Variegated Weigela	Caprifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded as 2 specimens (1983) & missing (1995-7)
223					S	E				Buxus sempervirens 'Marginata'	Variegated English Box	Buxaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1.7 x 1.4								Recorded as 3 specimens (1983) - **synonym: Buxus sempervirens 'Aureomarginata'**
224					T	E				Lophomyrtus X ralphii 'Traversii Variegated'	Variegated Hybrid Ramarama	Myrtaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	3 x 2	M							RBG Melbourne Acc. #861035 - recorded wrongly as **Lophomyrtus bullata**
225					T	E	C			Cupressus sempervirens 'Swane's Golden'	Swane's Golden Pencil Pine	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	9 x 2	0.5							Recorded as **Prunus serrulata cv.** (1983) & **Cupressus sempervirens aureo-marginata** (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
226			**A**		T	E	M			**Phormium tenax**	New Zealand Mountain Flax	Phormiaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
227			**A**		S	E				**Choisya ternata**	Mexican Orange	Rutaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico (C & N)									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
228					T	D				Laburnum X watereri 'Vossii'	Golden Chain Tree	Fabaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	5.5 x 4	0.4							Recorded as **Weigela florida 'Eva Rathke'** (1983)
229			**A**		S	D				**Weigela florida**	Weigela	Caprifoliaceae	**ASIA** - China (N.E.), Japan (S) & Korea									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
230		**Y**			S	E				**Rhododendron cv.**	Rhododendron	Ericaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	5 x 6	M							
231					T	D				Laburnum X watereri 'Vossii'	Golden Chain Tree	Fabaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	9.5 x 5.5	0.6							Recorded as **Acer palmatum** (1983)
232			**A**		T	D				**Cercis canadensis**	Redbud	Caesalpiniaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico (C & N) & USA (C & E)									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
233					T	E	M	**$**		**Trachycarpus fortunei**	Chinese Windmill Palm	Arecaceae	**ASIA** - China (C & E) & Japan (S)	10 x 3.5	0.6							Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
234					T	D				Ulmus glabra 'Camperdownii'	Camperdown or Weeping Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	4 x 5	0.7		N					Recorded only as **Ulmus glabra** & now labelled wrongly as **Ulmus glabra 'Horizontalis'**
235			**A**		S	D				**Berberis sp.**	Barberry	Berberidaceae										Recorded as missing (1995-7)
236					S	D				Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	Berberidaceae	**ASIA** - Japan	1.5 x 2	M							Recorded as 3 specimens (1983)
237			**A**		S	D				**Berberis thunbergii 'Atropurpurea'**	Purple-leaved Japanese Barberry	Berberidaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
238		**Y**			S	D				**Spiraea X bumalda cv.**	Spiraea	Rosaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1 x 1.5	M							Recorded as **Spiraea japonica X bumalda** (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
239					T	D				Liquidambar styraciflua	Liquidamber or Sweet Gum	Hamamelidaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Central America, Mexico (C & N) & USA (C & E)	27 x 17	1.5							
240					T	E				Ilex X altaclarensis	Highclere Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	7 x 7	M							
241			**A**		T	D				**Cercis siliquastrum**	Judas Tree	Caesalpiniaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern									Recorded as missing (1995-7) - now replaced with **Acacia nelanoxylon** (#1095)
242					T	D		**$**		**Aesculus hippocastanum**	Common Horse Chestnut	Hippocastanaceae	**EUROPE** - South Eastern	20 x 23	3.2							Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
243					T	D		**$**		**Quercus 'Macedon'**	Macedon Oak	Fagaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	24 x 16	1.2							Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - recorded as **Quercus palustris 'Macedon'** (1983) - the cultivar **'Firthii'** is sometimes used
244					T	D				Betula pendula 'Youngii'	Weeping Silver Birch	Betulaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	3.5 x 6	0.9		N			**A**		
245					T	E				Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western	15 x 15	M		N			**A**		
246		**Y**			T	E				**Ilex aquifolium 'Argentea Marginata'**	Variegated Common or English Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	14 x 6	M							Misplotted as #249 (1995-7)
247					T	D				**Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea Tricolor'**	Tricolour Beech	Fagaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	18 x 15	1.5		N					Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - wrongly labelled **Fagus sylvatica 'Tricolor'**
248			**B**		T	E	M			**Cordyline australis**	New Zealand Cabbage Tree	Agavaceae	**OCEANIA -** New Zealand (N, S & Stewart Is)									

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
249					T	E				Ilex X altaclarensis	Highclere Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	14 x 6	M							Misplotted as #246 (1995-7)
250					T	E				Clethra arborea	Lily-of-the-Valley Tree	Clethraceae	**AFRICA** - Madeira	15 x 17	M							
251			**B**		T	D				**Cercis canadensis**	Redbud	Caesalpiniaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico (C & N) & USA (C & E)									Recorded as **Acacia melanoxylon** (1983) & now replaced with **Acer japonicum 'Aconitifolium'** (#1146)
252		**Y**			S	E				**Rhododendron cvs.**	Rhododendron	Ericaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	Many								Several specimens in garden bed in lawn
253		**Y**			T	E	C			**Cunninghamia konishii**	Chinese Fir	Taxodiaceae	**ASIA** - China (Fujian), Laos (N), Taiwan & Vietnam (N)	11.5 x 6	0.9							Recorded as **Acer negundo (once variegated** - 1983) & misidentified as **Araucaria cunninghamii** (1995-7)
254					T	E	M			Trachycarpus fortunei	Chinese Windmill Palm	Arecaceae	**ASIA** - China (C & E) & Japan (S)	8.5 x 3	0.5							
255					T	D		**$**		**Betula pendula**	Silver Birch	Betulaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	30 x 16	2.0		N					Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
256					T	E	C	**$**		**Picea sitchensis**	Sitka Spruce	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (F.W.)	32 x 12	2.5		N			**A**		
257			**B**		T	E				**Arbutus unedo**	Irish Strawberry Tree	Ericaceae	**EUROPE** - Ireland (S.W.) & Mediterranean									Misidentified (1983) - now replaced with **Clethra arborea** (#1183)
258			**B**		T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC									Recorded as 2 specimens (1983) - now replaced with **Clethra arborea (**#1162)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
259			**A**		S	E				**Escallonia bifida**	White Escallonia	Grossulariaceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Argentina (N.E.), Brazil (S.E.) & Paraguay (E)									Recorded as missing (1995-7) - now replaced with **Prunus laurocerasus** (#1096)
260					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern									
261		**Y**			T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Glauca group)**	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	18 x 11	M							
262			**A**		T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis obtusa**	Hinoki Cypress	Cupressaceae	**ASIA** - China (Taiwan) & Japan (C & S)									Recorded as poor specimen for removal (1983) & missing (1995-7) - now replaced with **Thuja plicata** (#1097)
263		**Y**			T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis obtusa**	Hinoki Cypress	Cupressaceae	**ASIA** - China (Taiwan) & Japan (C & S)	13 x 10	M							
264					T	E	C			Chamaecyparis pisifera (Glauca Group)	Sawara Cypress	Cupressaceae	**ASIA** - Japan (C & S)	13 x 8	2.0		O					Recorded as **Chamaecyparis pisifera** (1983) - old label reads **Thuja occidentalis 'Ericoides'**
265					T	E	C			Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Squarrosa'	Sawara Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	16 x 10	M							
266					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	15 x 15	M							Misidentified as **Prunus lusitanica (1983)**
267					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	18 x 18	M					**A**	**B**	**Duplicated** as #887 (1995-7)
268					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	9 x 13	M							Recorded as 10 specimens (1983)
269					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	11 x 12	1.1							Recorded as 7 specimens (1983)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
270					T	E	C	$		**Pseudotsuga menziesii**	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	55 x 18	4.2					**A**		Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - may be the tallest in the gardens
271					T	E	C	$		**Picea smithiana**	West Himalayan Spruce	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	38 x 22	3.7					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
272			**A**		T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis obtusa**	Hinoki Cypress	Cupressaceae	**ASIA** - China (Taiwan) & Japan (C & S)									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
273					T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Glauca Group)	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California (N) & Oregon (S.W.))	17 x 9	M							Undercut to show multiple trunks
274					T	E				Acmena smithii	Lilly Pilly	Myrtaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.E.), QLD (F.E.) & VIC (F.E.)	15 x 12	M		N					
275					P	E	M			Doryanthes palmeri	Giant Spear Lily	Agavaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.N.E.) & QLD (S.E.)	3 X 4								
276			**B**		T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern									Recorded as 2 specimens (1983) - now replaced with **Pittosporum eugenioides** (#1164)
277					S	E				Viburnum tinus	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	Hedge								
278		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 18								Twin Trunks
279					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	45 x 30	2.7					**A**	**B**	May require cabelling
280		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 16	2.0					**A**		**Duplictaed** as #896 (1995-7) - recorded as 4 specimens (1983)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
281			**A**		T	E				**Olearia argophylla**	Musk Daisy-bush or Native Musk	Asteraceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.S.E), TAS & VIC (S.E.)									Recorded as missing (1995-7) - now replaced with **Prunus laurocerasus** (#1099)
282			**B**		T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC									Now replaced with **Ulmus X hollandica** (#1167)
283					T	D		**$**		**Populus nigra var. italica**	Lombardy Poplar	Salicaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	50 x 12	2.3							Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - **Synonym: Populus nigra 'Italica'**
284		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	40 x 22	2.7							
285			**A**		S	E				**Coprosma quadrifida**	Prickly Currant Bush	Rubiaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.E.), TAS & VIC (S & E)									Recorded as missing (1995-7) - now replaced with **Ulmus X hollandica** (#1100)
286					T	E				Olearia argophylla	Musk Daisy-bush or Native Musk	Asteraceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.S.E), TAS & VIC (S.E.)	15 x 9	1.7							Recorded as **Olearia argophylla** (1983) & misidentified as **Clethra arborea** (1995-7)
287					T	D				Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	28 x 20	1.3						**B**	
288			**B**		T	DE				**Quercus canariensis (Hybrid)**	Hybrid Algerian Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**									Now replaced with **Ulmus X hollandica** (#1168)
289			**B**		T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded as 4 specimens (1983) - now replaced with **Pittosporum eugenioides (**#1169)
290		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	38 x 20	2.2							Recorded as 2 specimens (1983)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
291					T	D				Populus nigra var. italica	Lombardy Poplar	Salicaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	40 x 12	2.7							
292					T	D				**Fraxinus ornus**	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern							**R**		Discuss possible removal
293					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	16 x 16	M							
294			**B**		T	D				**Populus X canescens**	Grey Poplar	Salicaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Now replaced with **Acacia melanoxylon** (#1170)
295					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	13 x 20	M							Massive clump
296			**B**		T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC									Recorded as 4 specimens (1983) - now replaced with **Pittosporum eugenioides** (#1171)
297		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 18	1.5					**A**	**B**	
298					T	E	C			Picea smithiana	West Himalayan Spruce	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	40 x 18	2.5					**A**	**B**	
299			**A**		T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC									Recorded as dead (1983) & missing (1995-7) - now replaced with **Picea smithiana** (#1101)
300					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	12 x 15	M							
301		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	35 x 28	2.0					**A**	**B**	Recorded as 4 specimens behind Toilet Block (1983)
302					T	E	C			Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	28 x 20	5.1		N			**A**	**B**	Extremely stressed specimen - discuss treatment

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
303					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	10 x 16	M							
304					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	36 x 20	3.0		N			I		
305					T	E	C	#		**Pinus wallichiana**	Bhutan, Blue or Himalayan Pine	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya	36 x 15	3.8		N			A	B	**NTST File No: T11525**
306		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	36 x 18	2.9		N			A	B	Recorded as 6 specimens (1983)
307					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	18 x 14	1.5		N			A	B	
308					T	E	C			Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California & Oregon)	23 x 11	2.1		N					**Duplicated** as #910 (1995-7)
309					T	E		$		**Quercus ilex**	Holm Oak	Fagaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Turkey & **EUROPE** - Mediterranean	26 x 15	2.5		N			A	F	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
310					T	E	C			**Cupressus sempervirens**	Italian Cypress	Cupressaceae	**AFRICA** - Libya, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Greece	16 x 6	M		N			R		Poor specimen - discuss possible removal & propagate with seed or semi-hardwood or hardwood stem cuttings
311		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	40 x 28	3.0					A	B	Recorded as 7 specimens (1983)
312					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	14 x 13	1.5					A		Recorded as 3 small & 2 large specimens (1983)
313			A		T	E	C			**Picea pungens (Glauca Group)**	Blue Spruce	Pinaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded as missing (1995-7) - replaced by **Pseudotsuga menziesii** (#1143)
314			A		T	E				**Grevillea robusta**	Silky Oak	Proteaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (N.E.) to QLD (N.E.)									Recorded as missing (1995-7) - now replaced

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
																						by **Picea abies** (#1172)
315					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	17 x 11	1.1					**B**		
316					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	38 x 20	6.1					**A**	**B**	
317					T	E	C			Pinus ponderosa	Western Yellow Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (C & W)	40 x 14	3.2		N			**A**	**B**	
318					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	38 x 20	4.8		N					
319					T	E	C			**Pinus radiata**	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	35 x 20	3.8		N			**R**		Discuss possible removal
320					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	37 x 25	5.4		N			**A**	**B**	
321			**B**		T	E				**Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus**	Blue Gum	Myrtaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - TAS & VIC (C.F.S.)									Recorded as 2 specimens in poor condition (1983)
322					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	33 x 16	5.7					**A**	**B**	
323					T	E	C			Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	33 x 20	5.0					**A**	**B**	
324					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	37 x 14	3.7					**A**	**B**	
325					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	37 x 14	5.7					**A**	**B**	
326					T	E	C			Picea smithiana	West Himalayan Spruce	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	28 x 8	2.0					**A**	**B**	

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
327					T	E	C			Pinus pinaster	Maritime Pine	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Morocco (N) & **EUROPE** (S.E. & S.W.)	25 x 16	4.0					**A**	**B**	
328					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	34 x 15	3.9					**A**	**B**	
329					T	E	C			Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	36 x 15	4.8					**A**	**B**	
330					T	E	C			Pinus pinaster	Maritime Pine	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Morocco (N) & **EUROPE** (S.E. & S.W.)	26 x 10	2.8					**A**	**B**	Poor specimen
331		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	17 x 16	1.8					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica**
332					T	E	C			Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	35 x 20	5.3					**A**	**B**	Remove Ivy
333					T	E	C			**Pseudotsuga menziesii**	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	9 x 7	1.2					**R**		Discuss possible removal
334					T	E	C			Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	36 x 12	2.7					**A**	**B**	
335					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	30 x 15	3.9					**A**	**B**	
336					T	E				**Prunus laurocerasus**	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	7.5 x 25	M					**R**		Massive clump - discuss possible removal
337					T	E	C	#		**Pinus coulteri**	Big Cone Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico (N) & USA (California)	40 x 24	5.4					**A**	**B**	**NTST File No: T11521** - remove ash suckers etc from base of tree - discuss cabelling
338			**B**		T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Not plotted 1995-7
339					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	40 x 16	4.3					**A**	**B**	Misspelt as **Cedrua deodara** (1995-7)
340		**Y**			T	E	C			**Cupressus macrocarpa**	Monterey Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	34 x 14	3.1					**A**	**B**	

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
341			**A**		T	E	C			**Cedrus deodara**	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
342					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	37 x 14	3.9					**A**	**B**	
343					T	E	C	**$**		**Pinus canariensis**	Canary Island Pine	Pinaceae	**EUROPE** - Canary Islands	37 x 14	3.1					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - recorded as **Pinus sp.** (1983)
344					T	D				Fraxinus ornus	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	17 x 12.5	1.9					**A**	**B**	
345					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	17 x 12	2.0							
346					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	37 x 10	4.4					**A**	**B**	
347					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	35 x 15	4.5					**A**	**B**	
348					T	E	C			Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	37 x 24	11.4					**A**	**M**	Recorded as 2 specimens (1983) - discuss possible removal of central trunk - perhaps the largest girthed tree in the gardens
349					T	DE				Quercus canariensis (Hybrid)	Hybrid Algerian Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	26 x 16	2.8					**A**	**B**	
350					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	28 x 13	3.1					**A**	**B**	
351					T	E	C	**$**		**Pinus canariensis**	Canary Island Pine	Pinaceae	**EUROPE** - Canary Islands	40 x 13	3.0					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - recorded as **Pinus sp.** (1983)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
352					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	35 x 17	3.8					**A**	**B**	Witches' Broom evident
353					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	40 x 15	4.9					**A**	**B**	
354					T	D				Fraxinus ornus	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	20 x 12	2.2					**A**	**B**	
355					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	30 x 12	1.2					**A**	**B**	Recorded as 15 specimens (1983)
356			**B**		T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded as 13 specimens in avenue on low side of drive (1983) - not plotted 1995-7
357					T	D				**Quercus robur**	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	24 x 22	2.4					**R**		Poor specimen - discuss possible removal & propagate with seed
358					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	35 x 12	2.0					**A**	**B**	Recorded as 3 specimens (1983)
359					T	D				Fraxinus ornus	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	23 x 12	1.0					**A**	**B**	**Duplicated** as #866 (1995-7) - remove Ivy
360					T	E				Acmena smithii	Lilly Pilly	Myrtaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.E.), QLD (F.E.) & VIC (F.E.)	8 x 9	M					**A**		
361					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	42 x 20	3.2					**A**	**B**	
362					T	D				Fraxinus ornus	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	23 x 20	2.4					**A**		
363		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	22 x 16	1.2					**A**		
364					S	E				**Viburnum tinus**	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** -							**R**		Discuss possible removal

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
													Southern									
365		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	17 x 13	1.0					A	B	Recorded as 3 specimens (1983)
366					T	D				Pyrus pashia	Pashia Pear	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - China (W), Himalaya & Indochina	8 x 7	M					A	B	
367		Y			T	E				Pittosporum crassifolium	Karo	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand (North Island)	15 x 11	M					F		
368					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	27 x 20	3.3					A	B	
369		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	10 x 6	0.7					A	B	Recorded as 7 specimens on low side of drive
370					T	E				Polyscias sambucifolia	Elderberry Ash	Araliaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.E.), QLD (F.S.E), TAS (E) & VIC (E)							R		Weedy species
371					T	E	C			Pinus pinaster	Maritime Pine	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Morocco (N) & **EUROPE** (S.E. & S.W.)	32 x 20	3.7					A	B	
372					T	E	C			Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya-Bunya Pine	Araucariaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - QLD (E)	26 x 13	2.6					A	B	
373					T	E				Quercus leucotrichophora	Himalayan Evergreen Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya & Thailand (N)	15 x 7	M					R		Poor specimen - discuss possible removal & propagate with semi-hardwood stem cuttings
374					T	E	C	$		Cupressus torulosa	Bhutan Cypress	Cupressaceae	**ASIA** - China (S.W.) & Himalaya	33 x 20	3.2					A	B	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
375					T	E				Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western	11 x 12	M					R		Discuss possible removal
376		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	16 x 9	1.4					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera -** 59 specimens on low side of drive (1983)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
377					T	E	C	#		**Pinus ponderosa**	Western Yellow Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (C & W)	40 x 25	4.8					**A**	**B**	**NTST File No: T11526**
378					S	E				**Viburnum tinus**	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern							**R**		Discuss possible removal
379					T	E				**Prunus laurocerasus**	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern							**R**		Discuss possible removal
380					T	E				**Prunus lusitanica**	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western	8 x 14	M					**R**		Discuss possible reomval
381			**A**		T	E	C			**Pseudotsuga menziesii**	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)									Misplotted as **Picea smithiana** (see #382) & recorded as missing (1995-7) - stump is evident
382					T	E	C			Picea smithiana	West Himalayan Spruce	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	35 x 16	2.3					**A**	**B**	Misplotted as **Pseudotsuga menziesii** (#381)
383					T	D				Fraxinus excelsior	European Ash	Oleaceae	**EUROPE**	22 x 18	2.3					**A**		
384			**B**		T	E	C			**Cupressus macrocarpa**	Monterey Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)									Not plotted 1995-7
385			**A**		T	E	C			**Araucaria bidwillii**	Bunya-Bunya Pine	Araucariaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - QLD (E)									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
386		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	36 x 30	3.0					**A**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (X 4 Large - pu path to Kiosk - 1983)
387		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 16	2.0					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (X 65 - along top side of drive - 1983)
388			**B**		T	D				**Gleditsia triacanthos 'Sunburst'**	Golden Honey Locust	Caesalpiniaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded only as **Gleditsia triacanthos**

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
																						(1995-7)
389					T	E	C			Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California & Oregon)	19 x 12	3.0							Top of tree destroyed
390					T	E	C	**$**		**Araucaria araucana**	Monkey Puzzle	Araucariaceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Argentina (W.C.) & Chile (C)	19 x 12	2.1		N			**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - **duplicated** as #639 (1995-7)
391					T	E				Arbutus unedo	Irish Strawberry Tree	Ericaceae	**EUROPE** - Ireland (S.W.) & Mediterranean	4.5 x 4.5	M							
392			**B**		T	E	C			**Pinus radiata**	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)									Not plotted 1995-7
393			**B**		T	E				**Acacia mearnsii**	Black Wattle	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (S.E.), SA (F.S.E.), TAS (E) & VIC (S)									Recorded as **Acacia** mearnsii - 8 seedlings & 1 **Acacia melanoxylon** (1983) - now replaced with **Acacaia melanoxylon** (#1173) - discuss possible removal
394					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	32 x 14	1.6					**A**	**B**	Recorded as 2 specimens (1983)
395					T	E	C			Pinus pinaster	Maritime Pine	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Morocco (N) & **EUROPE** (S.E. & S.W.)	28 x 13	2.5					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Pinus sp**. (2 seedlings 1983)
396					S	E				Euonymus japonicus	Japanese Spindle Tree	Celastraceae	**ASIA** - China, India (N), Indochina, Japan, Korea & Pakistan	7 x 9	M							
397					T	E	C	**$**		**Sequoiadendron giganteum**	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	55 x 20	5.7		O			**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - perhaps the tallest in the gardens
398					T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E),	22 x 9	1.0					**R**		Recorded as 2

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
													QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC									specimens (1983) - discuss possible removal
399					T	E				**Arbutus unedo**	Irish Strawberry Tree	Ericaceae	**EUROPE** - Ireland (S.W.) & Mediterranean	9 x 9	M					**R**		Discuss possible removal
400					T	E	C	**$**		**Pinus ponderosa**	Western Yellow Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (C & W)	36 x 19	3.4		N			**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
401					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	32 x 17	2.1					**A**	**B**	Recorded as 2 specimens (1983)
402					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	35 x 23	3.4					**A**	**B**	Poor Specimen - obviously under stress
403					T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California (N) & Oregon (S.W.))	28 x 12	2.0					**A**	**B**	
404					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	45 x 20	6.5					**A**	**B**	Recorded as 2 specimens (1983)
405			**B**		T	E	C			**Pseudotsuga menziesii**	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)									Recorded as 2 specimens - remove 1 (1983) - now replaced with **Sequoia sempervirens** (#1174)
406		**Y**			T	E	C			**Pinus ponderosa**	Western Yellow Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (C & W)	25 x 10	1.9					**A**	**B**	
407					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	45 x 16	6.6					**A**	**B**	
408					T	D				**Castanea sativa**	Sweet or Spanish Chesnut	Fagaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	24 x 18	2.0					**R**		Poor specimen - discuss possible removal & propagate with seed

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
409					T	E				**Prunus lusitanica**	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western	9 x 9	M					R		Misplotted 1995-7 - discuss possible removal
410			**B**		T	E	C			**Araucaria heterophylla**	Norfolk Island Pine	Araucariaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - Norfolk Island	24 x 11	2.6					**A**	**B**	Not plotted 1995-7
411			**B**		T	E	C			**Pinus sp.**	Pine	Pinaceae										Now replaced with **Pseudotsuga menziesii** (#1188)
412			**A**		T	D				**Acer sp.**	Maple	Aceraceae										Recorded as missing & **duplicated** as #704 (1995-7) - now replaced with **Pinus pinaster** (#1175)
413					T	E				Laurus nobilis	Bay Laurel	Lauraceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	18 x 12	M		N					
414					T	E	C	**$**		**Sequoiadendron giganteum**	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	45 x 22	5.9					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - recorded as 2 specimens (1983)
415					T	E	C	**$**		**Pinus ponderosa**	Western Yellow Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (C & W)	32 x 16	3.5		N			**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
416					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	38 x 20	4.2					**A**	**B**	
417					T	E				**Pittosporum eugenioides**	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand							R		Recorded as 2 specimens (1983) discuss possible removal -
418					T	E				Photinia serratifolia	Chinese Hawthorn	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - China, Japan, India & Philippines	10 x 12	M					**B**		**Duplicated** as #708 (1995-7)
419					T	E				Eucalyptus botryoides	Bangalay or	Myrtaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW	32 x 16	2.3		N			**A**	**B**	

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
											Southern Mahogany		(F.S.E.) & VIC (S.E.)									
420					T	D				Castanea sativa	Sweet or Spanish Chesnut	Fagaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	11 x 9	0.9					**A**		
421					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	24 x 18	M					**A**	**B**	**Duplicated** as #709 (1995-7)
422					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	28 x 20	3.6					**A**	**B**	
423					T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California (N) & Oregon (S.W.))	25 x 9	2.5					**A**	**B**	Discuss undercutting of lower foliage to expose limbs
424					T	DE				Quercus canariensis (Hybrid)	Hybrid Algerian Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	23 x 15	2.6					**A**		**Duplicated** as #834 (1995-7)
425		**Y**			T	E	C			**Pinus canariensis**	Canary Island Pine	Pinaceae	**EUROPE** - Canary Islands	38 x 15	2.7					**A**	**B**	
426					T	E	C			Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	28 x 25	10.8					**A**	**B**	Notes recorded 1983 - very severe wind damage - remove & leave 5m seedling (now plotted as #1052)
427					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	35 x 20	4.3					**A**	**B**	**Duplicated** as #833 (1995-7) - recorded as **Cedrus deodara** X 2 (1983) - see #428
428					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	35 x 20	3.9					**A**	**B**	**Duplicated** as #832 (1995-7) - recorded as **Pseudotsuga menziesii** X 2 (1983)
429					T	E	C	**$**		**Sequoiadendron giganteum**	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	50 x 17	5.6					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
430					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	23 x 9	1.5					**B**		**Duplicated** as #830 (1995-7)
431					T	D				**Fraxinus ornus**	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern									**Duplicated** as #829 (1995-7) - see **Pseudotsuga menziesii** (#1189)
432					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	18 x 9	1.2					**A**	**B**	**Duplicated** & wrongly recorded as **Acacia melanoxylon** #797 (1997) - recorded as 2 specimens (1983)
433					T	E	C	**$**		**Pinus canariensis**	Canary Island Pine	Pinaceae	**EUROPE** - Canary Islands	35 x 20	3.8					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
434					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	28 x 19	2.1					**A**	**B**	
435					T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis lawsoniana**	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California (N) & Oregon (S.W.))	18 x 8	M		O			**R**		Poor specimen - discuss possible removal & propagate with semi-hardwood or hardwood stem cuttings
436					T	E	C	**$**		**Pinus wallichiana**	Bhutan, Blue or Himalayan Pine	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya	45 x 18	3.1					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
437		**Y**			T	E	C			**Pseudotsuga menziesii var. glauca**	Blue Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	34 x 13	2.6					**B**		Recorded only as **Pseudotsuga menziesii** (1983) - obvious difference in foliage
438					T	E	C			Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	40 x 20	4.2					**A**	**B**	Recorded as 2 specimens (1983)
439		**Y**			T	E	C	**$**		**Pseudotsuga**	Blue Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** -	45 x 16	4.4					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
										menziesii var. glauca			Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)									of registering on the **NTST** - recorded only as **Pseudotsuga menziesii** X 3 (1983) - obvious difference in foliage
440					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	32 x 14	2.4					**A**	**B**	Recorded as 6 specimens (1983)
441					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	22 x 12	1.5					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Dead Stump** (1983) & replaced with **Pseudotsuga menziesii** (1995-7)
442					T	E	C			Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine	Pinaceae	**EUROPE** - Canary Islands	34 x 18	3.1					**A**	**B**	**Duplictaed** as #916 & wrongly recorded as **Pseudotsuga menziesii** (1995-7)
443					T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis lawsoniana**	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California (N) & Oregon (S.W.))	22 x 7.5	2.1					**R**		**Duplicated** as #991 (1995-7) - recorded as 4 specimens (1983) - discuss possible removal
444			**B**		T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC									Now replaced with **Viburnum tinus** (#1176)
445					T	E	C			Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	32 x 25	4.5					**A**	**B**	Discuss major tree surgery needed
446					T	E	C	**$**		**Pinus pinaster**	Maritime Pine	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Morocco (N) & **EUROPE** (S.E. & S.W.)	32 x 18	3.5		N			**A**	**M**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
447					T	E		**$**		**Quercus leucotrichophora**	Himalayan Evergreen Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya & Thailand (N)	20 x 13	1.9					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
448			**B**		T	E				**Prunus laurocerasus**	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western &									Now replaced with **Pinus**

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
													EUROPE - South Eastern									**pinaster** (#1177)
449					T	E	C			Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	33 x 25	6.7					**A**	**B**	Discuss removal of large lower branch
450					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	45 x 25	4.7					**A**	**B**	Recorded as 2 specimens (1983) - discuss possible removal of large lower branch
451					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	28 x 18	1.9					**A**	**B**	**Duplicated** as #914 (1995-7)
452					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	35 x 18	1.7					**A**	**B**	
453		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	32 x 26	2.9					**A**	**B**	
454		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	35 x 23	2.6					**A**	**B**	Recorded as "X 3 path 1 over" (1983)
455					T	E	C	$		**Pinus canariensis**	Canary Island Pine	Pinaceae	**EUROPE** - Canary Islands	35 x 22	3.7		N					Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
456					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	8 x 11	M							
457					T	D				Fraxinus ornus	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	22 x 18	2.1					**B**	**F**	Recorded as 5 specimens (1983)
458					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	40 x 26	4.3					**A**		Recorded as 2 very large specimens (1983)
459					T	D				Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Linden	Tiliaceae	**ASIA** - Caucasus & Siberia (S.W.) & **EUROPE**	13 x 13	1.3							**Duplicated** and wrongly recorded as **Fraxinus ornus** #861 (1995-7) - recorded as **Tilia X europea** X 3 (1983) &

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
																						Tilia X vulgaris (1995-7)
460			**B**		T	E	C			**Cedrus deodara**	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)									Not plotted 1995-7
461					T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California (N) & Oregon (S.W.))	16 x 16	3.1		N			**A**	**B**	
462			**A**		T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis lawsoniana**	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California (N) & Oregon (S.W.))									Recorded as missing (1995-7) - now replaced with **Pseudotsuga menziesii** (#1190)
463			**B**		T	D				**Ulmus glabra**	Scotch or Wych Elm	Ulmaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**									Recorded as 2 specimens (1983) & not plotted 1995-7
464			**B**		T	E	C			**Araucaria heterophylla**	Norfolk Island Pine	Araucariaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - Norfolk Island									Recorded as 2 specimens (1983) & not plotted 1995-7
465			**B**		T	E	C			**Pseudotsuga menziesii**	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)									Not plotted 1995-7
466					T	E	C	**$**		**Cedrus atlantica f.glauca**	Blue Atlas Cedar	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Algeria & Morocco (Motane)	36 x 30	5.6					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - recorded only as **Cedrus atlantica** X 3 (1983)
467					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	35 x 20	7.0		O			**A**	**M**	
468			**A**		T	E	C			**Pseudotsuga menziesii**	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)									Recorded as seedling - remove (1983) & missing (1995-7)
469			**A**		T	E				**Acacia elata**	Cedar Wattle	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (C.E. & N.E.)									Recorded as missing (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
470			**B**		T	E				**Cistus inflatus**	Rock Rose	Cistaceae	**EUROPE** -Portugal & Spain									**Synonym: Cistus psilosepalus** (as recorded 1983) - not plotted 1995-7
471					T	E	C	**#**		**Abies nordmanniana**	Caucasian Fir	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Caucasus	36 x 10	2.0					**B**		**NTST File No: T11522**
472		**Y**			T	D				**Crataegus laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet'**	Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn	Rosaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	7 x 8	M		N			**A**	**B**	Note trunk scarring
473					S	E				Viburnum tinus	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	2.5 x 6	M							Several clumps - discuss possible removal
474					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	24 x 17	2.4					**A**	**B**	
475					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	12 x 15	M					**A**	**B**	Recorded as 3 specimens (1983)
476		**Y**			T	E	C			**Pinus ponderosa**	Western Yellow Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (C & W)	30 x 18	2.6					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Pinus canariensis**
477					T	E				**Pittosporum eugenioides**	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	9 x 13	M					**R**		Recorded as **Acacia elata** (1983) - discuss possible removal
478					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	24 x 16	2.4					**A**		Recorded as seedling - too close to reservoir (1983)
479					T	E	C	**$**		**Cedrus deodara**	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	36 x 25	5.2					**A**		Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
480					T	E	C	**#**		**Abies pinsapo**	Spanish Fir	Pinaceae	**EUROPE** - Spain (S)	35 X 18	4.4					**A**	**B**	**NTST File No: T11523** - **duplicated** and wrongly recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** #718 (1995-7)

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481					T	E	C			Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	30 x 24	7.7		N			**A**	**B**	
482					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	35 x 24	4.5		N			**A**	**B**	
483			**A**		T	E				**Acacia decurrens**	Early Black or Green Wattle	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (S.E.)									Recorded as missing (1995-7) - now replaced with **Araucaria heterophylla** (#1185)
484					T	E	C			Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine	Araucariaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - Norfolk Island	18 x 12	1.9							Recorded as **Calocedrus decurrens** (1983)
485		**Y**			T	D				**Liquidambar styraciflua 'Silver King'**	Variegated Liquidamber or Sweet Gum	Hamamelidaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	6 x 5	0.4							Recorded as **Acer negundo 'Variegatum'** (1983) & wrongly as **Liquidambar styraciflua variegata** (1995-7) - planted 2.6.1982
486			**B**		T	D				**Acer palmatum cv.**	Japanese Maple	Aceraceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Now replaced with **Fagus sylvatica (Purple Group)** (#1178)
487					T	E	C	**$**		**Araucaria araucana**	Monkey Puzzle	Araucariaceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Argentina (W.C.) & Chile (C)	22 x 14	2.8					**A**	**B**	Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** -remove all dead & cumbersome lower limbs
488			**B**		T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC									
489					T	E	M	**$**		**Cordyline australis**	New Zealand Cabbage Tree	Agavaceae	**OCEANIA -** New Zealand (N, S & Stewart Is)	12 x 8	1.5		N					Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
490					T	DE				Quercus canariensis (Hybrid)	Hybrid Algerian Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	20 x 18	2.4		N					

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491					T	E				Ilex X altaclarensis	Highclere Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	9 x 7	M							
492			**B**		T	E				**Clethra arborea**	Lily-of-the-Valley Tree	Clethraceae	**AFRICA** - Madeira									
493			**B**		T	D				**Fraxinus excelsior**	European Ash	Oleaceae	**EUROPE**									
494					T	E				Ilex X altaclarensis	Highclere Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	10 x 5	M							
495					T	D				Acer palmatum 'Ornatum'	Bronze Weeping Japanese Maple	Aceraceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1.5 x 3	0.2							Recorded in 1983 but only as **Acer palmatum** (1995-7)
496			**B**		T	E	C			**Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans'**	Japanese Cedar	Taxodiaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded only as **Cryptomeria japonica** (1995-7) - planted to commemorate Sir E. Hilary's climb of Everest 1954
497					T	D		**$**		**Quercus palustris**	Pin Oak	Fagaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (Ontario) & USA (E & N.C.)	23 x 13	1.9					**A**		Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - planted to commemorate Princess Elizabeth's 21st Birthday 1947 - old label mentions Princess Margaret (?) - recorded as **Quercus palustris 'Variegata'** (1983)
498					T	E	M			Trachycarpus fortunei	Chinese Windmill Palm	Arecaceae	**ASIA** - China (C & E) & Japan (S)	7 x 3.5	0.5					**A**		Remove dead fronds
499					T	D		**$**		**Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula'**	Weeping European Ash	Oleaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	22 x 14	2.2					**A**		Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - recorded only as **Fraxinus excelsior** (1995-7)
500					T	E	C	**#**		**Cedrus atlantica**	Blue Atlas Cedar	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Algeria &	26 x 32	5.3							**NTST File No: T11524**

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
										f.glauca			Morocco (Motane)									
501					T	D				Gleditsia triacanthos 'Sunburst'	Golden Honey Locust	Caesalpiniaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	14 x 11	0.9							Recorded only as **Gleditsia triacanthos** (1995-7) - planted as **'Shademaster' 9**.11.1982
502		**Y**			T	D				**Prunus serrulata cv.**	Japanese Flowering Cherry	Rosaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	3.5 x 9	M					**A**		
503			**A**		S	E				**Buddleja davidii cv.**	Butterfly Bush	Loganiaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
504		**Y**			T	D				**Celtis occidentalis**	North American Hackberry	Ulmaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (S.C. & S.E.) & USA (C & E)	9 x 12	0.9							
505			**A**		T	D				**Acer pseudoplatanus 'Variegatum'**	Variegated Sycamore	Aceraceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded as missing (1995-7) - now replaced with **Quercus sp.** (#1179)
506			**A**		T	E				**Cotoneaster serotinus**	Grey Leaf Cotoneaster	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - China (S.W.) & Vietnam									Recorded as **Cotoneaster glaucophyllus f.serotinus** (1983) & missing (1995-7)
507		**Y**			S	E				**Elaeagnus pungens 'Variegata'**	Variegated Thorny Elaeagnus	Elaeagnaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	4 x 8	M							Recorded as **Elaeagnus pungens 'Aureo-marginatus'** (1983) & as **E.p. marginata** (1995-7)
508			**A**		T	D				**Aesculus hippocastanum**	Common Horse Chestnut	Hippocastanaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern									Recorded as missing (1995-7) - now replaced with **Magnolia cv.** (#1180)
509					T	D				Acer palmatum 'Ornatum'	Bronze Weeping Japanese Maple	Aceraceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	2.5 x 3	0.2							Wrongly recorded as **Acer palmatum**

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
																						'Dissectum' (1983 & 1995-7) - **Synonym: Acer palmatum 'Dissectum Atropurpureum' - planted 9.11.1982**
510			**B**		T	D				**Acer palmatum 'Ornatum'**	Bronze Weeping Japanese Maple	Aceraceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Not plotted 1995-7 - now replaced with **Prunus laurocerasus** (#1181)
511			**B**		T	DE				**Quercus canariensis (Hybrid)**	Hybrid Algerian Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**									Not plotted 1995-7 & now replaced with **Prunus laurocerasus** (#1182)
512			**B**		T	E				**Arbutus unedo**	Irish Strawberry Tree	Ericaceae	**EUROPE** - Ireland (S.W.) & Mediterranean	11 x 12	M					**A**	**B**	Not plotted 1995-7
513					T	E				Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western	11 x 12	M							
514					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	8 x 10	M							Recorded as 4 specimens (1983)
515					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	13 x 1	1.1					**B**		
516		**Y**			T	E				**Pittosporum ?colensoi**	Pittosporum	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	10 x 10	M							
517					T	D				Quercus cerris	Turkey Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Central & Southern	30 x 12	2.0		N			**A**	**B**	
518					T	D	C		*	Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree	Ginkgoaceae	**ASIA** - China (E)	5 x 4.5	0.3							Recorded in 1983 - seems this is a newer planting
519		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	36 x 25	3.3					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus ?X hollandica** X 32 Topside of path (1983)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
520		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 15	1.6					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** X 34 Bottom Side (1983)
521					T	E				Ilex X altaclarensis	Highclere Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	8 x 4.5	M							Misidentified as **Ilex auqifolium**
522					T	E	M			Cordyline australis	New Zealand Cabbage Tree	Agavaceae	**OCEANIA -** New Zealand (N, S & Stewart Is)	8 x 7	M							
523			B		T	E				Ceratonia siliqua	Carob Tree	Caesalpiniaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE -** Mediterranean (E)									Now replaced with **Ilex sp.** (#1186)
524		Y			S	E				Camellia japonica cv.	Common Camellia	Theaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	5 x 7	M							Recorded as 3 specimens (1983)
525			A		T	E	C			Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans'	Japanese Cedar	Taxodiaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded as dead (1983) & missing (1995-7)
526					T	D				Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	12 x 9	2.0					B		
527			A		T	D				Cercis siliquastrum	Judas Tree	Caesalpiniaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
528					P	E	M			Doryanthes palmeri	Giant Spear Lily	Agavaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.N.E.) & QLD (S.E.)	2.5 x 3.5	M							
529		Y			T	DE				Crataegus X lavallei	Lavelle or French Hawthorn	Rosaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	8 x 12	2.3		N			A		Misplotted 1995-7
530			B		S	D				Spiraea cantoniensis	Spiraea	Rosaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Not plotted 1995-7
531					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	25 x 22	2.2							
532					T	D				Fraxinus excelsior ' Jaspidea'	Golden Ash	Oleaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**							R		Recorded only as **Fraxinus excelsior** (1983) - discuss possible removal
533					T	E	M			Trachycarpus fortunei	Chinese Windmill	Arecaceae	**ASIA** - China (C & E) &	9 x 4	0.5					A		Remove dead fronds

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
											Palm		Japan (S)									
534			**B**		S	E				**Hebe diosmifolia**	Garden Veronica or Hebe	Scrophulariaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand (North Island - N)									Recorded as **Hebe buxifolia** - a valid species wrongly used
535					T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Aurea'	Golden Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	15 x 8	1.5							
536			**A**		T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Aurea'**	Golden Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
537			**A**		S	E				**Rosmarinus officinalis**	Rosemary	Lamiaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Mediterranean									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
538			**B**		S	E				**Eriostemon myoporoides**	Long-leaf Wax Flower	Rutaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (S.E.) & VIC (E)									
539			**B**		S	E				**Choisya ternata**	Mexican Orange	Rutaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico (C & N)									Now replaced with **Maytenus boaria** (#1014)
540			**A**		S	D				**Berberis thunbergii**	Japanese Barberry	Berberidaceae	**ASIA** - Japan									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
541			**B**		S	E				**Fuchsia magellanica var. macostemma**	Hardy Fuchsia	Onagraceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Argentina & Chile									Recorded only as **Fuchsia magellanica** (1995-7) & now replaced with **Acacia melanoxylon** (#1128)
542					T	D				Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea Pendula'	Weeping Purple Beech	Fagaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	3 x 2	0.2							Recorded as **Fagus sylvatica 'Atropunicea Pendula'** (1983) - planted 2.6.1982
543			**B**		T	E				**Cotoneaster ?integerrimus**	Cotoneaster	Rosaceae										
544					T	E				Metrosideros kermadecensis	Variegated Kermadec	Myrtaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	9 x 9	M							

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
										'Variegata'	Pohutukawa											
545			**B**		S	D				**Berberis sp.**	Barberry	Berberidaceae	**ASIA**									
546		**Y**			T	E				**Eucalyptus sp.**	Gum	Myrtaceae	**AUSTRALIA**	28 x 16	2.5					**M**		
547		**Y**			T	E				**Eucalyptus sp.**	Gum	Myrtaceae	**AUSTRALIA**	23 x 18	2.8					**M**		
548			**B**		T	D				**Populus X canadensis**	Hybrid Black Poplar	Salicaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded as **Populus canariensis** (1983)
549			**B**		T	E				**Ilex aquifolium 'Handsworthensis'**	Handsworth Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded only as **Ilex aquifolium** (1995-7)
550					T	E				Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western	8 x 10	M							
551			**B**		T	E				**Pittosporum eugenioides**	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand									
552			**A**		T	E	C			**Cryptomeria japonica**	Japanese Cedar	Taxodiaceae	**ASIA** - China (C.E.) & Japan									Recorded as **Cryptomeria japonica** - dead (1983) & missing (1995-7)
553			**B**		T	D				**Fraxinus excelsior**	European Ash	Oleaceae	**EUROPE**									
554					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	42 x 18	5.3					**A**		
555					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	12 x 10	M							Recorded as 6 specimens along drive (1983)
556					T	E	C			**Juniperus oxycedrus**	Prickly Juniper	Cupressaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Mediterranean	10 x 6	M					**R**		Poor specimen - discuss possible removal & propagate with semi-hardwood or hardwood stem cuttings
557					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	8 x 13	M							Recorded as 2 specimens (1983)
558					T	E				Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern &	10 x 10	M							Recorded as 2

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
													EUROPE - South Western									specimens (1983)
559					T	D				Populus X canescens	Grey Poplar	Salicaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	40 x 25	5.0					**M**		Twin trunks
560					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	24 x 19	2.3		N			**A**	**B**	
561					T	D		#		**Tilia cordata**	Small-leaved Linden	Tiliaceae	**ASIA** - Caucasus & Siberia (S.W.) & **EUROPE**	22 x 21	3.5		NO					**NTST File No: T11527** - recorded as **Tilia X europaea** (1983)
562		**Y**			S	E				**Camellia japonica cv.**	Common Camellia	Theaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	4 x 2.5	M							Recorded as 5 specimens (1983)
563			**A**		T	E				**Olearia argophylla**	Musk Daisy-bush or Native Musk	Asteraceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.S.E), TAS & VIC (S.E.)									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
564					T	E	M			Trachycarpus fortunei	Chinese Windmill Palm	Arecaceae	**ASIA** - China (C & E) & Japan (S)	9 x 4	0.8							
565		**Y**			T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis obtusa 'Aurea'**	Golden Hinoki Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	13 x 5	1.5							
566			**B**		T	D				**Malus sp.**	Apple	Rosaceae										
567		**Y**			S	E				**Rhododendron cv.**	Rhododendron	Ericaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	2 x 3.5	M							Recorded as **Rhododendron ponticum -** 3 specimens (1983)
568			**A**		S	D				**Cotinus coggygria (Purpureus Group)**	Purple-leaved Smoke Tree	Anacardiaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded as **Cotinus coggygria 'Purpurea'** (1983) & missing (1995-7)
569		**Y**			S	E				**Camellia japonica cv.**	Common Camellia	Theaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	3 x 2	M							
570					T	D		**$**		**Quercus cocinea**	Scarlet Oak	Fagaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (C.N. & E)	28 x 24	2.6					**A**		Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - no axillary tufts in veins below & winter buds ovate & hairy

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
571			**A**		T	E				**Ligustrum lucidum**	Chinese or Shining Privet	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - China									Recorded as missing (1995-7)
572					S	D				Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	Berberidaceae	**ASIA** - Japan	2.5 x 3	M							
573			**B**		T	D				**Sambucus nigra**	European Elderberry	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**									
574		**Y**			S	E				**Camellia japonica cv.**	Common Camellia	Theaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	3 x 3.5	M							
575			**B**		S	D				**Kerria japonica 'Pleniflora'**	Japanese Rose	Rosaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									
576			**B**		T	D				**Magnolia liliflora cv.**	Purple Lily-flowered Magnolia	Magnoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded as the synonym **Magnolia quinquepeta** (1983) - not plotted 1995-7
577		**Y**			S	E				**Camellia japonica cv.**	Common Camellia	Theaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	4 x 3	M							
578			**B**		T	E				**Cotoneaster serotinus**	Grey Leaf Cotoneaster	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - China (S.W.) & Vietnam									Recorded as **Cotoneaster glaucophyllus f.serotinus** (1983)
579			**B**		S	E				**Abelia parvifolia**	Rosy Pink Abelia	Caprifoliaceae	**ASIA** - China (C)									**Synonym: Abelia schumannii** (as recorded 1983)
580			**B**		S	E				**Choisya ternata**	Mexican Orange	Rutaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico (C & N)									
581			**B**		S	E			*	**Clianthus puniceus**	New Zeakand Parrot's Bill	Fabaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand (North Island - N)									
582					T	E				Azara microphylla	Box-leaf Azara	Flacourtiaceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Argentina (S) & Chile	13 x 7	0.6							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
583		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Recorded as blank & plotted in middle of road (1995-7) - now relocated
584					T	D				Populus X canescens	Grey Poplar	Salicaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	35 x 16	2.5					**A**	**B**	

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
585					T	D				Populus X canescens	Grey Poplar	Salicaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	35 x 16	2.0					**A**	**B**	
586					T	D				Betula pendula 'Dalecarlica'	Cut-leaf Silver Birch	Betulaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	16 x 9	0.65							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
587		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	40 x 30	3.2					**M**		Recorded as blank - now relocated
588					T	D				Betula pendula	Silver Birch	Betulaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	15 x 7	0.5							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
589		**Y**			S	E				**Rhododendron cv.**	Rhododendron	Ericaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1.8 x 2.2	M							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
590										**Duplicate**												Recorded as blank (1995-7) - see **Arbutus unedo** (#80)
591		**Y**			S	E				**Rhododendron cv.**	Rhododendron	Ericaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1.5 x 2.5	M							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
592					T	D				Juglans regia	Common Walnut	Juglandaceae	**ASIA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - Eastern	10 x 9	1.4							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
593					T	D				Sambucus nigra	European Elderberry	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	4 x 5	M							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
594		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	34 x 28	2.3					**A**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
595		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 32	3.8					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
596		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	37 x 27	3.0					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
597		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 13	2.0					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
598		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 13	1.6					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
599		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 14	1.5					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
600		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	30 x 16	1.3					A		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
601		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	35 x 30	2.3		O			B		Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
602		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	34 x 11	1.5					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
603		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 10	1.7					B	F	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
604		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 12	1.9					B		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
605		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	36 x 25	3.3					B		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
606		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	34 x 14	2.2					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
607		Y			T	D				Magnolia X soulangeana	Saucer Magnolia	Magnoliaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	10 x 13	M		N			B		Recorded as blank (1995-7) - labelled **Magnolia quinquepeta** which is a synonym of **Magnolia liliflora**
608		Y			T	E	C			Pinus pinaster	Maritime Pine	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Morocco (N) & **EUROPE** (S.E. & S.W.)	26 x 9	1.8					A	B	
609			B							Not plotted												Recorded as blank (1995-7)
610			B							Not plotted												Recorded as blank (1995-7)
611					T	D				Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'	Purple-leaved Norway Maple	Aceraceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	4.5 x 3	0.25							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - newish planting
612		Y			S	E				Rhododendron cv.	Rhododendron	Ericaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN									Recorded as blank (1995-7)
613		Y			S	E				Rhododendron cv.	Rhododendron	Ericaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN									Recorded as blank

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
																						(1995-7)
614		Y			S	E				Rhododendron cv.	Rhododendron	Ericaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN									Recorded as blank (1995-7)
615		Y			S	E				Rhododendron cv.	Rhododendron	Ericaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN									Recorded as blank (1995-7)
616		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	30 x 13	1.3					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
617		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	30 x 16	1.5					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
618		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	30 x 16	1.5					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
619		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	30 x 18	1.4					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
620		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	30 x 9	1.0					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
621		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	30 x 10	1.3					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
622		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	28 x 20	1.6					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
623		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	30 x 18	1.1					M		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
624		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	30 x 17	1.3					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
625		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	27 x 10	1.1					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
626		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	34 x 13	1.5					A		Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
627		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	30 x 14	1.6					B		Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
628		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	28 x 13	1.5					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus**

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
																						procera (1995-7)
629		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 13	1.6					A		Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
630		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 10	1.4					A		Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
631		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 11	1.2					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
632		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 12	1.2					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
633		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 10	1.4					A		Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
634		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	28 x 10	1.6					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
635		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	25 x 12	1.4					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
636		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 18	1.3					B		Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
637		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 14	1.3					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
638		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	28 x 18	1.5					B		Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
639										**Duplicate**												See **Araucaria araucana** (#390)
640					T	E	C			Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	30 x 28	M					A	B	Misplotted 1995-7
641					T	D				Fraxinus excelsior	European Ash	Oleaceae	**EUROPE**	25 x 18	2.0					A	B	Recorded as blank (1995-7) - discuss large lower branch
642					T	E				Hymenosporum flavum	Native Frangipani	Pittosporaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E) & QLD (E) & **OCEANIA** -	8.5 x 4	0.5							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - newish

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
													Papua New Guinea									planting
643					T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC							**R**		Recorded as blank (1995-7) - discuss possible removal
644					T	E				**Acacia mearnsii**	Black Wattle	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (S.E.), SA (F.S.E.), TAS (E) & VIC (S)							**R**		Recorded as blank (1995-7) - discuss possible removal
645		**Y**			T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis cv.**	False Cypress	Cupressaceae		4.5 x 2	0.3							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - grown from cuttings (South side of Oval Reservoir)
646					T	E	C			Pinus pinea	Stone Pine	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Western (Lebanon & Turkey) & **EUROPE** - Mediterranea	4.5 x 2	0.4							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - planted August 1994 (Nursery Tag visible)
647					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)									Recorded as blank (1995-7)
648			**B**		T	E				**Crataegus pubescens f. stipulacea**	Mexican Hawthorn	Rosaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico (S) & Guatemala									Recorded only as **Crataegus pubescens** (1995-7)
649					S	E				**Viburnum tinus**	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern							**R**		Discuss possible removal
650										**Duplicate**												See **Cupressus lusitanica** (#94)
651		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**							**R**		Discuss possible removal
652					T	D				Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust	Fabaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (E)									
653										**Duplicate**												See **Cupressus torulosa** (#101) -

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
																						wrongly recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
654		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**							R		Discuss possible removal
655			B		T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									Not plotted 1995-7
656		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**							R		Discuss possible removal
657		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	27 x 12	1.3					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
658		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 10	1.1					A		Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
659		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	25 x 10	1.2					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
660		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	24 x 12	1.1					B	M	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
661		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	24 x 13	1.1					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
662		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	20 x 15	1.2					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
663		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	28 x 12	1.3					M		Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
664		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	28 x 13	1.9					A	F	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
665		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	21 x 10	1.1					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
666		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	25 x 13	1.3					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
667		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	17 x 15	1.2					M		Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
668		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	24 x 18	1.3					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
669		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	18 x 12	1.3					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
670		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	18 x 12	1.2					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
671			B		T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**									
672		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	20 x 14	1.0					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
673		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	15 x 10	1.1					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - poor specimen
674		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 11	1.1					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
675		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	27 x 12	1.1					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
676		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 15	1.5					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
677		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 14	1.2					A		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
678		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	28 x 14	1.1					M		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
679		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 16	1.0					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
680		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 11	1.0					M		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
681		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	18 x 11	0.9					M		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - leaning over
682		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	25 x 14	1.0					M		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
683		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 16	1.3					M		Recorded as **Ulmus X**

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
																						hollandica (1995-7)
684		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	20 x 12	1.0					A		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
685		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	15 x 9	0.9					M		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
686		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	20 x 14	1.0					A		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
687		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	23 x 16	1.0					M		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
688		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	20 x 12	1.0					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
689		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	20 x 13	1.0					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
690		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	20 x 12	1.0					A		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
691		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	18 x 12	0.9					M		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
692			B		T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN									
693		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	26 x 14	1.0					M		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
694		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	25 x 15	1.0					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
695		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	24 x 16	0.9					M		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
696			B		T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN									Now replaced with **Picea sp.** (#1191)
697			B		T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN									Now replaced with **Pseudotsuga menziesii** (#1192)
698			B		T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN									

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
699					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	30 x 17	1.8					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
700										**Duplicate**												See **Castanea sativa** (#408)
701					T	E	C			Pinus ponderosa	Western Yellow Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (C & W)	40 x 23	4.2					**A**	**B**	Wrongly recorded as **Sequoiadendron giganteum** (1995-7)
702		**Y**			T	E	C			**Chamaecyapris cv.**	False Cypress	Cupressaceae		9 x 6	0.9							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - newish planting
703					T	E				**Acacia mearnsii**	Black Wattle	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (S.E.), SA (F.S.E.), TAS (E) & VIC (S)							**R**		Recorded as blank (1995-7) - discuss possible removal
704										**Duplicate**												Wrongly ascribed to **Acer sp.** #412 -recorded as blank (1995-7) - see **Pinus pinaster** (#1175)
705			**B**		T	E	C			**Sequoiadendron giganteum**	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)									Recorded as blank (1995-7) - now only stump remains
706			**B**							**Not plotted**												Recorded as blank (1995-7)
707					S	E				**Viburnum tinus**	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern							**R**		Recorded as blank (1995-7) - discuss possible removal
708										**Duplicate**												See **Photinia serratifolia** (#418)
709										**Duplicate**												See **Acacia melanoxylon** (#421)
710					T	E	C			Cephalotaxus	Japanese Plum	Cephalotaxaceae	**ASIA** - China, Japan &	4.5 x 5	M							Recorded as blank

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
										harringtonia var. drupacea	Yew		Korea									(1995-7)
711					T	E	C			Araucaria araucana	Monkey Puzzle	Araucariaceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Argentina (W.C.) & Chile (C)	1.5 x 1.8	0.1							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - newish planting
712			**B**							**Not plotted**												Recorded as blank (1995-7)
713					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern									Recorded as blank (1995-7)
714					T	E	C			Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (S.W.) & USA (W)	8 x 7	0.7					**B**		Recorded as blank (1995-7) - undercut lower foliage to expose trunks
715			**B**							**Not plotted**												Recorded as blank (1995-7)
716					T	E	C			Cephalotaxus harringtonia var. drupacea	Japanese Plum Yew	Cephalotaxaceae	**ASIA** - China, Japan & Korea	3 x 3.5	M							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
717					T	E				**Pittosporum eugenioides**	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	15 x 15	M					**R**		Discuss possible removal
718										**Duplicate**												Wrongly recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) **- s**ee **Abies pinsapo** (#480)
719		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	34 x 18	2.3					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
720		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	22 x 12	1.2					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
721		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	33 x 13	1.4					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
722		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	32 x 13	1.5					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
723		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	18 x 13	1.0					A		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
724		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	28 x 15	1.0					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
725		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	30 x 13	1.6					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - poor specimen
726		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	12 x 7	0.8					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - poor specimen
727		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	18 x 9	0.7					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - poor specimen
728		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	34 x 18	2.2					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
729		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	28 x 13	1.0					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - poor specimen
730		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	34 x 13	2.1					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
731		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	34 x 18	2.2					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
732		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	34 x 18	2.3					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
733					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern							R		Wrongly recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - discuss possible removal
734		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	30 x 16	2.2					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
735		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	28 x 12	1.3					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X**

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
																						hollandica (1995-7)
736		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	34 x 16	1.4					**B**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
737		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	27 x 10	1.5					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - poor specimen (notable scarring)
738		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	32 x 13	1.6					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
739		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	32 x 13	1.6					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
740		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	34 x 16	2.2					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
741		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	34 x 28	1.9					**A**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
742		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	34 x 22	2.1					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
743		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	34 x 20	2.0					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
744		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	34 x 13	1.6					**A**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
745		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	34 x 13	1.8					**A**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
746		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	32 x 16	1.5					**B**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
747		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	34 x 13	1.3					**B**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
748		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	35 x 15	2.4					**B**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
749		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	38 x 20	2.7					**A**		Recorded as **Ulmus X**

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
																						hollandica (1995-7)
750		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 8	1.1					**B**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
751		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 9	1.6					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
752		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 12	1.8					**A**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
753		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 15	1.4					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
754		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 15	1.8					**A**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
755		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 12	1.7					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
756		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 12	1.4					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
757		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 9	1.2					**B**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
758		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 13	1.2					**B**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
759		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 16	2.0					**B**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
760		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 8	1.0					**B**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
761		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	18 x 5	1.0							Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - poor specimen
762					T	E	C			Pinus pinaster	Maritime Pine	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Morocco (N) & **EUROPE** (S.E. & S.W.)	10 x 6	0.8							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - possible newish planting or seedling

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
763					T	E	C	$		**Sequoiadendorn giganteum**	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California - Central)	45 x 23	5.8					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
764		**Y**			S	D				**Rosa cv.**	Standard Rose	Rosaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	2 x 1.5	0.2							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
765			**B**							**Missing**												Recorded as blank (1995-7)
766			**B**							**Vacant**												Recorded as "**Vacant**" (1995-7)
767					T	D				Liquidambar styraciflua	Liquidamber or Sweet Gum	Hamamelidaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Central America, Mexico (C & N) & USA (C & E)	25 x 20	1.5			N		**A**		Recorded as blank (1995-7)
768		**Y**			S	D				**Cornus florida cv.**	Flowering Dogwood	Cornaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	7 x 8	0.5							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
769		**Y**			T	E	C			**Callitris rhomboidea**	Port Jackson Pine	Cupressaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.E.), QLD (F.S.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS (E) & VIC (F.S.E. & F.W.)	9 x 7	1.0							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - planted late 1983
770										**Duplicate**												Recorded as blank (1995-7) - see **Fraxinus excelsior** (#12)
771					T	D				Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	22 x 15	1.3							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - remove ivy
772			**B**							**Missing**												Recorded as blank (1995-7)
773		**Y**			T	E	C	$		**Cupressus lusitanica**	Mexican Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico & Montane Guatemala	32 x 18	3.7					**M**		Fine Specimen (one of 5 in avenue - see nos #197 & #774-6 for the other four) - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - recorded as 7 specimens (1983) & blank (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
774		**Y**			T	E	C	**$**		**Cupressus lusitanica**	Mexican Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico & Montane Guatemala	35 x 20	4.4					**M**		Fine Specimen (one of 5 in avenue - see nos #197, #773 & #775-6 for the other four) - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - recorded as 7 specimens (1983) & blank (1995-7)
775		**Y**			T	E	C	**$**		**Cupressus lusitanica**	Mexican Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico & Montane Guatemala	34 x 19	3.8					**M**		Recorded as blank (1995-7) Fine Specimen (one of 5 in avenue - see nos #197, #773-4 & #776 for the other four) - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - recorded as 7 specimens (1983) & blank (1995-7)
776		**Y**			T	E	C	**$**		**Cupressus lusitanica**	Mexican Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico & Montane Guatemala	35 x 23	5.2					**M**		Recorded as blank (1995-7) Fine Specimen (one of 5 in avenue - see nos #197, #773-5 for the other four) - worthy of registering on the **NTST** - recorded as 7 specimens (1983) & blank (1995-7)
777		**Y**			T	E				**Michelia sp.**	Michelia	Magnoliaceae		6 x 3.5	0.25							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - newish planting
778					T	E				Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western	15 x 15	M					**A**	**B**	Recorded wrongly as **Prunus laurocerasus** (1995-7) - discuss possible removal of overhanging limbs (used to be a hedge)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
779					T	E				Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western	15 x 15	M					**A**	**B**	Recorded wrongly as **Prunus laurocerasus** (1995-7) - discuss possible removal of overhanging limbs (used to be a hedge)
780					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	15 x 15	M					**A**	**B**	Discuss possible removal of overhanging limbs (used to be a hedge) - note bracket fungus
781					T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC							**R**		Discuss possible removal
782					T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC							**R**		Discuss possible removal
783			**B**		T	E				**Prunus laurocerasus**	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern									Recorded as blank (1995-7)
784					T	E				Clethra arborea	Lily-of-the-Valley Tree	Clethraceae	**AFRICA** - Madeira	19 x 10	1.5					**B**		Recorded as blank (1995-7)
785					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	13 x 12	M							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
786										**Duplicate**												Recorded as blank & misplotted (1995-7) - see **Prunus lusitanica** (#189)
787					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	18 x 10	1.2							Recorded as blank & as "777" (1995-7)
788					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	16 x 12	M					**A**		Recorded as blank (1995-7)
789					T	D				Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western &	22 x 13	1.4					**A**		Recorded as blank

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
													EUROPE									(1995-7)
790					T	E				Clethra arborea	Lily-of-the-Valley Tree	Clethraceae	**AFRICA** - Madeira	18 x 10	M							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
791					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	26 x 16	1.7					**A**	**B**	Recorded as #115 - 7 specimens in a line (1983) - part of Oak Avenue (#791-6 for six on West side of driveway & #1085-90 for 6 not recorded in 1995-7 on East side)
792					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	26 x 18	2.2					**A**	**B**	As above
793					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	25 x 18	2.2					**A**	**B**	As above
794					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	25 x 18	2.2					**A**	**B**	As above
795					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	23 x 16	2.0					**A**	**B**	As above
796					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	20 x 18	1.8					**A**	**B**	As above
797										**Duplicate**												Wrongly recorded as **Acacia melanoxylon** (1995-7) - see **Pseudotsuga menziesii** (#432)
798					T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC							**R**		Recorded as blank (1995-7) - discuss possible removal
799		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	16 x 11	1.1					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
800		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	15 x 8	0.8							Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - poor specimen
801		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	8 x 3.5	0.7					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - poor specimen
802		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	16 x 10	1.1					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
803		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	15 x 10	1.3					B		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
804		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	15 x 10	1.2					B		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - newish planting
805		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	34 x 13	1.4					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
806		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	33 x 14	1.8					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
807		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	34 x 15	2.0					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
808		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	32 x 10	1.8					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
809		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x10	2.1					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - poor specimen
810		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 15	1.9					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
811		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	32 x 12	1.9					A		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - poor specimen
812		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	33 x 19	2.0					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
813		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 14	1.6					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
814		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	33 x 10	1.5					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
815		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	33 x 17	1.9					A		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
816		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	33 x 16	1.7					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
817		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	33 x 15	1.5					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
818		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	33 x 17	1.8					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
819		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	36 x 19	1.6					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
820		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	33 x 19	1.8					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
821		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	32 x 15	1.5					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
822		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	26 x 14	1.4					A		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
823		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	28 x 15	1.7					A		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
824		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	20 x 15	1.5					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
825		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	33 x 17	1.5					A	B	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
826		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	26 x 11	1.0					A		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
827					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N)	37 x 16	2.3					A	B	

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
													& USA (F.W.)									
828					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	33 x 14	2.2					**A**	**B**	
829										**Duplicate**												See **Pseudotsuga menziesii** (#1189)
830										**Duplicate**												Recorded as blank (1995-7) - see **Cedrus deodara** (#430)
831			**B**							**Missing**												Recorded as blank (1995-7)
832										**Duplicate**												Recorded as blank (1995-7) - see **Cedrus deodara** (#428)
833										**Duplicate**												Recorded as blank (1995-7) - see **Cedrus deodara** (#427)
834										**Duplicate**												Recorded as blank (1995-7) - see **Quercus canariensis (Hybrid)** (#424)
835					T	E	C			Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California & Oregon)	4.5 x 4	0.4							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - newish planting
836					T	E	C			Cedrus atlantica f.glauca	Blue Atlas Cedar	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Algeria & Morocco (Motane)	36 x 18	3.3					**A**	**B**	Recorded as only **Cedrus atlantica** (1995-7)
837					T	E	C			Cedrus atlantica f.glauca	Blue Atlas Cedar	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Algeria & Morocco (Motane)	36 x 18	4.0					**A**	**B**	Recorded as only **Cedrus atlantica** (1995-7)
838		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	24 x 4	1.0					**A**		Recorded as **Ulmus X**

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
																						hollandica (1995-7) - poor specimen
839		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	16 x 6	0.8					**A**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - poor specimen
840		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	24 x 10	0.3					**A**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
841		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	8 x 4	0.4							Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - newish planting
842		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	4 x 6	0.4					**A**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - newish planting
843					T	D				Fraxinus ornus	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	20 x 18	2.0					**A**	**F**	Wrongly recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7) - remove ivy
844		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 25	2.1					**A**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
845		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	28 x 14	1.4					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
846		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	14 x 9	1.2					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
847		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	33 x 20	2.2					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
848		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	33 x 18	1.8					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
849		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	34 x 15	2.5					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
850		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	32 x 9	1.6					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
851		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	32 x 12	1.8					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
																						(1995-7)
852		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 8	1.3					A	B	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
853		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 9	1.5					A	B	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
854		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 14	1.6					A	B	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
855		Y			T	D				Ulmus procera	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	28 x 10	1.8					A	B	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
856					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand							R		Discuss possible removal
857					T	D				Fraxinus ornus	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	17 x 15	2.4					R		Planted amongst Elm Avenue - discuss possible removal
858					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	40 x 23	3.6					A	B	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
859		Y			T	D				Ulmus X hollandica	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	25 X 18	2.2					B		Recorded as blank (1995-7)
860			B		T	E	C			Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine	Araucariaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - Norfolk Island									Not plotted 1995-7
861										Duplicate												See **Tilia cordata** (#459)
862					T	D				Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Linden	Tiliaceae	**ASIA** - Caucasus & Siberia (S.W.) & **EUROPE**	16 x 17	2.2							Wrongly recorded as **Fraxinus ornus** (1995-7)
863					T	D				Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Linden	Tiliaceae	**ASIA** - Caucasus & Siberia (S.W.) & **EUROPE**	17 x 17	2.5							Wrongly recorded as **Fraxinus ornus** (1995-7)
864			B		T	D				Fraxinus ornus	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern									
865					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	34 x 11	2.4					A	B	Recorded as blank (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
866										**Duplicate**												Recorded as blank (1995-7) - see **Fraxinus ornus** (#359)
867		**Y**			T	E				**Pittosporum crassifolium**	Karo	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand (North Island)	10 x 8	M					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
868					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	18 x 8	1.0							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
869					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	17 x 8	1.1					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
870			**B**							**Missing**												Recorded as blank (1995-7)
871										**Duplicate**												Recorded as blank (1995-7) - see **Ulmus procera** (#141)
872		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	28 x 13	1.8					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
873		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 10	1.8					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
874		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	28 x 10	1.4					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
875		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	28 x 12	1.5					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
876		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 16	1.4					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
877		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	32 x 18	1.8					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
878		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	33 x 18	1.8					**A**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
879		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	33 x 20	2.0					**A**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
880					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	34 x 9	2.7					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
881					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	34 x 10	1.7					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
882					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	34 x 10	1.9					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
883					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	34 x 10	1.6					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
884					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	23 x 7	1.1					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
885					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	36 x 10	2.1					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
886					T	E				**Prunus laurocerasus**	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	13 x 10	M					**R**		Recorded as blank (1995-7) - discuss possible removal
887										**Duplicate**												See **Pittosporum eugenioides** (#267)
888					T	E				**Prunus laurocerasus**	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	12 x 6	M					**R**		Recorded as blank (1995-7) - discuss possible removal
889					T	E				**Pittosporum eugenioides**	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	13 x 10	M					**R**		Recorded as blank (1995-7) - discuss possible removal
890					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	20 x 30	M					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
891					T	E				**Prunus laurocerasus**	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	12 x 15	M					**R**		Recorded as blank (1995-7) - discuss possible removal
892					T	E				**Pittosporum eugenioides**	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	18 x 20	M					**R**		Recorded as blank (1995-7) - discuss possible removal
893					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	18 x 18	1.5					**B**		Recorded as blank (1995-7)
894			**B**							**Not plotted**												Recorded as blank (1995-7)
895					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	20 x 18	M							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
896										**Duplicate**												Recorded as blank (1995-7) - see **Ulmus X hollandica** (#280)
897					T	D		**$**		**Populus nigra var. italica**	Lombardy Poplar	Salicaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	50 x 20	3.3							Fine Specimen - worthy of registering on the **NTST**
898		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	33 x 12						**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
899			**B**		T	D				**Broussonetia kazinokii**	Paper Mulberry	Moraceae	**ASIA** - China (E), Japan & Korea									Recorded as blank (1995-7) - RBG Melb Acc. #831568 - planted 10.8.1988
900			**B**		T	D				**Acer tataricum subsp. semenovii**	Tatarian Maple	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Afghanistan, China (Xinjiang (W)) & Soviet Middle									Recorded as blank (1995-7) - original plant was **Lagerstroemia subcostata** (RBG Melb Acc. #81114) - replaced with this (RBG Melb Acc. #8614) - planted 10.8.1988

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
901					T	E				Nothofagus cunninghamii	Myrtle Beech	Fagaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - Tasmania & Victoria (S)	9 x 4	0.6							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - RBG Melb Acc. #842115
902			**B**		S	E				**Lupinus arboreus**	Tree Lupin	Fabaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California (W))									Recorded as blank (1995-7) - original plant was Calliacarpa Americana (RBG Melb Acc. #82349) - planted 10.8.1988
903			**B**		T	E				**Eucryphia lucida**	Leatherwood	Eucryphiaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - Tasmania									Recorded as blank (1995-7) - planted 10.8.1988
904					S	D				Philadelphus X cymosus	Mock Orange	Hydrangeaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1.8 x 2	M							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - RBG Melb Acc. #82173
905					S	D				Philadelphus schrenkii	Mock Orange	Hydrangeaceae	**ASIA** - China (N.E.), Japan, Korea & Soviet Far East	1.3 x 1.5	M							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - RBG Melb Acc. #831536
906					S	D				Forsythia sp.	Forsythia	Oleaceae		1.8 x 1.5	M							
907					S	D				Philadelphus coulteri	Coulter's Mock Orange	Hydrangeaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico (N.W.)	1.8 x 1.8	M							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - RBG Melb Acc. #851213
908					T	E				Euonymus hamiltonianus var. maackii	Maack's Spindle Tree	Celastraceae	**ASIA** - China (N), Korea & Soviet Far East	4 x 6	M							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - RBG Melb Acc. #84119
909					T	D				Paulownia coreana	Empress Tree	Scrophulariaceae	**ASIA** - Korea	8 x 6	0.6							Sometimes listed as **Paulownia tomentosa 'Coreana'**
910										**Duplicate**												Recorded as blank (1995-7) - see **Sequoia sempervirens** #308

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
911					T	E	C			Picea rubens	Red Spruce	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (E) & USA (E)	2.8 x 1.8	0.1							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - RBG Melb Acc. #84381 (Planted 14.10.91)
912		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	32 x 25	3.0					**B**		Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
913		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	35 x 15	2.0		N			**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus procera** (1995-7)
914										**Duplicate**												Recorded as blank (1995-7) - see **Acacia melanoxylon** #451
915		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	36 x 19	2.6					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
916										**Duplicate**												Wrongly recorded as **Pseudotsuga menziesii** - see **Pinus canariensis** (#442)
917					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	34 x 14	2.2					**A**	**B**	
918					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	25 x 20	1.5							
919		**Y**			T	D				**Populus X canescens**	Grey Poplar	Salicaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	45 x 28	3.0							Wrongly recorded & plotted as **Acer pseudoplatanus** (#287)
920		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	40 x 25	2.5					**M**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
921		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	40 x 25	2.5					**M**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
922		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	40 x 25	2.5					**M**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
923					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	16 x 15	M							Discuss treatment
924					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	16 x 15	M							Discuss treatment
925					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	13 x 15	M							Discuss treatment
926					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	13 x 15	M							Discuss treatment
927					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	10 x 15	M							Discuss treatment
928					T	E	C			Picea smithiana	West Himalayan Spruce	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	40 x 18	2.5					**A**	**B**	Recorded as "**Vacant**" (1995-7)
929					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	35 x 17	1.2							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
930					S	E				Viburnum tinus	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	4.5 x 8	M							
931			**B**							**Not plotted**												Recorded as blank (1995-7)
932					T	D				Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	18 x 16	2.3							
933										**Duplicate**												See **Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans' (#183)**
934		**Y**			T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis pisifera cv.**	Sawara Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	4.2 x 2.8	0.4							Wrongly recorded as **Cryptomeria japonica** (1995-7)
935		**Y**			T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv.**	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	7 x 3	0.7							Wrongly recorded as **Cryptomeria japonica** (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
936		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis pisifera cv.	Sawara Cypress	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	6 x 3	0.5							Wrongly recorded as **Cryptomeria japonica** (1995-7)
937		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv.	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	5.5 x 2	0.4							Wrongly recorded as **Cryptomeria japonica** (1995-7)
938		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis pisifera cv.	Sawara Cypress	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	5.5 x 3	0.4							Wrongly recorded as **Cryptomeria japonica** (1995-7)
939		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis obtusa cv.	Hinoki Cypress	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	5.5 x 4.8	0.5					A		Wrongly recorded as **Cryptomeria japonica** (1995-7)
940		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv.	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	6 x 4.5	0.6							Wrongly recorded as **Cryptomeria japonica** (1995-7)
941		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis pisifera cv.	Sawara Cypress	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	4 x 2.5	0.4							Wrongly recorded as **Cryptomeria japonica** (1995-7)
942		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv.	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	5 x 4	0.7							Wrongly recorded as **Cryptomeria japonica** (1995-7)
943		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis pisifera cv.	Sawara Cypress	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	3.5 x 2.5	0.4							Wrongly recorded as **Cryptomeria japonica** (1995-7)
944		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv.	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	7 x 3	0.7							Wrongly recorded as **Cryptomeria japonica** (1995-7)
945		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis pisifera cv.	Sawara Cypress	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	3.5 x 2.5	0.4							Wrongly recorded as **Cryptomeria japonica** (1995-7)
946					T	E	C			Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese Cedar	Taxodiaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN	4 x 4	0.5					A		Wrongly identified as only

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										'Elegans'												**Cryptomeria japonica** (1995-7)
947					T	E	C			**Cryptomeria japonica**	Japanese Cedar	Taxodiaceae	**ASIA** - China (C.E.) & Japan	24 x 12	M					R		Recorded as blank (1995-7) - twin trunks - disuss possible removal & propagate with semi-hardwood stem cuttings
948					T	D				Nyssa sylvatica	Black Tupelo	Nyssaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (S.Ontario) & USA (C & E)	2.5 x 2	0.2							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - newish planting
949					T	E	C			Prumnopitys andina	Chilean Yew	Podocarpaceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Argentina (C.E. - Neuquen) & Chile (C)	6 x 4	0.6							Wrongly recorded as **Picea smithiana** (1995-7) - twin trunks - **rare in cultivation**
950					T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	12 x 8	1.1					R		Discuss possible removal
951					T	E				**Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus**	Blue Gum	Myrtaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - TAS & VIC (C.F.S.)							R		Wrongly recorded as **Picea smithiana** (1995-7) - discuss possible removal
952		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	25 x 10	1.8					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus glabra** (1995-7)
953		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	25 x 12	2.1					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus glabra** (1995-7)
954		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	25 x 16	2.5					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus glabra** (1995-7)
955					T	D				Davidia involucrata var. vilmoriniana	Dove or Handkerchief Tree	Nyssaceae	**ASIA** - China (Hubei & Sichuan)	4 x 2	0.1					**T**		Recorded as blank & misplotted (1995-7)
956					T	E	C			**Picea abies**	Norway Spruce	Pinaceae	**EUROPE**	5.2 x 3	0.3							Recorded as blank & not plotted (1995-7) - RBG

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
																						Melb Acc. #760196
957					T	E	C			Cunninghamia lanceolata	Chinese Fir	Taxodiaceae	**ASIA** - China (E), Laos & Vietnam	3.5 x 3.5	0.6					**A**		Recorded as blank (1995-7) - damaged leader
958					T	E	C			Pinus patula	Mexican Weeping or Patula Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico (C & S.E.)	8 x 6	0.8							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
959					T	E	C			Pinus sylvestris var. mongolica	Mongolian Pine	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - China (Heilongjiang), Kazakhstan & Russia (E.Siberia)	3 x 2.5	0.4							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - RBG Melb Acc. #861135
960			**B**		T	E	C			**Picea orientalis**	Oriental Spruce	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Caucasus (Georgia) & Turkey (N.E.)									Recorded as blank (1995-7) - original plant was **Larix decidua** (RBG Melb Acc. #851067)
961		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	25 x 12	2.1							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - poor specimen
962			**B**		T	E	C			**Calocedrus decurrens**	Incense Cedar	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Mexico (Baja Peninsula) & USA (California, Nevada & Oregon									Recorded as blank (1995-7)
963					T	E	C			Abies grandis	Giant Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (F.W.)	8 x 5	0.5							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - RBG Melb Acc. #841515 (Planted 14.10.91)
964		**Y**			T	E	C			**Picea sp.**	Spruce	Pinaceae		3 x 2	0.2							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - newish planting
965		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	25 x 24	2.9							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
966			**B**		T	D				**Koelreuteria elegans**	Golden Rain Tree	Sapindaceae	**ASIA** - China (Taiwan) & **OCEANIA** - Fiji									Recorded as blank (1995-7) - planted 14.10.91 & now replaced

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
																						with **Ulmus X hollandica** (#1158)
967					T	E	C			Abies concolor 'Compacta'	Dwarf Colorado or White Fir	Pinaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1 x 1.8	0.2							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - planted as **Abies concolor 'Glauca'** which is an incorrect cultivar
968		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	25 x 24	2.8							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
969		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	25 x 18	2.1							Recorded as blank (1995-7)
970					T	E	C			Pinus tabuliformis	Chinese Pine	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - China (C & N.E.)	6 x 4	0.5							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - RBG Melb Acc. #861134 (Planted 14.10.91)
971			**B**		T	E	C			**Abies nordmanniana**	Caucasian Fir	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Caucasus									Recorded as blank (1995-7)
972		**Y**			T	D				**Quercus muehlenbergii or xalapensis**	Oak	Fagaceae		6 x 2.8	0.25							Recorded as blank (1995-7) - both species mentioned in WOBG Planting Book
973			**B**		T	E	C			**Athrotaxis laxifolia**	Tasmanian Cedar	Taxodiaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - Tasmania (Western Mountains)									Recorded as blank (1995-7)
974			**B**		S	E	C			**Microstrobos niphophilus**	Mount Mawson Pine	Podocarpaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - Tasmania (Sub-Alpine)									Recorded as blank (1995-7)
975					T	E				**Prunus laurocerasus**	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern		M							Recorded as blank & not plotted (1995-7)
976			**B**		T	E	C			**Lagarostrobos franklinii**	Huon Pine	Podocarpaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - Tasmania (S.W.)									Recorded as blank (1995-7)
977			**B**		T	E	C			**Lagarostrobos franklinii**	Huon Pine	Podocarpaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - Tasmania (S.W.)									Recorded as blank (1995-7)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
978					T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California (N) & Oregon (S.W.))	24 x 5.5	2.2					**B**		Recorded as blank (1995-7)
979		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 14	2.1							Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
980		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	20 x 10	1.3					**B**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
981		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 15	1.8					**B**		Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
982		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 12	1.4					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
983		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 17	1.7					**A**	**B**	Recorded as **Ulmus X hollandica** (1995-7)
984		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 20	1.7					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
985		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 22	2.0					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
986		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 19	1.5					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
987		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	30 x 14	1.4					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
988		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	28 x 12	1.9					**A**	**B**	Wrongly recorded as **Fraxinus ornus** (1995-7)
989					T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California (N) & Oregon (S.W.))	21 x 6	2.5					**A**	**B**	
990					T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California (N) & Oregon (S.W.))	22 x 7	2.2					**A**	**B**	
991										**Duplicate**												See **Chamaecyparis lawsoniana** (#443)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
992					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	33 x 15	2.6					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
993					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	30 x 15	2.1					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
994					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	30 x 15	2.2					**A**	**B**	
995			**B**		T	E	C			**Picea smithiana**	West Himalayan Spruce	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)									
996					T	D				Fraxinus ornus	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	9 x 15	M					**A**	**B**	Recorded as blank (1995-7)
997										**Duplicate**												See **Fraxinus ornus** (#150)
998										**Duplicate**												Recorded as blank (1995-7) - see **Pseudotsuga menziesii** (#151)
999					T	E				**Prunus laurocerasus**	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern							**R**		Discuss possible removal
1000		**Y**			T	E	C			**Pinus sp.**	Pine	Pinaceae		7.5 x 4	0.25							Newish planting
1001		**Y**			T	D				**Acer saccharinum**	Silver Maple	Aceraceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (E) & USA (E)	24 x 16	1.1					**A**	**B**	
1002					T	E				Ilex aquifolium 'Ferox Aurea'	Golden Hedgehog Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	10 x 10	M							
1003					T	E				Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western	12 x 5	0.8							
1004					T	E				Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western	12 x 5	0.8							
1005					T	E				Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern &	13 x 5	1.0							

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													EUROPE - South Western									
1006					T	E				Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western	12 x 5	1.0							
1007					T	E				**Pittosporum eugenioides**	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand							R		Discuss possible removal
1008					T	E				**Pittosporum eugenioides**	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand							R		Discuss possible removal
1009					T	E				**Olearia argophylla**	Musk Daisy-bush or Native Musk	Asteraceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.S.E), TAS & VIC (S.E.)							R		Discuss possible removal
1010					T	D				**Fraxinus excelsior**	European Ash	Oleaceae	**EUROPE**							R		Discuss possible removal
1011					T	D				Crataegus tanacetifolia	Tansy-leaf Hawthorn	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Turkey	3.2 x 4	0.15							Newish planting
1012					S	D				Hydrangea heteromalla	Chinese Hydrangea	Hydrangeaceae	**ASIA** - China (C, S.W. & N), Himalaya, Myanmar (N) & Vietnam (N)	3.5 x 4.5	M		N					RBG Melb Acc. #84283
1013					T	E	C			Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	38 x 31	6.9					A	B	
1014					T	E				Maytenus boaria	Mayten	Celastraceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Argentina, Brazil, Chile & Peru	15 x 9	0.6							Replaced **Choisya ternata** (#539)
1015					T	E	C			Araucaria araucana	Monkey Puzzle	Araucariaceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Argentina (W.C.) & Chile (C)	2.8 x 1.8	0.2							New planting
1016		**Y**			S	E				**Escallonia cv.**	Escallonia	Grossulariaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	5 x 5	M							
1017					T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Aurea'	Golden Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	3 x 3	0.25							New planting
1018					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	20 x 20	1.5							
1019					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	20 x 14	1.0							

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
1020					T	E				Olearia argophylla	Musk Daisy-bush or Native Musk	Asteraceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.S.E), TAS & VIC (S.E.)	10 x 8	1.3							
1021					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	10 x 15	M							
1022					T	E				Olearia argophylla	Musk Daisy-bush or Native Musk	Asteraceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.S.E), TAS & VIC (S.E.)	17 x 10	M					**A**	**B**	
1023		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 9	1.3					**A**	**B**	
1024		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 9	1.1					**A**	**B**	
1025		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	26 x 9	1.2					**A**	**B**	
1026		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	23 x 9	0.9					**A**	**B**	
1027					T	E				Maytenus boaria	Mayten	Celastraceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Argentina, Brazil, Chile & Peru	9 x 5	M							Replaced **Michelia figo** (planted 10.8.1988)
1028					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	9 x 12	M							
1029					T	D				Fraxinus ornus	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	18 x 18	1.7		N			**B**		
1030		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	4.5 x6	0.4					**A**	**B**	Poor specimen
1031					S	E				Viburnum tinus	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern		M							
1032		**Y**			T	E	C			**Picea sp.**	Spruce	Pinaceae		2 x 1.8	0.2							Newish planting
1033		**Y**			T	E	C			**Picea sp.**	Spruce	Pinaceae		3.5 x 4	0.4							Newish planting
1034		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	35 x 17	1.5							
1035		**Y**			T	E	C			**Pinus sp.**	Pine	Pinaceae		5 x 2	0.2							
1036										**Vacant**												Not used (2007)
1037					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	16 x 12	M							

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1038					T	E				**Prunus lusitanica**	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western							R		Discuss possible removal
1039					S	E				**Viburnum tinus**	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern							R		Discuss possible removal
1040					S	E				**Viburnum tinus**	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern							R		Discuss possible removal
1041					T	E				**Pittosporum eugenioides**	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand							R		Discuss possible removal
1042		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 12	1.0					A	B	
1043					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	32 x 20	2.5					A	B	
1044					T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	23 x 6	0.8					R		Discuss possible removal
1045		**Y**			T	E	C			**Abies sp.**	Fir	Pinaceae		5.5 x 4	0.3							
1046					T	E	C			Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California & Oregon)	12 x 5	0.9							Newish planting
1047		**Y**			T	E	C			**Picea sp.**	Spruce	Pinaceae		1.8 x 2.5	0.2							New planting
1048					T	E				**Prunus laurocerasus**	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern							R		Discuss possible removal
1049					S	E				**Viburnum tinus**	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern							R		Discuss possible removal
1050					T	E				**Prunus laurocerasus**	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern							R		Discuss possible removal
1051					T	E	C			Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California & Oregon)	13 x 7	1.0							Newish planting

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
1052					T	E	C			Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California)	23 x 20	2.3					**B**		Recorded as a 5m seedling next to #426 (1983) - discuss treatment
1053					T	E	C			Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California & Oregon)	8 x 4	0.6							Newish planting
1054					T	E				**Prunus laurocerasus**	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern							**R**		Discuss possible removal
1055					S	E				**Viburnum tinus**	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern							**R**		Discuss possible removal
1056					T	E				**Prunus laurocerasus**	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern							**R**		Discuss possible removal
1057		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	33 x 13	1.9					**A**	**B**	
1058					T	E				Quercus ilex	Holm Oak	Fagaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Turkey & **EUROPE** - Mediterranean	5 x 4.5	M					**A**		Heavily cut back - discuss treatment
1059		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	24 x 17	1.8					**A**	**B**	Not in row
1060					T	E				**Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus**	Blue Gum	Myrtaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - TAS & VIC (C.F.S.)							**R**		Dead - remove
1061					T	E				**Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus**	Blue Gum	Myrtaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - TAS & VIC (C.F.S.)	28 x 18	4.0					**R**		Discuss possible removal
1062					T	E				**Prunus laurocerasus**	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	12 x 15	M					**R**		Discuss possible removal
1063					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	28 x 12	1.5					**A**		
1064					T	E				**Pittosporum eugenioides**	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	17 x 12	M					**R**		Discuss possible removal
1065					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N)	30 x 9	1.7					**A**	**B**	

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													& USA (F.W.)									
1066					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	30 x 10	2.4					**A**	**B**	
1067					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	40 x 15	3.3					**A**	**B**	
1068					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	34 x 10	1.6					**A**	**B**	
1069					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	37 x 10	2.0					**A**	**B**	
1070					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	28 x 10	1.8					**A**	**B**	
1071					T	E	C			Abies pinsapo	Spanish Fir	Pinaceae	**EUROPE** - Spain (S)	14 x 7	1.1					**A**		Newish planting
1072		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus sp.**	Elm	Ulmaceae		18 x 12	1.4							
1073					T	E	C			Cupressus sempervirens 'Stricta'	Pencil Pine	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	12 x 1.5	0.5							
1074					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	17 x 12	1.2					**A**	**B**	
1075					T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC							**R**		Discuss possible removal
1076					T	E	C			Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya-Bunya Pine	Araucariaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - QLD (E)	24 x 11	2.3					**A**	**B**	
1077					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	17 x 12	1.8							
1078					T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis**	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	8 x 5	0.7							Newish planting

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE # 2	COMMENTS
										lawsoniana cv.												
1079					T	D				**Robinia pseudoacacia**	Black Locust	Fabaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (E)	28 x 25	1.8					R		Discuss possible removal
1080					T	E	C			Cedrus deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	40 x 19	3.5					A	B	Large limb recently fallen
1081					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	18 x 20	1.5					A	B	
1082		Y			T	E				**Pittosporum sp.**	Pittosporum	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand									
1083		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	38 x 25						A	B	Discuss damage
1084		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 18	1.7					A	B	
1085					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	20 x 16	1.9					A	B	Recorded as #115 - 7 specimens in a line (1983) - part of Oak Avenue (#791-6 for other six on West side of driveway & #1085-90 for 6 not recorded in 1995-7 on East side)
1086					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	22 x 23	2.1					A	B	As above
1087					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	22 x 14	1.7					A	B	As above
1088					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	24 x 19	1.5					A	B	As above
1089					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	24 x 20	1.8					A	B	As above
1090					T	D				Quercus robur	English Oak	Fagaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	22 x 20	1.8					A	B	As above
1091		Y			T	E	C			**Abies sp.**	Fir	Pinaceae		2.2 x 1.8	0.25							New planting - replaced **Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus** (#165)

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
1092					T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC							R		Replaced **Pseudotsuga menziesii** (#167) - discuss possible removal
1093		**Y**			T	E	C			**Picea pungens (Glauca Group)**	Blue Spruce	Pinaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	6.5 x 2.5	0.4							Wrongly plotted as #196 (1995-7)
1094					T	E	C			Ilex X altaclarensis	Highclere Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	8 x 2			N					Wrongly labelled as **Ilex aquifolium**
1095					T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	40 x 23	1.3					**A**		Replaced **Cercis siliquastrum** (#241)
1096					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern									Replaced **Escallonia bifida** (#259)
1097					T	E	C			Thuja plicata	Western Red Cedar	Cupressaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (S.W.) & USA (F.W.)	15 x 8	1.3							Replaced **Chamaecyparis obtusa** (#262)
1098		**Y**			T	E				**Camellia sasanqua cv.**	Sasanqua Camellia	Theaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	6 x 5	M							
1099					T	E				**Prunus laurocerasus**	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern							R		Replaced **Olearia argophylla** (#281) - discuss possible removal
1100		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	38 x 18	1.2					**A**	**B**	Replaced **Coprosma quadrifida** (#285)
1101					T	E	C			Picea smithiana	West Himalayan Spruce	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	40 x 18	2.5					**A**	**B**	Replaced **Acacia melanoxylon** (#299)
1102		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern							R		Discuss possible removal
1103		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus procera**	English Elm	Ulmaceae	**EUROPE** - Southern	18 x 15	M					**A**	**B**	
1104					T	D				Fraxinus ornus	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	8 x 15	3.0					**A**	**B**	Remove Ivy
1105		**Y**			T	E	C			**Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv.**	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	5 x 2	0.4							

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1106		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv.	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	5 x 1.6	0.4							
1107		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv.	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	3.5 x 1.6	0.4							
1108		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv.	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	5 x 1.8	0.4							
1109		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis pisifera cv.	Sawara Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	3 x 1.8	0.25							
1110		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv.	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	4.5 x 2	0.3							
1111		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv.	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	3 x 1.8	0.25							
1112		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana cv.	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	3 x 1.5	0.2							
1113		Y			T	E	C			Chamaecyparis pisifera cv.	Sawara Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1.8 x 1.5	0.15							
1114					S	E				Hebe diosmifolia	Garden Veronica or Hebe	Scrophulariaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand (North Island - N)	0.7 x 1	M							Replaced **Acacia baileyana** (#77)
1115					S	E				Viburnum tinus	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	Hedge								
1116					S	DE				Ligustrum japonicum	Wax-leaf (or Japanese Tree) Privet	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - China (Taiwan & Zhejiang), Japan & Korea	Hedge						R		Discuss possible removal
1117					T	E				Corymbia maculata	Spotted Gum	Myrtaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.E.), QLD (S.E.) & VIC (F.S.E.)	7.5 x 3.5	0.3					R		**Synonym: Eucalyptus maculata** - discuss possible removal
1118					S	E				Jasminum mesneyi	Primrose Jasmine	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - China (Guizhou, Sichuan (S.W.) & Yunnan	2 x 4	M							
1119					T	E				Prunus lusitanica	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western							R		Discuss possible removal

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1120					T	E				**Prunus lusitanica**	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western							R		Discuss possible removal
1121					T	E				**Prunus lusitanica**	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western							R		Discuss possible removal
1122					T	E				Ilex X altaclarensis	Highclere Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	9 x 6	M							Replaced **Photinia serrulata** (now **Photinia serratifolia** (#32))
1123					T	E				Ilex X altaclarensis	Highclere Holly	Aquifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	9 x 6	M							Replaced **Crataegus monogyna** (#33)
1124					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	Hedge								
1125					S	E				Viburnum tinus	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	Hedge								
1126					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	Hedge								
1127		**Y**			S	E				**Camellia japonica cv.**	Common Camellia	Theaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	4 x 5	M							
1128					T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC							R		Discuss possible removal
1129		**Y**			S	D				**Syringa vulgaris cv.**	Common Lilac	Oleaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	2.8 x 2	M							
1130					T	D				Acer palmatum 'Atropurpeum'	Purple-leaved Japanese Maple	Aceraceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	6 x 3	M							
1131					T	E	C			Cupressus sempervirens 'Swane's Golden'	Swane's Golden Pencil Pine	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	10 x 1.8	0.5							
1132					T	E				Metrosideros kermadecensis 'Variegata'	Variegated Kermadec Pohutukawa	Myrtaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	5 x 3	M							
1133		**Y**			S	E				**Camellia japonica cv.**	Common Camellia	Theaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	3.5 x 4	M							

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1134		Y			T	D				**Magnolia X loebneri 'Leonard Messel'**	Loebner's Magnolia	Magnoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	4.5 x 3.5	M							
1135		Y			S	D				**Syringa vulgaris cv.**	Common Lilac	Oleaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	3.5 x 2	M							
1136					T	D				Acer palmatum 'Ornatum'	Bronze Weeping Japanese Maple	Aceraceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1.6 x 2	0.3							
1137					S	E				Coleonema pulchellum 'Aureum'	Golden Diosma	Rutaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1.4 x 2.8	M							
1138					T	E				**Prunus lusitanica**	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern & **EUROPE** - South Western							R		Discuss possible removal
1139					T	E				**Pittosporum eugenioides**	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand							R		Discuss possible removal
1140					T	D				Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	Aceraceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE**	21 x 11	2.0							
1141					T	E				**Pittosporum eugenioides**	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand							R		Discuss possible removal
1142					T	D				Fraxinus ornus	Manna or Flowewring Ash	Oleaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern	14 x 12	M							Replaced **Quercus robur** (#129)
1143					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	20 x 11	1.3					A	B	Replaced **Picea pungens (Glauca Group)** (#313)
1144		Y			T	E	C			**Picea sp.**	Spruce	Pinaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	9 x 3.5	0.8							
1145					T	D				Melia azedarach	White Cedar or Chinaberry Tree	Meliaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (F.E.) & QLD (F.E.)	4.5 x 4	0.4							Newish planting - replaced **Robinia pseudoacacia** #176
1146					T	D				Acer japonicum 'Aconitifolium'	Cut (or Fern) Leaf Maple	Aceraceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	2.3 x 2.5	M							Replaced **Cercis Canadensis** (#251)
1147					T	D				Frangula ornus	Alder Buckthorn	Rhamnaceae	**AFRICA** - Far North Western, **ASIA** - C.W, S.W & China (Xinjiang (N) & **EUROPE**	7 x 7	M							Planted as **Synonym: Rhamnus frangula** (RBG Melb Acc. #861046)

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1148		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	36 x 25	3.7					B		
1149		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	30 x 25	1.5					A	B	
1150					T	D				**Nothofagus alessandri**	Southern Beech	Fagaceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Chile (C)	6 x 6	0.5					M		Not plotted (1995-7) - RBG Melb Acc. #851346 - planted 10.8.1988 - leader damaged
1151					S	D				Weigela decora	Weigela	Caprifoliaceae	**ASIA** - Japan	1.3 x 1.5	M							RBG Melb Acc. #84406
1152					S	D				Weigela coraeensis	Weigela	Caprifoliaceae	**ASIA** - Japan (Honshu - E & C)	1.2 x 1.5	M							
1153					S	D				Weigela subsessilis	Korean Weigela	Caprifoliaceae	**ASIA** - Korea	0.8 x 0.8	M							
1154					S	D				Weigela florida 'Variegata'	Variegated Weigela	Caprifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1.2 x 1.3	M							
1155					S	D				Weigela florida	Weigela	Caprifoliaceae	**ASIA** - China (N.E.), Japan (Kyushu) & Korea	1.0 x 1.5	M							
1156					S	D				Weigela florida 'Foliis Purpureis'	Purple-leaved Weigela	Caprifoliaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**		M							
1157					T	E	C			Picea smithiana	West Himalayan Spruce	Pinaceae	**ASIA** - Himalaya (W)	40 x 18	3.2					A	B	Replaced **Athrotaxis laxifolia** (#973)
1158		Y			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	38 x 18	2.5					A	B	Replaced **Koelreuteria elegans** (#966)
1159					T	E	C			Picea sitchensis	Sitka Spruce	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (F.W.)	35 x 12	2.7					A	B	Replaced **Calocedrus decurrens** (#962)
1160					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	18 x 12	0.8					B		
1161					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	18 x 9	0.7							
1162					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E),	18 x 9	0.9							

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													QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC									
1163					T	E				Clethra arborea	Lily-of-the-Valley Tree	Clethraceae	**AFRICA** - Madeira	17 x 18	M					**A**		
1164					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	18 x 18	M							Replaced **Ulmus procera** (#276)
1165		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	34 x 25	3.7					**B**		
1166		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	28 x 20	3.5					**B**		
1167		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	40 x 30	2.8					**A**	**B**	Replaced **Acacia melanoxylon** (#282)
1168		**Y**			T	D				**Ulmus X hollandica**	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	28 x 18	1.5							Replaced **Quercus canariensis (Hybrid)** (#288)
1169					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	16 x 18	1.0					**A**	**B**	Replaced **Ulmus X hollandica** (#289)
1170					T	E				Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	40 x 20	1.2							Replaced **Populus X canescens** (#294)
1171					T	E				Pittosporum eugenioides	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand	13 x 12	0.8							Replaced **Acacia melanoxylon** (#296)
1172					T	E	C			Picea sitchensis	Sitka Spruce	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.) & USA (F.W.)	38 x 16	2.8					**A**	**B**	Replaced **Grevillea robusta** (#314) - recorded as missing (1995-7)
1173					T	E				**Acacia melanoxylon**	Blackwood	Mimosaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (E), QLD (F.E.), SA (S.E.), TAS & VIC	20 x 10	0.9					**R**		Recorded wrongly as **Acacia mearnsii** (1995-7) - discuss possible removal
1174					T	E	C			Sequoia sempervirens	Coast Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - USA (California & Oregon)	13 x 7	1.0							Replaced **Pseudotsuga menziesii** (#405)
1175		**Y**			T	E	C			**Pinus pinaster**	Maritime Pine	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Morocco (N) &	32 x 17	2.2					**A**	**B**	**Duplicated** as #704

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													EUROPE (S.E. & S.W.)									(1995-7) which was wrongly ascribed to **Acer sp. #**412
1176					S	E				**Viburnum tinus**	Lauristinus	Caprifoliaceae	**AFRICA** - Northern, **ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - Southern							R		Replaced **Acacia melanoxylon** (#444) - discuss possible removal
1177		**Y**			T	E	C			**Pinus pinaster**	Maritime Pine	Pinaceae	**AFRICA** - Morocco (N) & **EUROPE** (S.E. & S.W.)	30 x 19	3.6					**A**	**B**	Replaced **Prunus laurocerasus** (#448)
1178					T	D				Fagus sylvatica (Purple Group)	Purple Beech	Fagaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	12 x 7	0.8							Replaced **Acer palmatum** (#486)
1179		**Y**			T	D				**Quercus sp.**	Oak	Fagaceae		7 x 7	0.45							Replaced **Acer pseudoplatanus 'Leopoldii'** (#505)
1180		**Y**			S	D				**Magnolia cv.**	Magnolia	Magnoliaceae		4 x 5	M							Replaced **Aesculus hippocastanum** (#508) - planted 1984
1181					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	8 x 10	M							Replaced **Acer palmatum 'Ornatum'** (#510)
1182					T	E				Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	Rosaceae	**ASIA** - Western & **EUROPE** - South Eastern	8 x 15	M							Replaced **Quercus canariensis** (#511)
1183					T	E				Clethra arborea	Lily-of-the-Valley Tree	Clethraceae	**AFRICA** - Madeira									Replaced **Arbutus unedo** (#257)
1184					T	D				Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistachio	Anacardiaceae	**ASIA** - China (E) & Philippines (N)	4 x 5	0.3							Recorded as **Chaenomeles speciosa** (#203)
1185					T	E	C			Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine	Araucariaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - Norfolk Island	18 x 12	2.0		O					Replaced **Acacia decurrens** (#483)
1186		**Y**			T	E				**Ilex sp.**	Holly	Aquifoliaceae										Replaced **Ceratonia siliqua** (#523)
1187		**Y**			C	D				**Rosa cv.**	Climbing Rose	Rosaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	Climber								

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
1188					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	16 x 19	1.5					**A**	**B**	Replaced **Pinus sp.** (#411)
1189					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	20 x 10	1.5					**B**		Replaced **Fraxinus ornus** (#431)
1190					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	40 x 30	5.2					**A**	**B**	Replaced **Chamaecyparis lawsoniana** (#462) - recorded as missing (1995-7)
1191		**Y**			T	E	C			**Picea sp.**	Spruce	Pinaceae		1.2 x 1.5								New planting - replaced **Ulmus X hollandica** #696 (1995-7)
1192					T	E	C			Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Pinaceae	**NORTH AMERICA** - Canada (F.W.), Mexico (N) & USA (F.W.)	25 x 9	1.2					**A**	**B**	Replaced **Ulmus X hollandica** (#697)
1193					T	E	M			Cordyline australis	New Zealand Cabbage Tree	Agavaceae	**OCEANIA -** New Zealand (N, S & Stewart Is)	5 x 3	M							
1194					S	E				Rhododendron 'Kallista'	Rhododendron	Ericaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	2 x 1.6	M							Similar to **Rhododendron nuttallii** - planted August 1992
1195					S	E				Berberis darwinii	Darwin's Barberry	Berberidaceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Argentina & Chile	3.5 x 3	M							Planted 1989
1196					T	E	C			Sequoiadendron giganteum 'Pendulum'	Weeping Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	5.5 x 0.8	0.25							
1197					S	E				Daphne odora	Winter Dahpne	Thymeleaceae	**ASIA** - China (Hunan, Jiangsu & Taiwan)	1.5 x 2.5	M							Sometimes listed as also native to Japan
1198					S	E				Acradenia frankliniae	Whitey Wood	Rutaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - Tasmania (W)	3.5 x 2	M							
1199					S	E				Fatsia japonica	Japanese Fatsia or	Araliaceae	**ASIA** - Japan & Korea	3 x 4	M							

REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
											Glossy-leaf Paperplant											
1200					S	E				Corokia cotoneaster	Wire Netting Bush	Grossulariaceae	**OCEANIA** - New Zealand (N, S & Three Kings Islands)	2 x 1.5	M							
1201		**Y**			S	E				**Ugni molinae (Form)**	Chilean Guava	Mrytaceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Argentina (S) & Chile	1.5 x 1.5	M							Atypical leaves
1202		**Y**			S	E				**Ugni molinae (Form)**	Chilean Guava	Mrytaceae	**SOUTH AMERICA** - Argentina (S) & Chile	1.5 x 2	M							Atypical leaves
1203					T	E				Cornus capitata	Evergreen Dogwood	Cornaceae	**ASIA** - China (C & S.W.), Himalaya & Myanmar (N)	3.5 x 3	0.15					**T**		Discuss transplanting
1204					S	E	C			Juniperus squamata ' Blue Star'	Juniper	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	0.8 x 2.0	M							
1205					S	E	C			Juniperus squamata 'Blue Carpet'	Juniper	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1.8 x 5	M							
1206					S	E	C			Cupressus macrocarpa 'Greenstead Magnificent'	Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	3.5 x 4.5	M							
1207					S	E	C			Juniperus communis 'Repanda'	Juniper	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	0.5 x 3	M							
1208					S	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Snow Queen'	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	0.5 x 0.7	M							
1209					S	E	C			Thuja occidentalis 'Hetz Midget'	Dwarf White Cedar	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1.0 x 1.5	M							
1210					S	E	C			Juniperus squamata 'Postrata'	Juniper	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1.8 x 4.5	M							
1211					S	E	C			Juniperus horizontalis 'Wiltonii'	Juniper	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	0.5 x 3.0	M							
1212					T	E	C			Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata Aurea'	Golden Irish Yew	Taxaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	4 x 1.2	M							

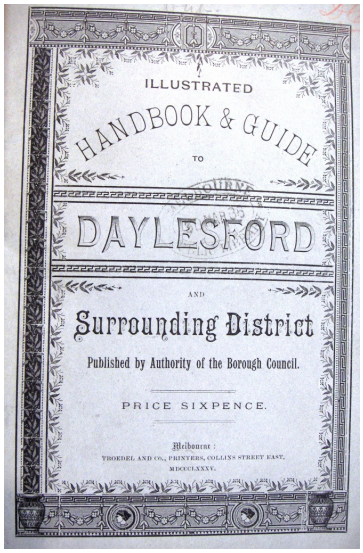
REF NO	LOC	CHECK	REM	AGE	PLH	D/E	PLT	SIG	R&E	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION	H X W	GIRTH	HSPEC	LABEL	METAG	PHOTO	MTE # 1	MTE #2	COMMENTS
1213					S	E	C			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Snow Queen'	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	1.6 x 0.8	M							
1214		**Y**			S	E	C			**Microstrobos fitzgeraldii**	Dwarf Mountain Pine	Podocarpaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (Blue Mts)	1.0 x 1.0	M							
1215					S	E	C			Juniperus conferta 'Emerald Sea'	Juniper	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	0.6 x 1.2	M							
1216		**Y**			S	E	C			**Platycladus orientalis cv.**	Bookleaf Cypress or Biota	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	2.2 x 1.2	M							
1217					T	E	C			Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata Aurea'	Golden Irish Yew	Taxaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	3.0 x 0.4	M							
1218		**Y**			S	E	C			**Chamaecyparis obtusa cv.**	Hinoki Cypress	Cupressaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	2.5 x 2	M							
1219					T	E	C			Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata Aurea'	Golden Irish Yew	Taxaceae	**GARDEN ORIGIN**	4 x 1.2	M							
1220		**Y**			S	E	C			**Microstrobos fitzgeraldii**	Dwarf Mountain Pine	Podocarpaceae	**AUSTRALIA** - NSW (Blue Mts)	1.0 x 1.2	M							
1221					S	D				Chimonanthus praecox	Wintersweet or Allspice	Calycanthaceae	**ASIA** - China (E)	3.5 x 1.8	M							
1222					S	D				Ribes fasciculatum	Fragrant Currant	Grossulariaceae	**ASIA** - China (C.E.), Japan & Korea	2 x 2	M							

10.2 Appendix Two

Historic photographs

Figure 1: Earliest known photograph Wombat Hill, c. 1860s, showing the hill denuded of native vegetation, and possibly before the construction of the fist elm avenue and drive around 1869 [Photograph from a recently acquired collection from Wombat Park, held by Daylesford and District Historical Society]

Figure 2: Illustration of the township showing Wombat Hill in the distance [*Illustrated handbook and guide to Daylesford and surrounding district*, 1885, see below]



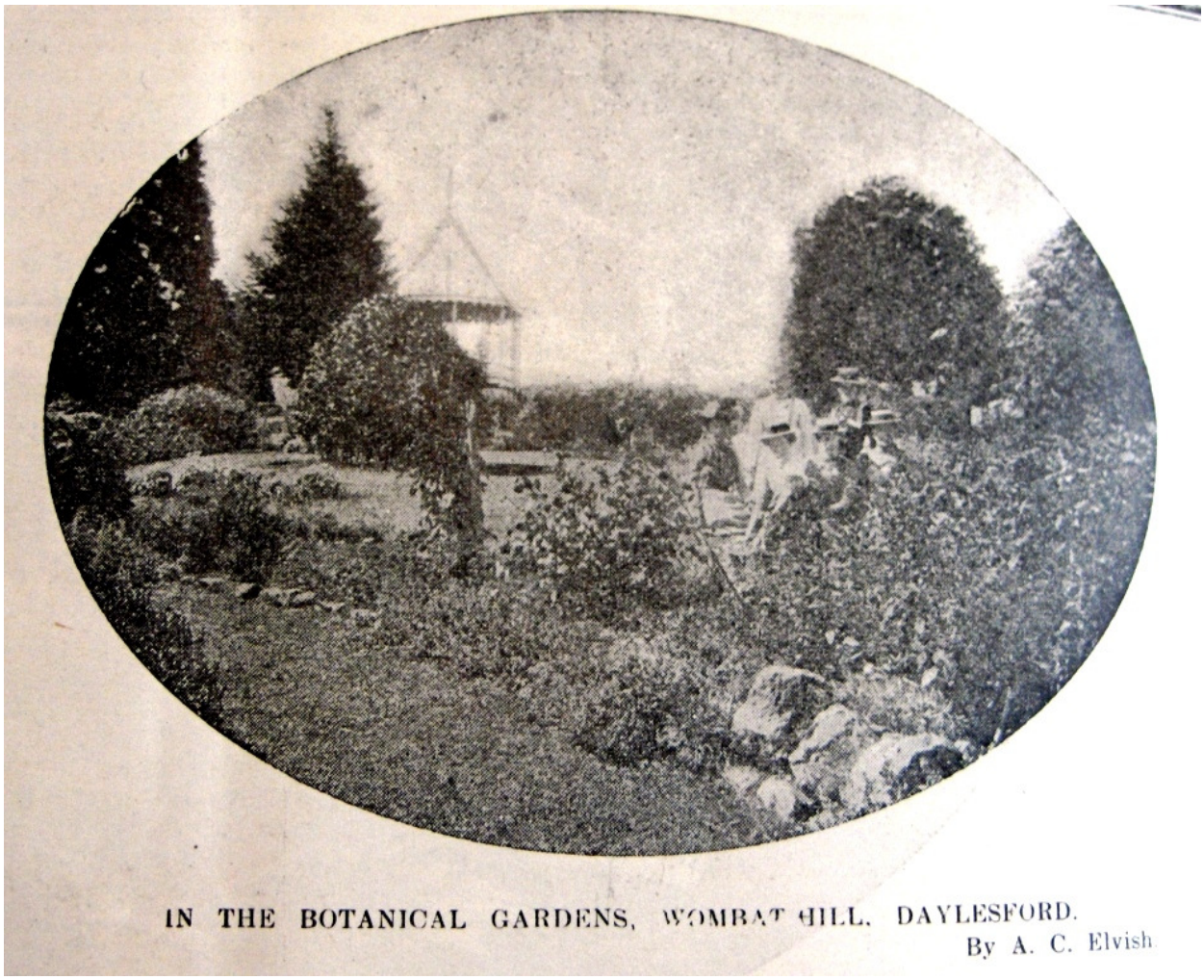


Figure 3: 1904. Picnickers on the lawn, possibly to the west of the rotunda. Note the use of rock edging to define garden beds and paths, and clipped shrub in front of rotunda [*Australasian*, 19 November 1904, p.1232, from Aitken, 1997]

VICTORIA-STREET, DAYLESFORD.

NORTHERN ENTRANCE TO GARDENS, WOMBAT HILL.

Figure 4: 'Public Gardens, Wombat Hill, Daylesford' after a heavy snowfall [*Australasian*, 7 July 1900, p. 29; from Aitken, 1997]

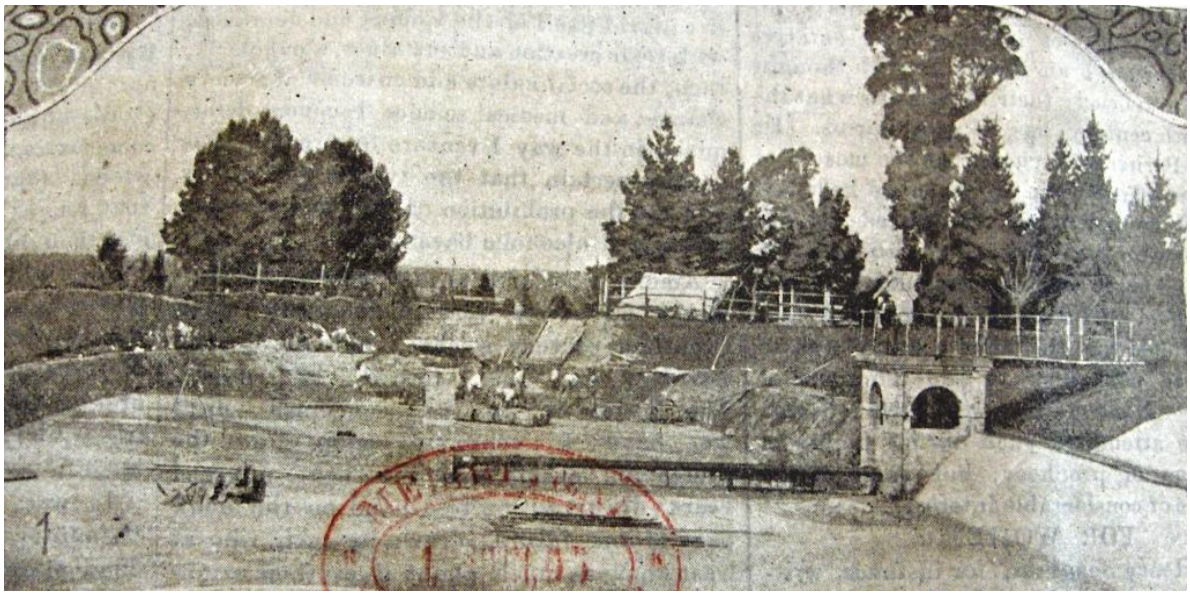


Figure 5: June 1, 1895. Unusual view of the Oval Reservoir looking towards the east. Two buildings can be seen in the centre rear and centre right of the photograph. It is not known what buildings these are, however it is known that at least a rotunda / bandstand was located on this side of the summit in the early 1880s [*Weekly Times,* 1 June 1895, in Newspaper Collection, State Library of Victoria]

Figure 6: William Sangster's Fernery, showing the timber shade structure protecting the ferns [*Weekly Times*, June 1 1895, in Newspaper Collection, State Library of Victoria]

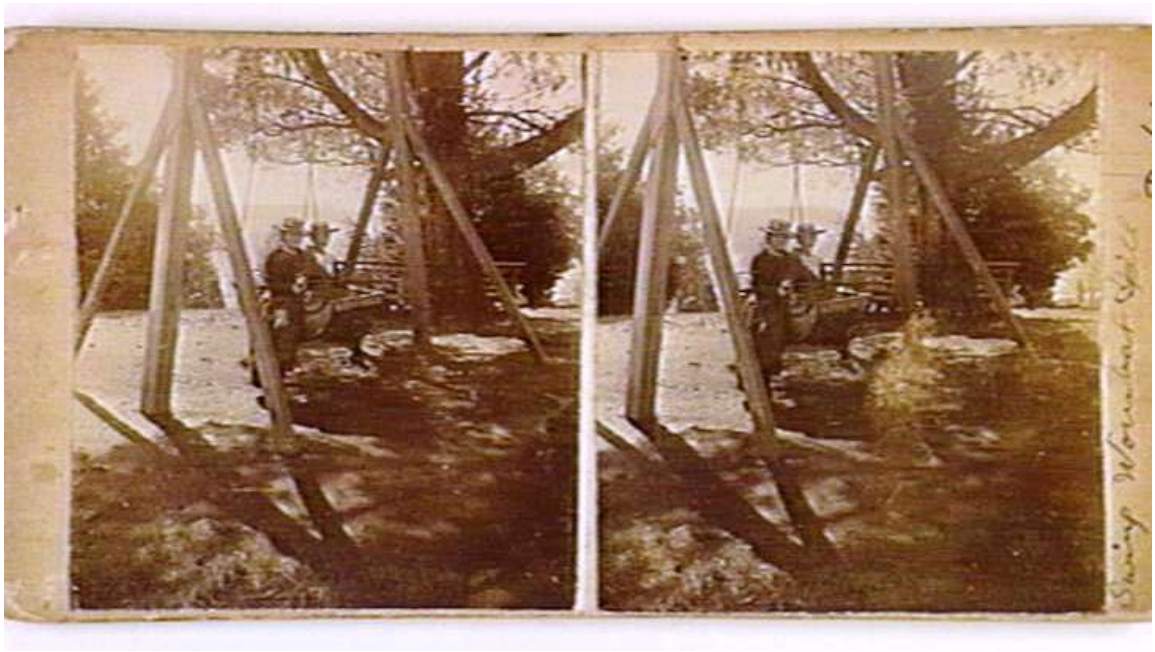


Figure 7: Stereograph of a swing, c. 1900 [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference b53603]

Figure 8: Straight summit path in 1900, showing the slatted plant house on right, rotunda and monkey puzzle in top centre [Daylesford and District Historical Society, donated by Moore c/- C.Walker]

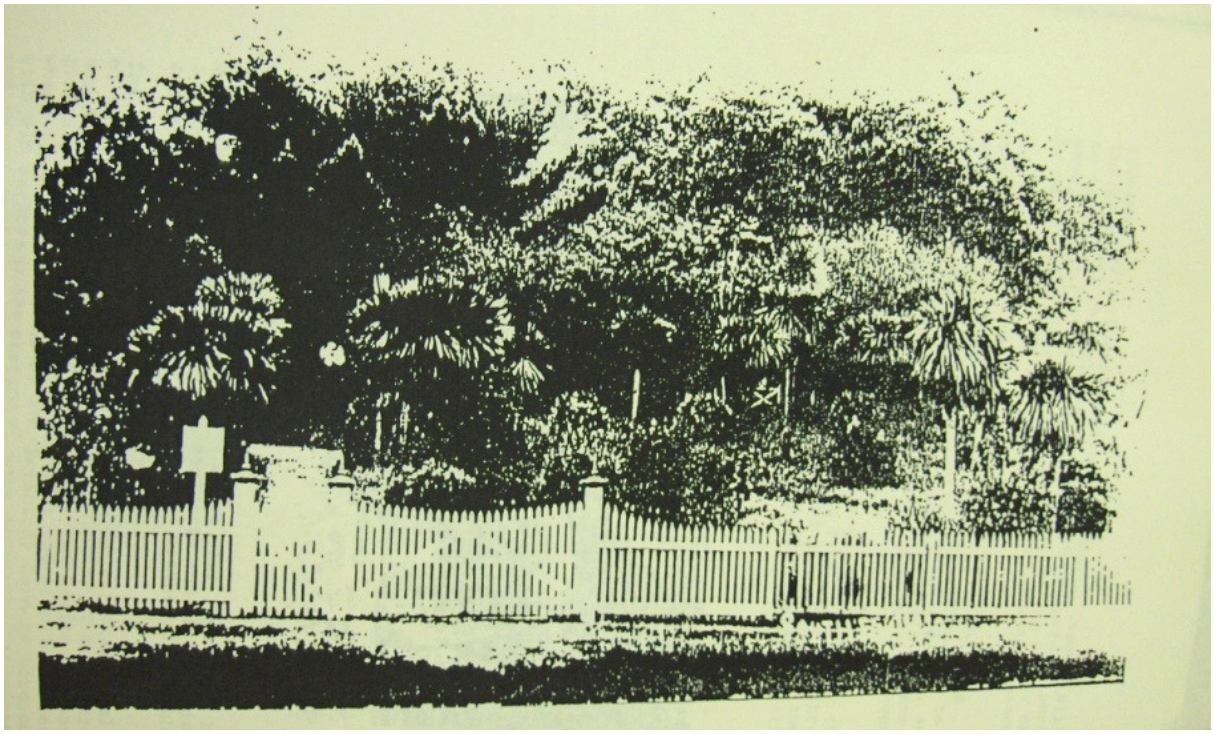


Figure 9: Entrance to the Gardens showing pedestrian gate, carriage gates and notice board beyond. Note the 'cordyline forest' in the foreground, and thick vegetation beyond, no date [reproduced in National Trust file, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens]

Figure 10: Two scenes from the Gardens– the plant house on the right and view from the summit, c. 1904 [*Picturesque Daylesford*: *Victoria's most popular summer resort, c. 1904*, front cover below]

Figure 11: The Fernery c. 1904 [*Picturesque Daylesford*: *Victoria's most popular summer resort, c. 1904*]

Figure 12: A pathway in the Gardens, showing fence and hedge detail. Note the foliage of mature cordylines in the centre of the photograph, c. 1904 [*Picturesque Daylesford*: *Victoria's most popular summer resort, c. 1904*]

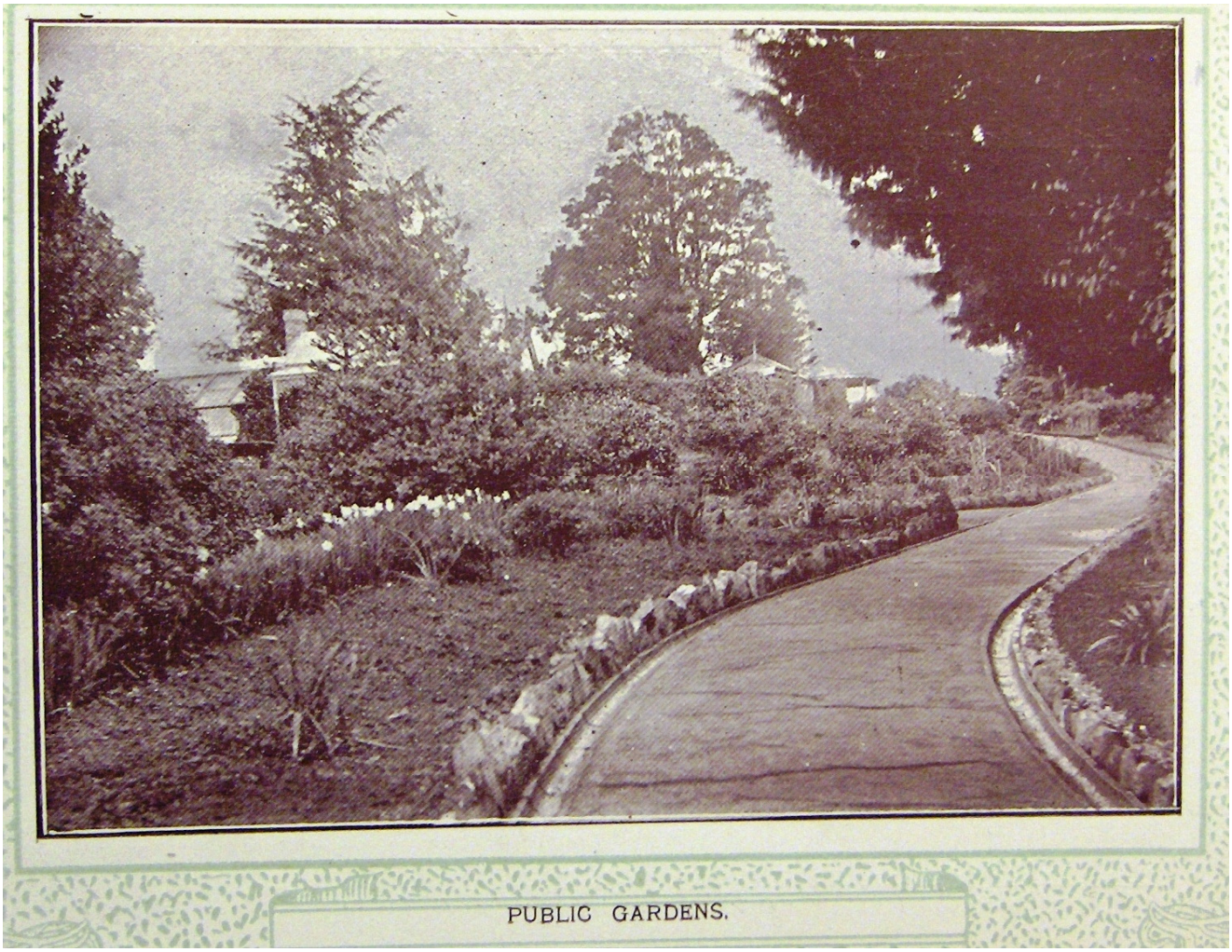


Figure 13: The curving asphalted path leading up to the straight summit walk. Note tile spoon drains and rock edging to path. The 1881 curator's cottage can be seen in the left centre of the photograph, c. 1904 [*Picturesque Daylesford*: *Victoria's most popular summer resort, c. 1904*]

Figure 14: View across to Mount Franklin c.1905 [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference sj001903]

Figure 15: Photograph in the *Weekly Times*, supplement, December 16, 1905 looking towards the west. This was part of a report titled 'Where to spend a holiday (Botanical Gardens)'. Note the open nature of the lawn, spaded edges to garden bed, young weeping tree in centre of the photograph and decorative shrub bed in centre of lawn [Newspaper Collection, State Library of Victoria]

Figure 16: The bandstand (also known as the Rotunda), c 1905 [Daylesford and District Historical Society]

Figure 17: South Lawn looking north-east [?]. The Fernery is indicated by the dense band of trees. Note the garden beds in the lawn and the lawn's open nature. c.1906 [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference sj001904]

Figure 18: Looking across the central lawn to the west, c.1907 [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference sj001909]

Figure 19: 'Storage Basin, Wombat Hill Gardens, Daylesford' c.1907, looking east [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference sj001867]

Figure 20: 'His Excellency's Visit: Daylesford 17.01.07' [Daylesford and District Historical Society]

Figure 21: Leading to the straight summit path, with slatted plant house on right, flagpole in centre of photograph and rotunda to its left, c. 1907. Also note what appears to be hedging centre left and the roof of another structure. Vegetation of interest includes the density of planting in wide garden beds either side of path, rock-edging in the foreground, and palm [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference Sj001873]

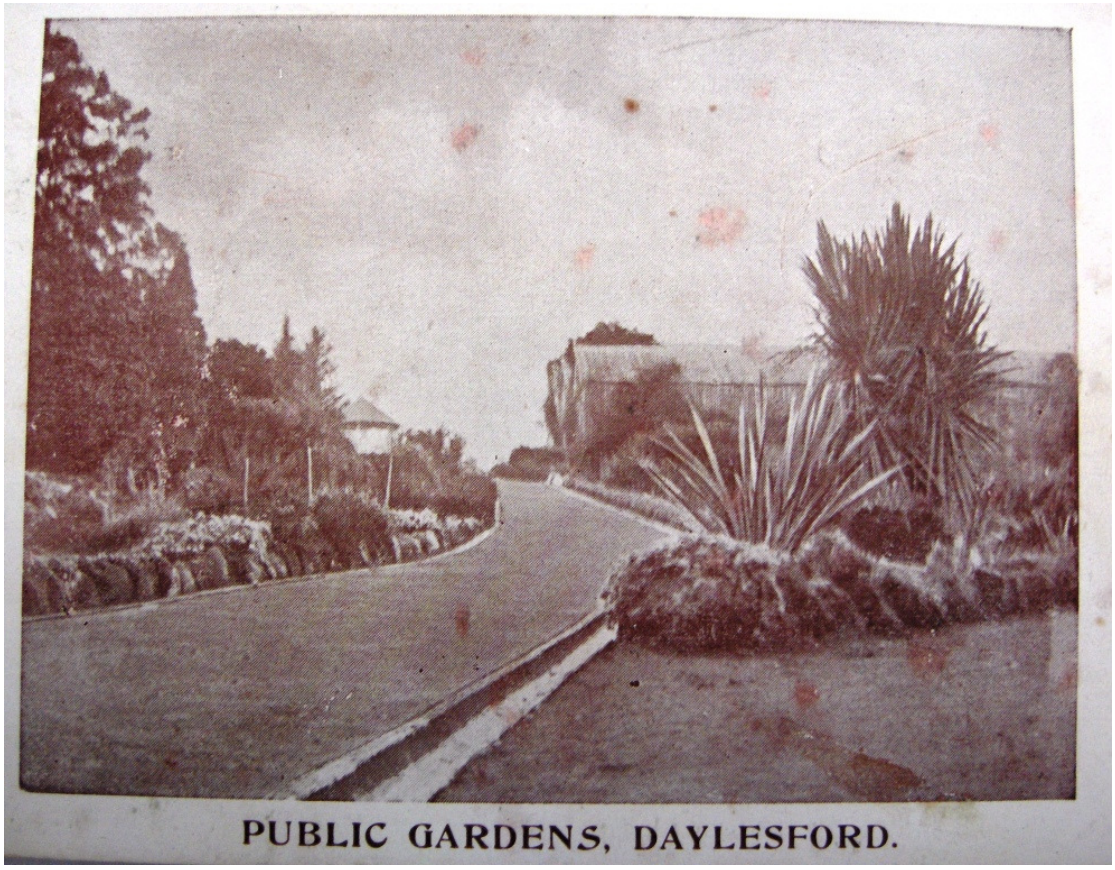


Figure 22: Post card with 1908 post mark showing the straight summit path beginning beyond the flax and cordyline [Daylesford and District Historical Society]

Figure 23: The rotunda with flagpole and long timber bench seat. [*Picturesque Daylesford*: *Victoria's most popular summer resort,* c. 1904]

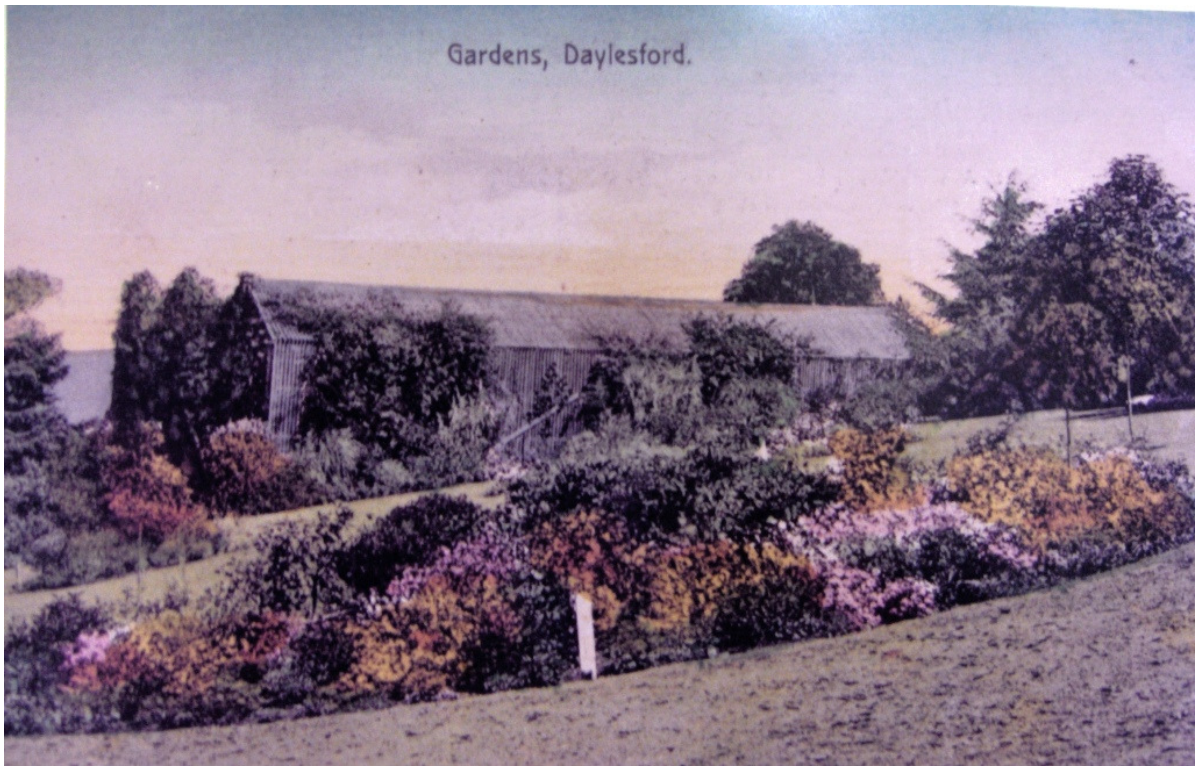


Figure 24: The Deakin Plant House viewed from the South Lawn, c. 1906? [reference to be checked]

Figure 25: View of the rotunda, with rectangular beds in lawn edging summit path. Note the gravel surfacing to path, and flag pole, c. 1909 [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference sj001905]

Figure 26: The slatted plant house, with ferns, rhododendrons and slender tree fern trunk, c. 1910 [La Trobe Picture Collection, National Trust file, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens

Figure 27: The Oval Reservoir c. 1911, showing the fountain, fencing and well maintained grass beyond the eastern (far) fenceline [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference sj001914]

Figure 28: The South Lawn under snow, 5 June 1911. Part of the slatted plant house can be seen in the centre right [Daylesford and District Historical Society, donor unknown]

Figure 29: View to Mount Franklin from Wombat Hill, c. 1912, showing grassy areas between the tress [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference sj001894]

Figure 30: Daylesford and Wombat Hill, pre 1914 [Daylesford and District Historical Society]

Figure 31: 'Daylesford from Wombat Hill', looking west down Victoria Street (Central Springs Road) [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference sj001876]

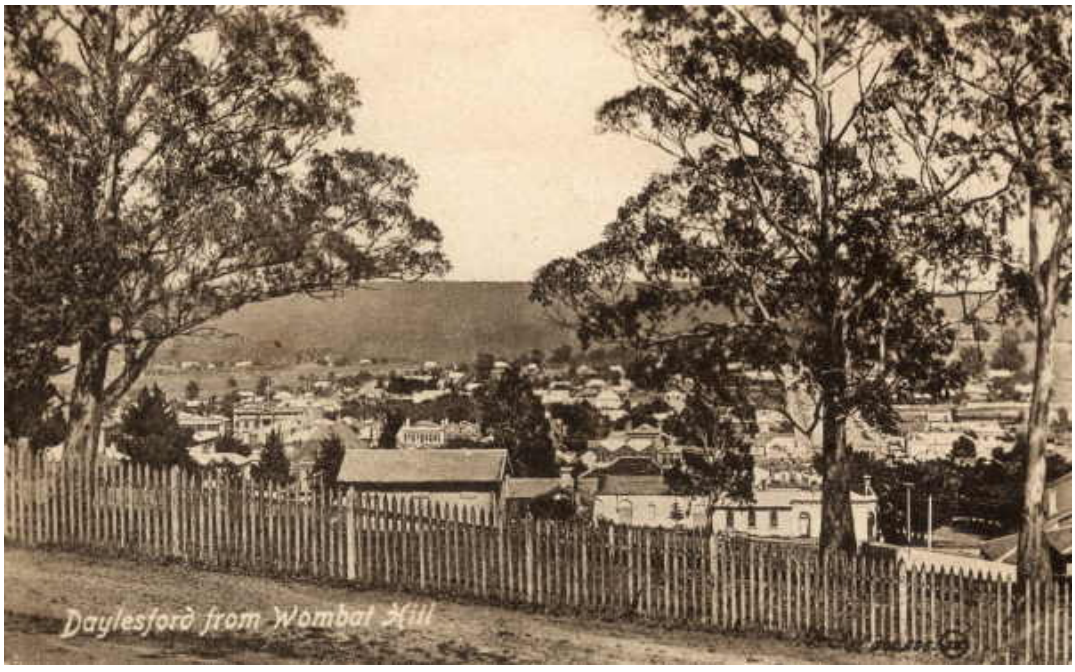


Figure 32: 'Daylesford from Wombat Hill 1916'. Note the simple picket fencing and native eucalypts outside the Gardens' boundary [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference Sj001840]

Figure 33: Path in the Fernery, showing field stones, tree ferns and intimacy of the path c. 1920 [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference b30394]

Figure 34: 'Snow on Wombat Hill Gardens' c. 1920 showing one of the elm avenues. Note the size of the elms [Daylesford and District Historical Society, donor unknown]

Figure 35: 'Wombat Hill, Daylesford' c. 1920 [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference sj001785]

Figure 36: The South Lawn, c. 1922 [in National Trust file, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens]

Figure 37: 'Souvenir of Daylesford' c. 1922, looking across the Central Lawn towards the west. Note hedging in the centre of the photograph [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference b30391]

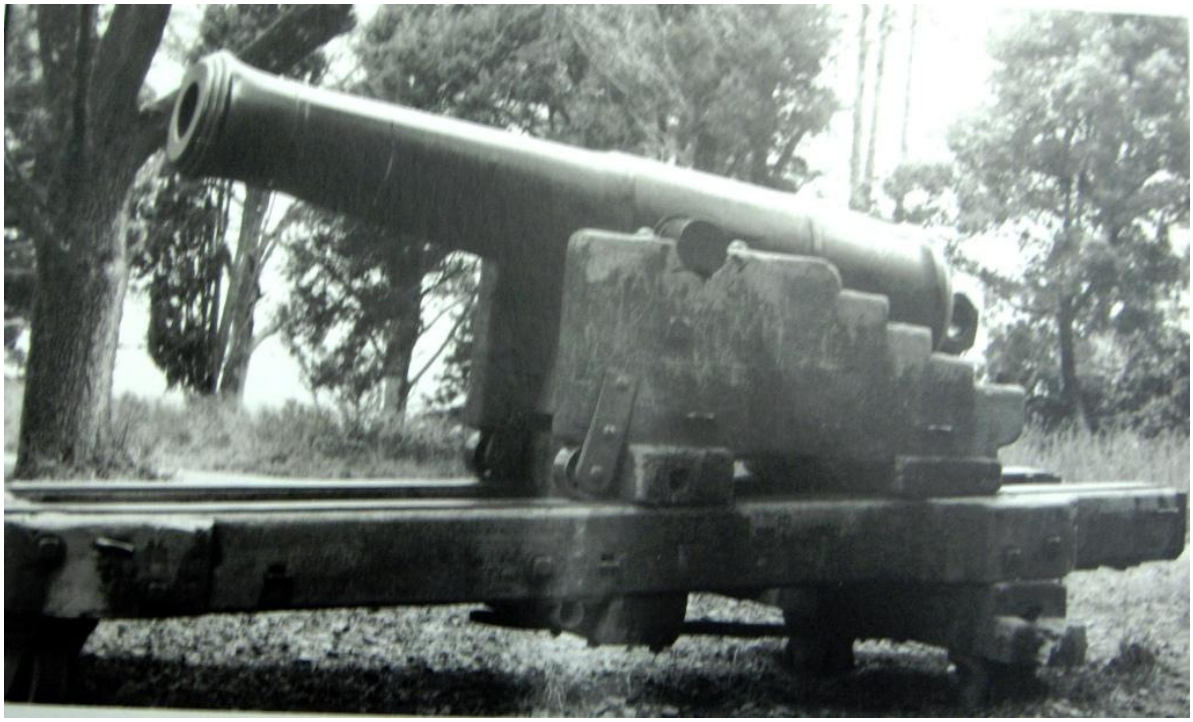


Figure 38: The cannon in the Gardens, no date [Daylesford and District Historical Society, donor unknown]

Figure 39: The cannon in the Gardens, 1923 [Daylesford and District Historical Society, donor unknown]

Figure 40: Pedestrian entrance at Victoria Street (Central Springs Road), no date, showing timber picket gate, and two levels of clipped hedging defining the entry path [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference a33866]

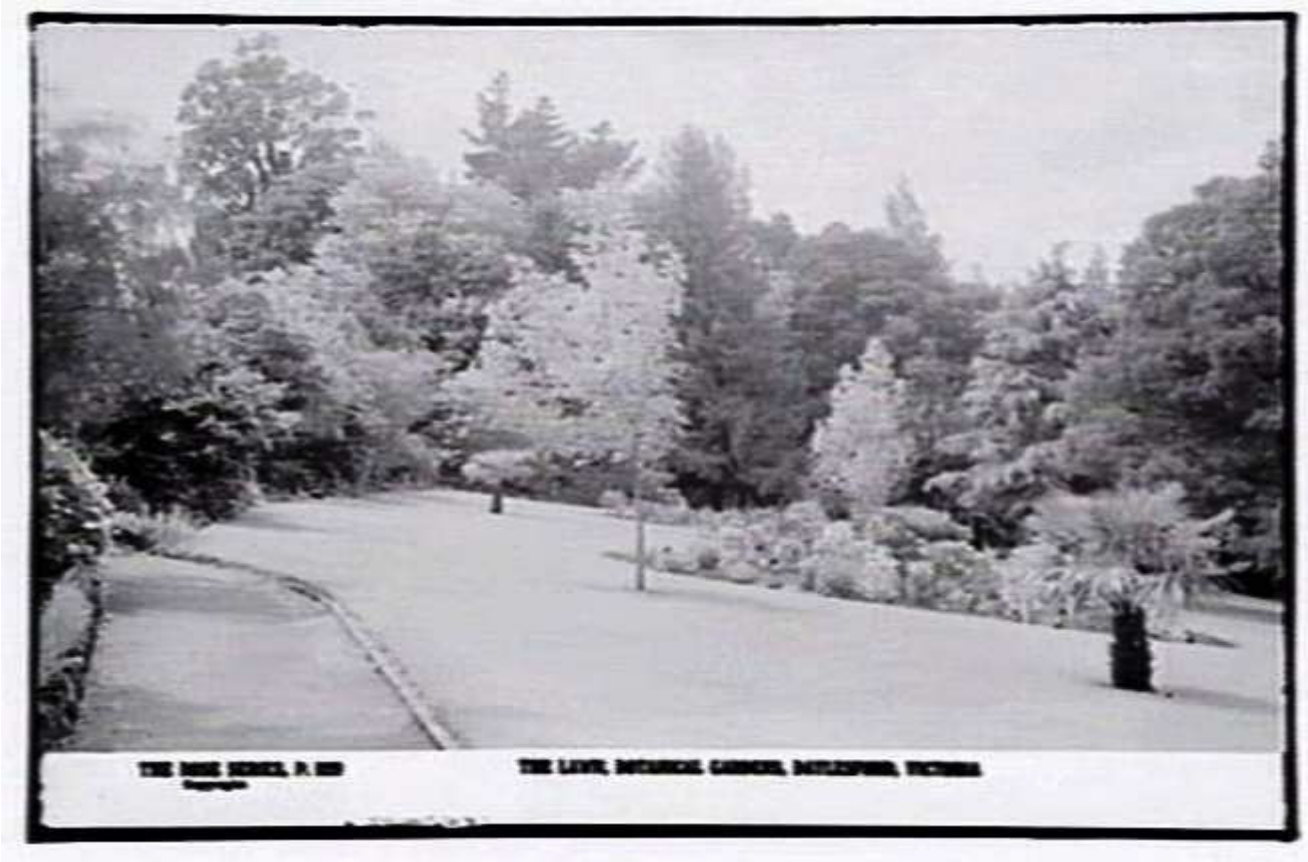


Figure 41: View of the south lawn looking east, no date. Note young trees in lawn, large garden bed and small palm [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference a33868]

Figure 42: 'Daylesford Photographic Souvenir' c. 1930 [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference b35910]

Figure 43: The Lily Pond and cactus garden, located behind the original curator's residence, 1930–40s [Daylesford and District Historical Society, donor unknown]

Figure 44: The Rotunda, no date, showing details of design and setting of conifers and lawn. [from the estate of the late J. H. Jackson, on loan from the C. D. Templeton family, Sunshine, in National Trust file, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens]

Figure 45: Mabel Langdon on lawn in front of flowering rhododendrons in the Gardens c. 1940–50 [Joy Wellings, daughter of Mabel Langdon and Alex Wellings, private collection, November 2006]

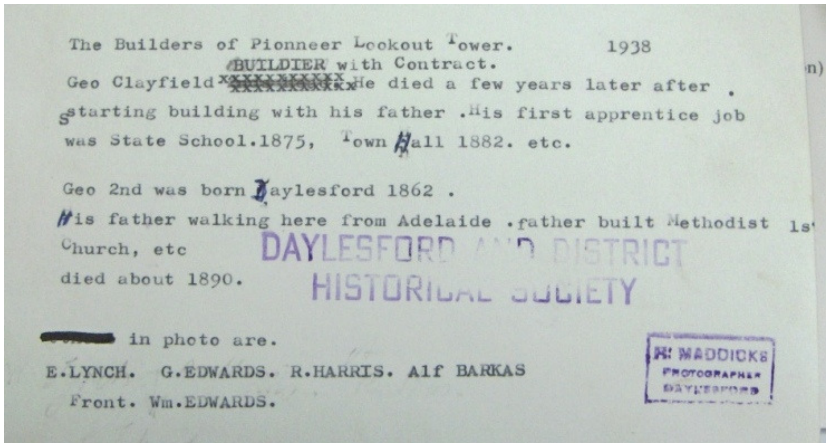
Figure 46: Gladys Youens on lawn in front of clipped hedging in Gardens c. 1940–50 [Joy Wellings, daughter of Mabel Langdon and Alex Wellings, private collection, November 2006]

Figure 47: Ted Langdon, Alex Wellings and Wal Sedgeman in the Band Rotunda, c. 1940–50 [Joy Wellings, daughter of Mabel Langdon and Alex Wellings, private collection, November 2006]

Figure 48: The Band Rotunda, c. 1940–50 [Joy Wellings, daughter of Mabel Langdon and Alex Wellings, private collection, November 2006]

Figure 49: Pioneers' Memorial Tower under construction in 1938 [Daylesford and District Historical Society]

Figure 50: Some of the builders of the Pioneers' Memorial Tower, 1938. Those shown are (left to right at back): E. Lynch, G. Edwards, R. Harris, Alf Barkas. In front is William Edwards [Daylesford and District Historical Society]


The Builders of Pionneer Lookout Tower. 1938
BUILDIER with Contract.
Geo Clayfield [redacted] He died a few years later after .
starting building with his father .His first apprentice job
was State School.1875, Town Hall 1882. etc.

Geo 2nd was born Daylesford 1862 .
His father walking here from Adelaide .father built Methodist 1st
Church, etc
died about 1890.

DAYLESFORD AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

[redacted] in photo are.
E.LYNCH. G.EDWARDS. R.HARRIS. Alf BARKAS
Front. Wm.EDWARDS.

H. MADDICKS PHOTOGRAPHER DAYLESFORD

Figure 51: The Gardens after a heavy snowfall, 1939. The upper photograph shows the Monterey cypresses bordering the road along the South Lawn, while the lower photograph shows the 'Elm Drive' (Scenic Drive). Note the open nature of the drive at this time [Daylesford and district historical society]

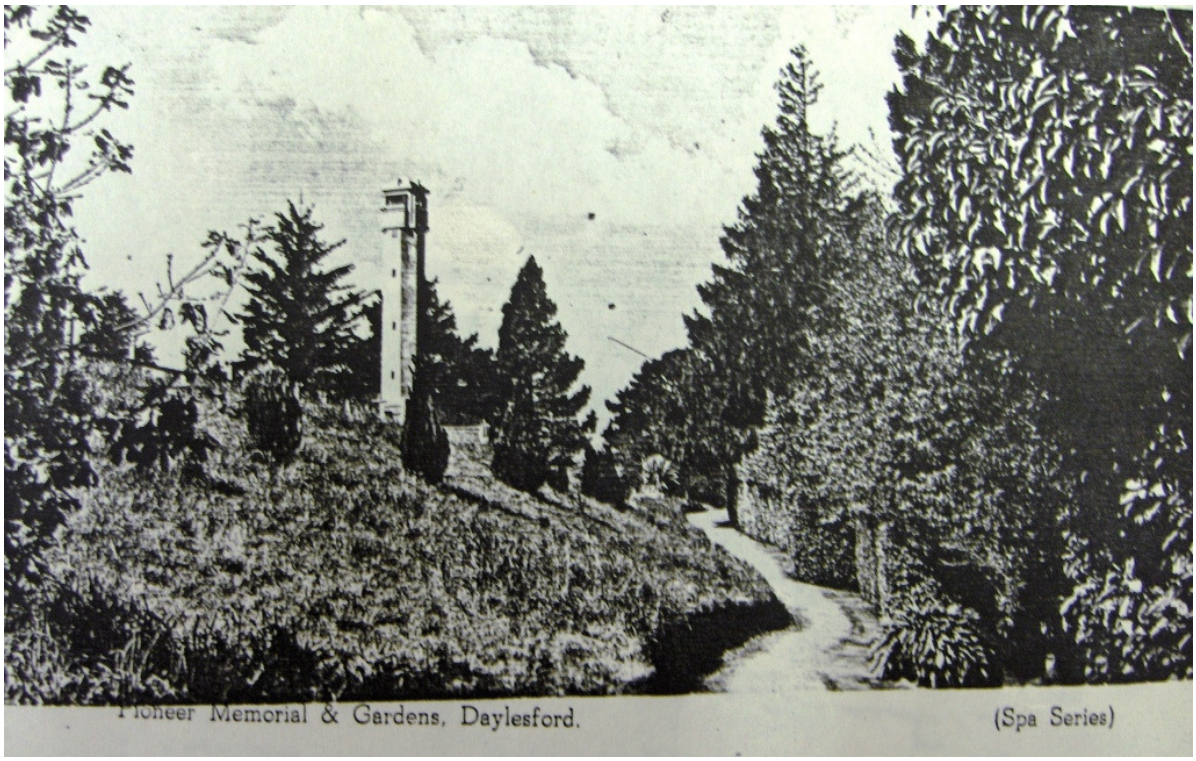


Figure 52: Pioneers' Memorial Tower seen from the south western approach, no date. Note the small conifers on the embankment, and the clipped hedging and serpentine path [in National Trust file, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens]

Figure 53: The straight summit path looking west. Note the rectangular garden beds, neat floral displays, ceramic spoon drains edging path, and open views to the west [La Trobe Picture Collection, in National Trust file, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens]

Figure 54: Public Gardens, Wombat Hill, Daylesford, Victorian Railways photograph c. 1945-1956 [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference b44503]

Figure 55: Gardens looking south-west c. 1940-1960, showing rock-edged straight summit path, geometric spaded-edge garden beds with dahlias in foreground, and views across the Gardens [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference pc003890]

Figure 56: The straight summit path c.1950, with palm in foreground and the monkey puzzle tree in the centre of the photograph. The outline of a rectangular bed can be seen to the left of the path [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference sj001716]

Figure 57: The Pioneers' Memorial Tower c.1950. Note the fountain in the centre of the photograph. [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference sj001832]

Figure 58: View from the Pioneers' Memorial Tower towards the west c.1950. Note the broad perimeter path around the reservoir, and the open nature of the ground in the centre right of the photograph [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference sj001833]

Figure 59: 'Service basin, Wombat Hill, Daylesford, August '64'. Looking west from below the Pioneers' Memorial Tower. Note the Norfolk Island pine, cyclone wire fencing and what appears to be planting around the base of the fencing [Daylesford and District Historical Society]

Figure 60: 'A Souvenir of Beautiful Daylesford–12 Specially Selected Views in Full Colour', c.1970 [Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, reference b30103]

Figure 61: Maryborough Olympic Pool, Maryborough, designed by architect E J Peck in 1940. Peck also designed the Pioneers' Memorial Tower on Wombat Hill in 1938, and the Memorial Tower on Bristol Hill (see Figure 62), Maryborough in 1932 [Heritage Victoria site, Art Deco Society web site]

Figure 62: 1932 Pioneers' Memorial Tower on Bristol Hill, Maryborough, designed by Edwin Peck [Lee Andrews, 2006]

Figure 63: Detail of retaining fence at top and on landing of Pioneers' Memorial Tower, Maryborough [Lee Andrews, 2006]

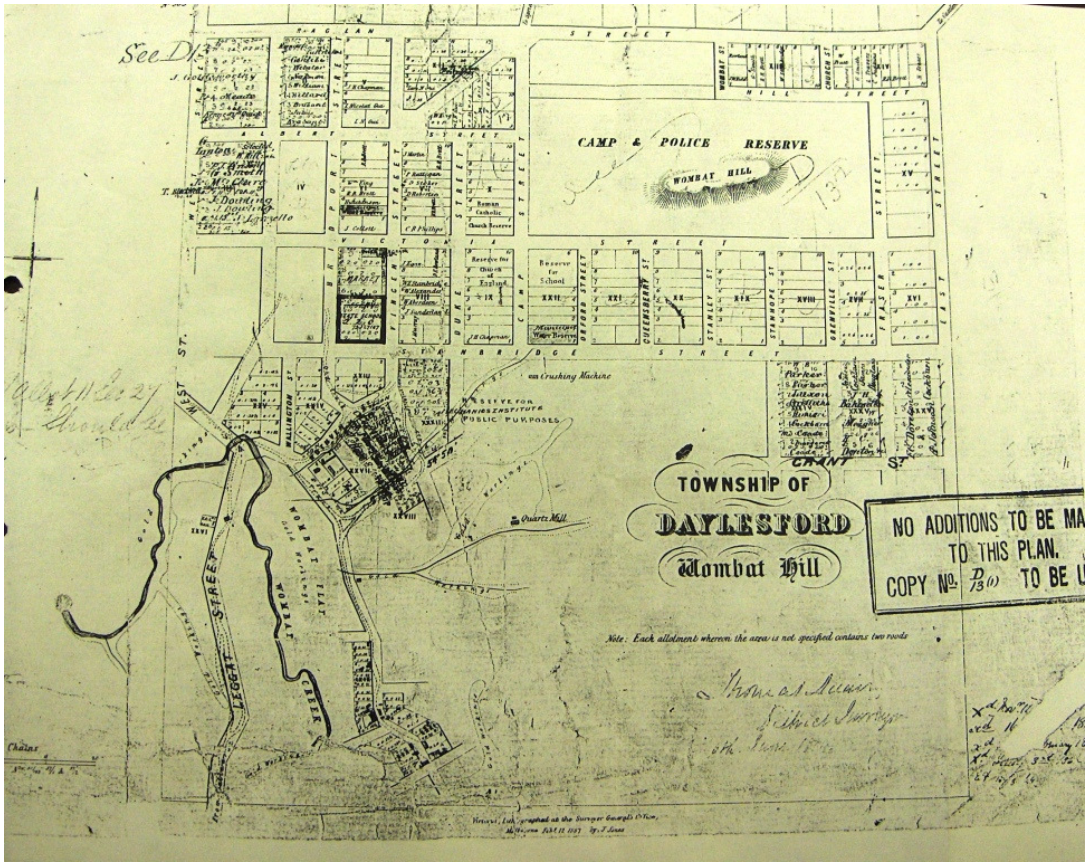
Figure 64: Rocky Hill War Memorial, Goulburn, opened in 1925 to commemorate those who served in the First World War [Lee Andrews, 2007]

Figure 65: The emptied Oval Reservoir being prepared for its roof c. 1998 [photograph provided by Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens]

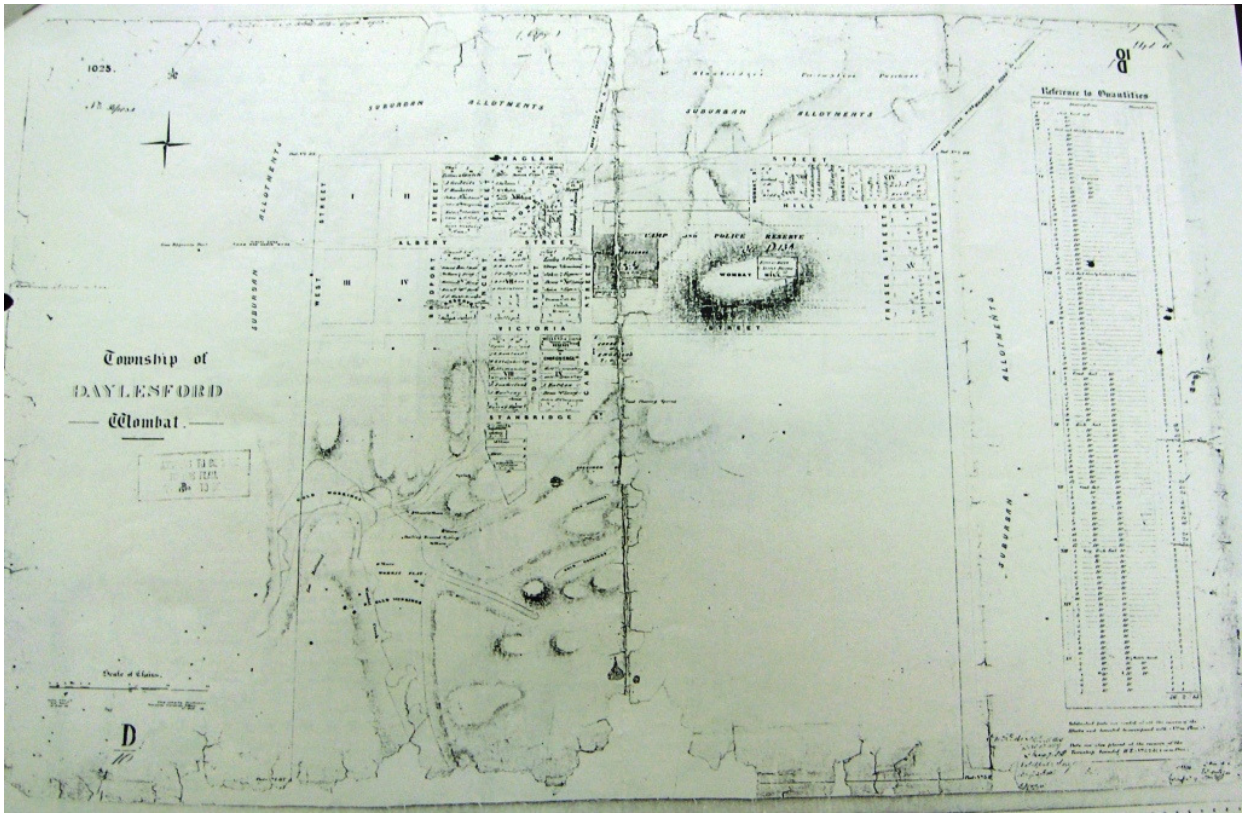
Figure 66: Sections of the 1900s Rotunda dismantled in the 1980s and stored in a carport of a Daylesford resident [Lee Andrews, 2007]

10.3 Appendix Three

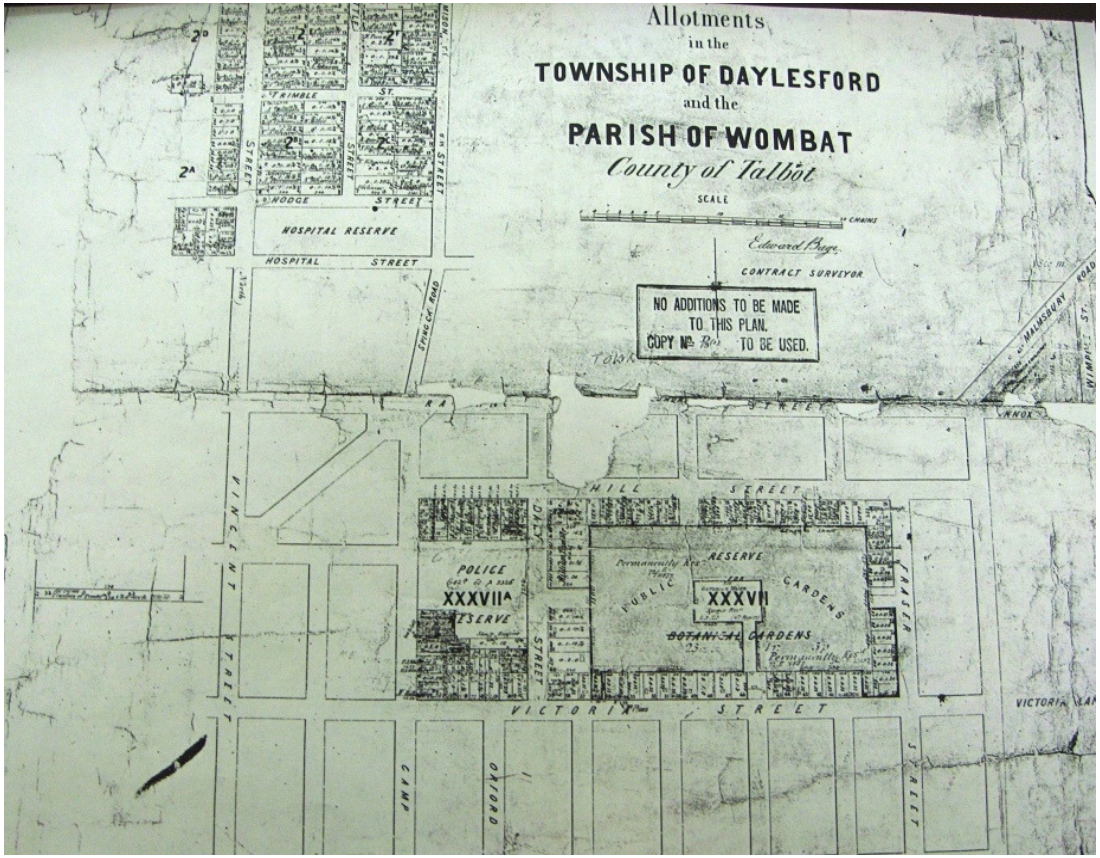
Historic plans



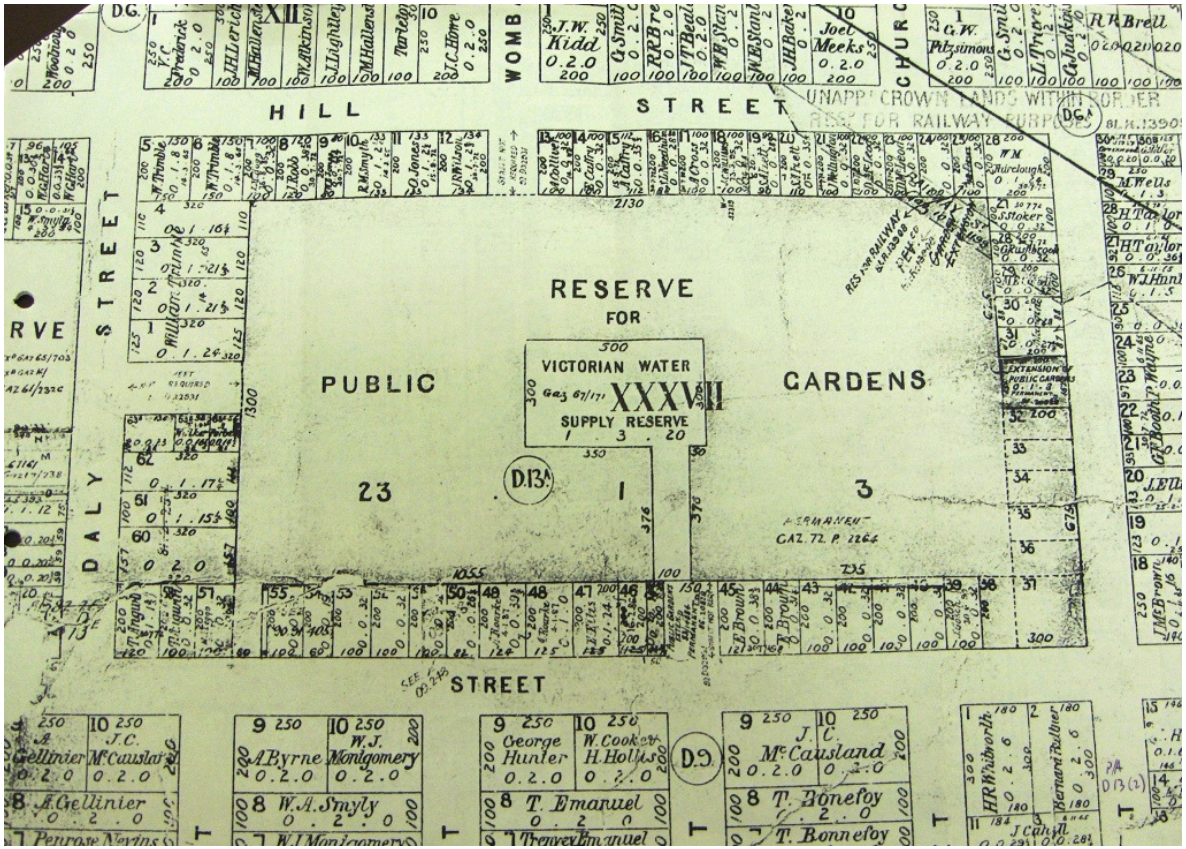
Plan 1:'Township of Daylesford, Wombat Hill', lithographed, 12 February 1857 [P/A D7; taken from Aitken, 1997 in National Tust file G 13087]



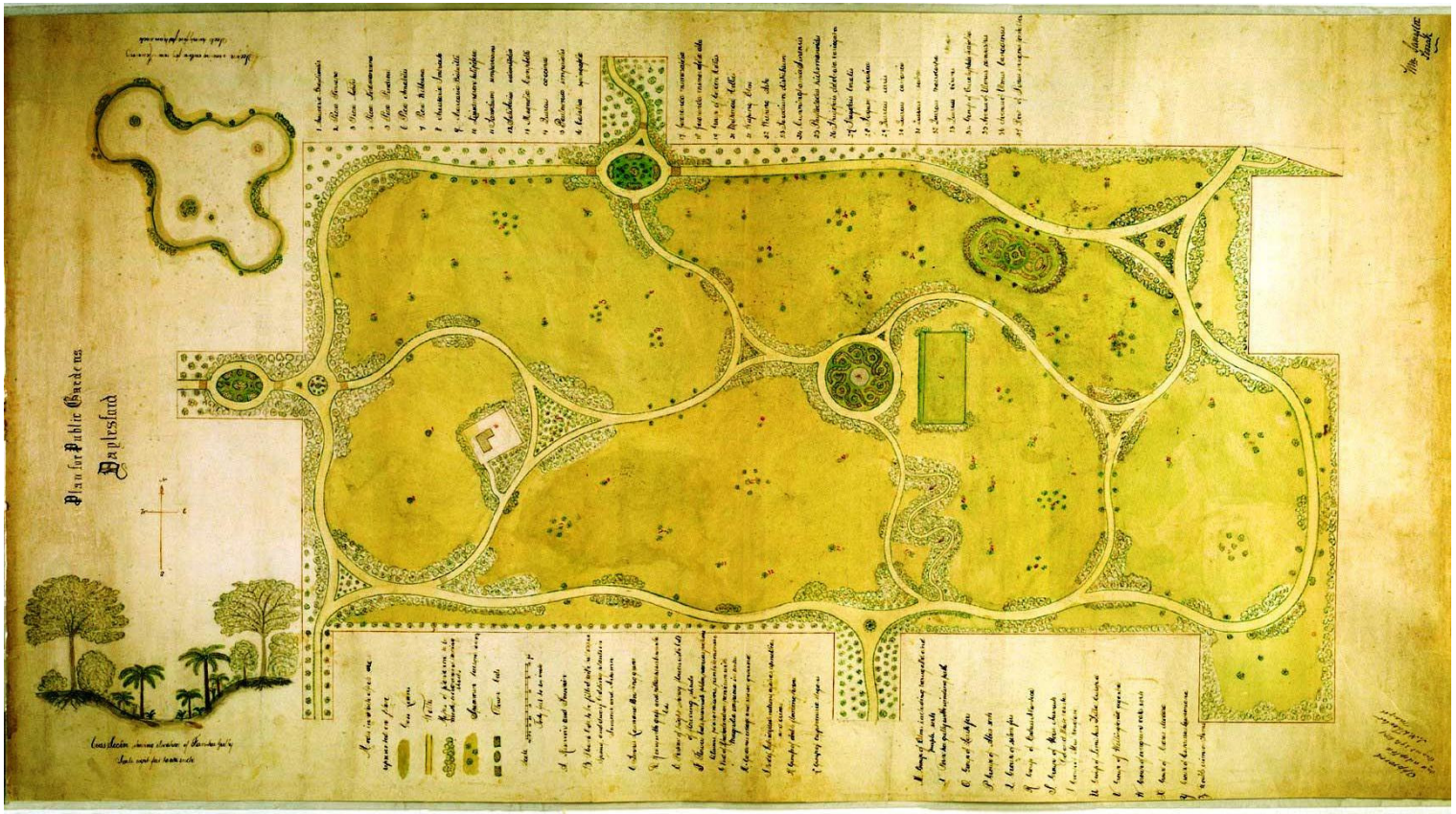
Plan 2: Plan of Camp and Police Reserve c. 1860s [P/A D 10; taken from Aitken, 1997 in National Tust file G 13087]



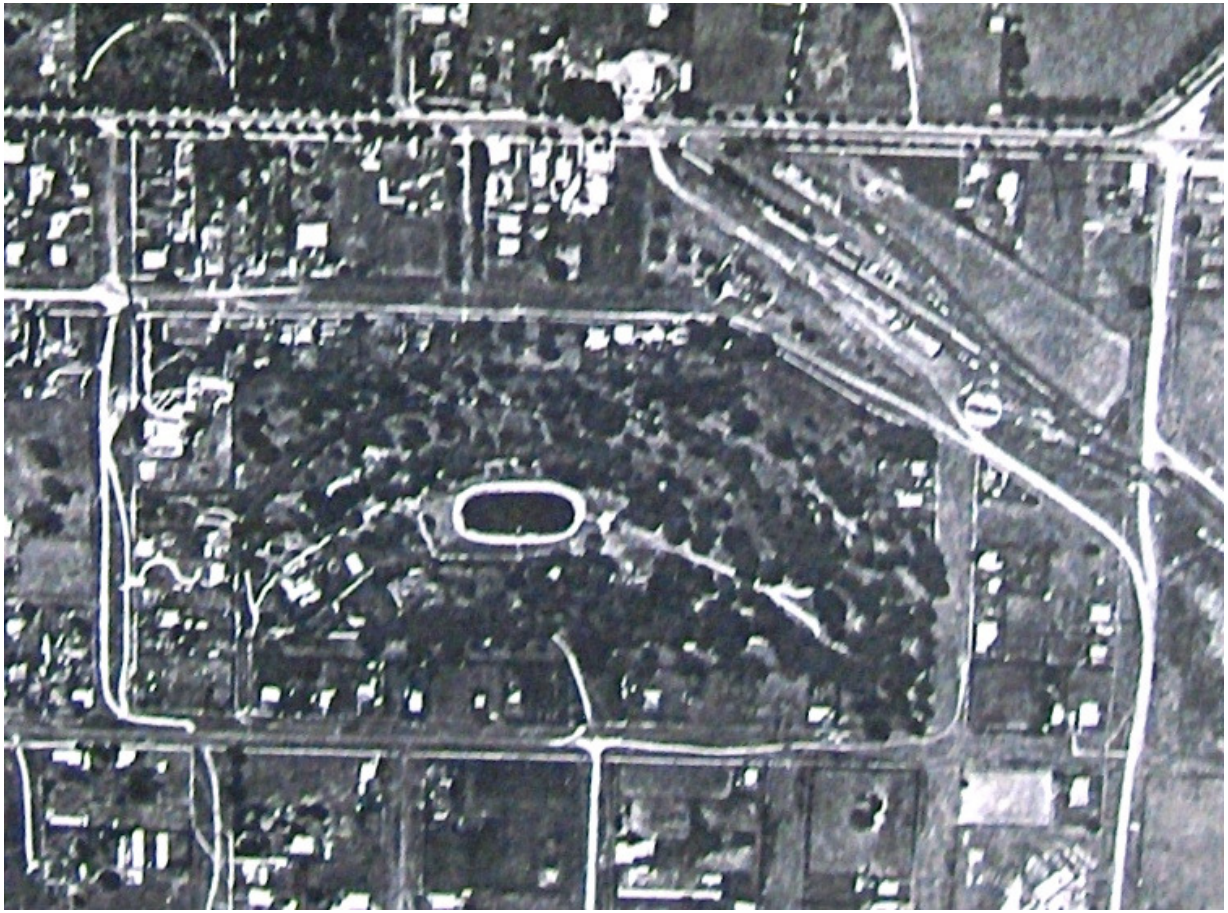
Plan 3: Plan c. 1867 showing Reserve for Public Gardens, including a water reserve. The Police Reserve has been reduced to the westernmost portion of the original reserve, and Daly Street has been created [taken from Aitken, 1997 in National Tust file G 13087]



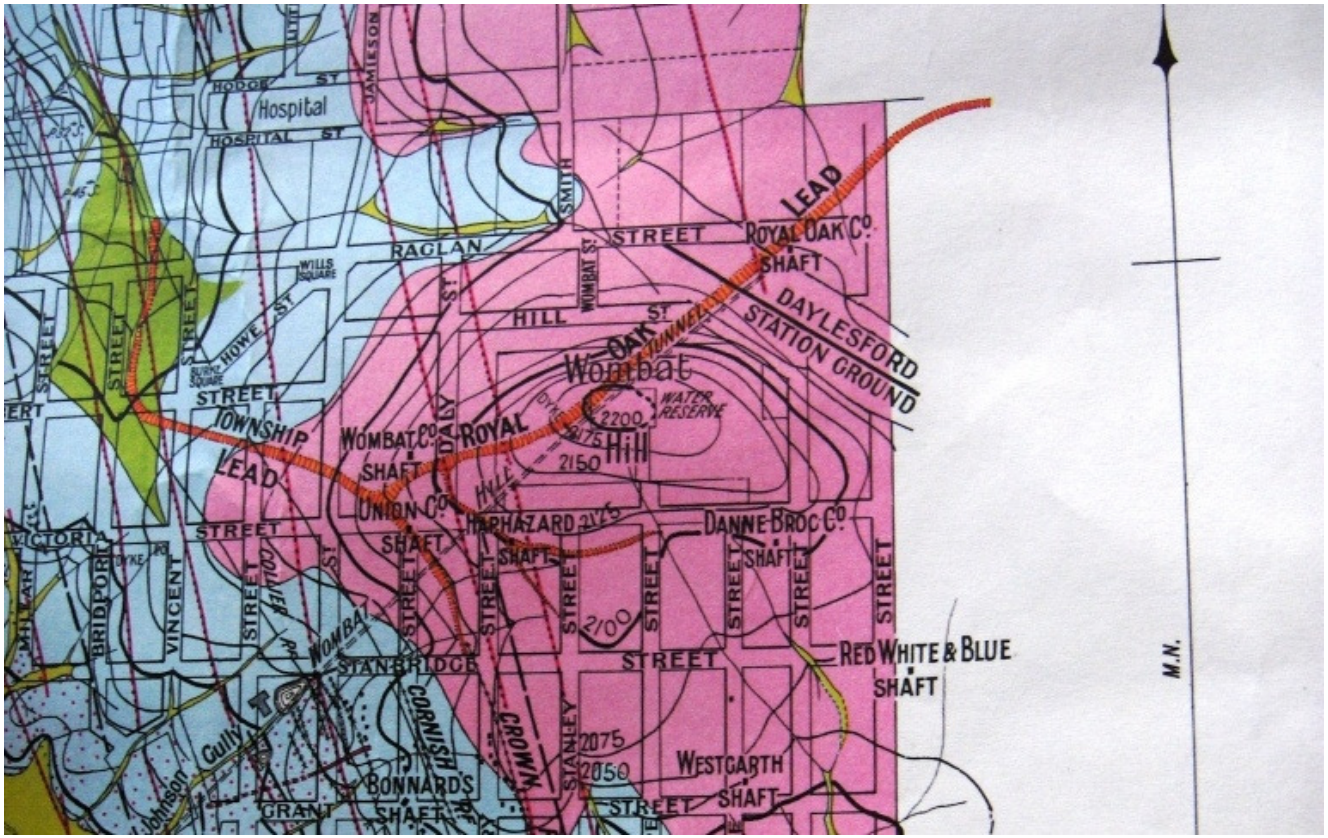
Plan 4: 1879 plan showing the excision of land for Daylesford rail line [P/A D 13 (3), taken from Aitken, 1997 in National Tust file G 13087]



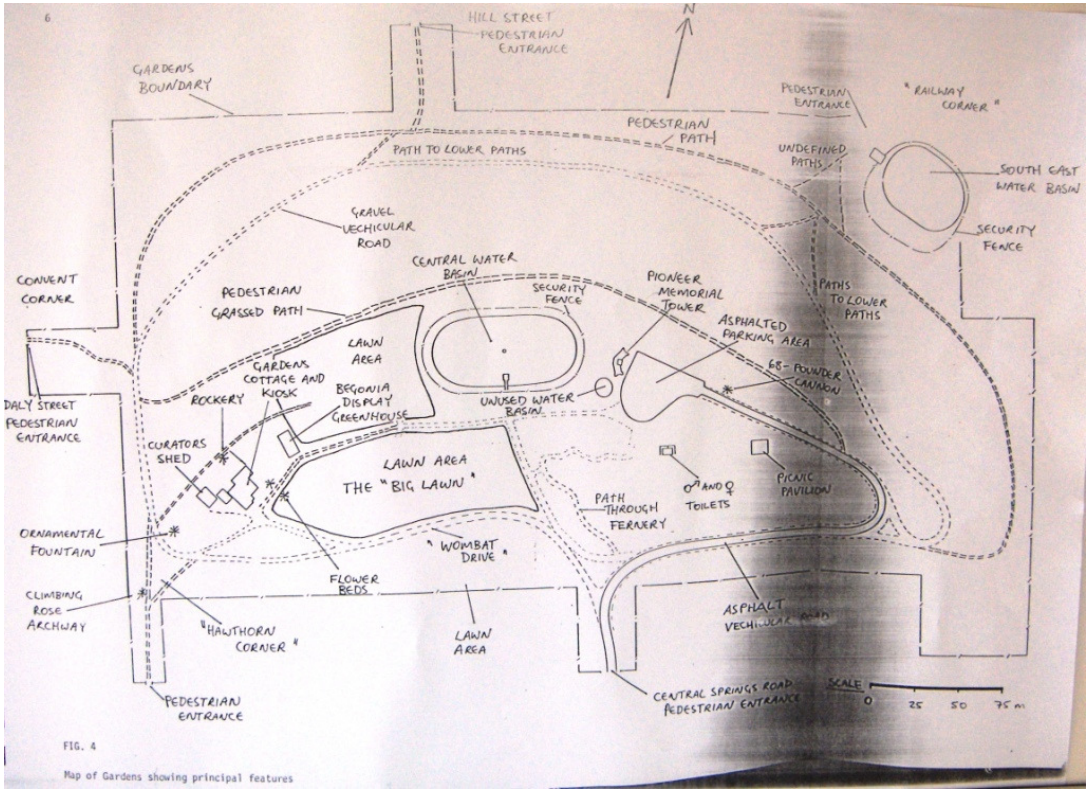
Plan 5: 1884 plan by William Sangster for the redesign of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens [digital copy provided by Prof. Roger Cousens, April 2007. Original plan held by Hepburn Shire Council]



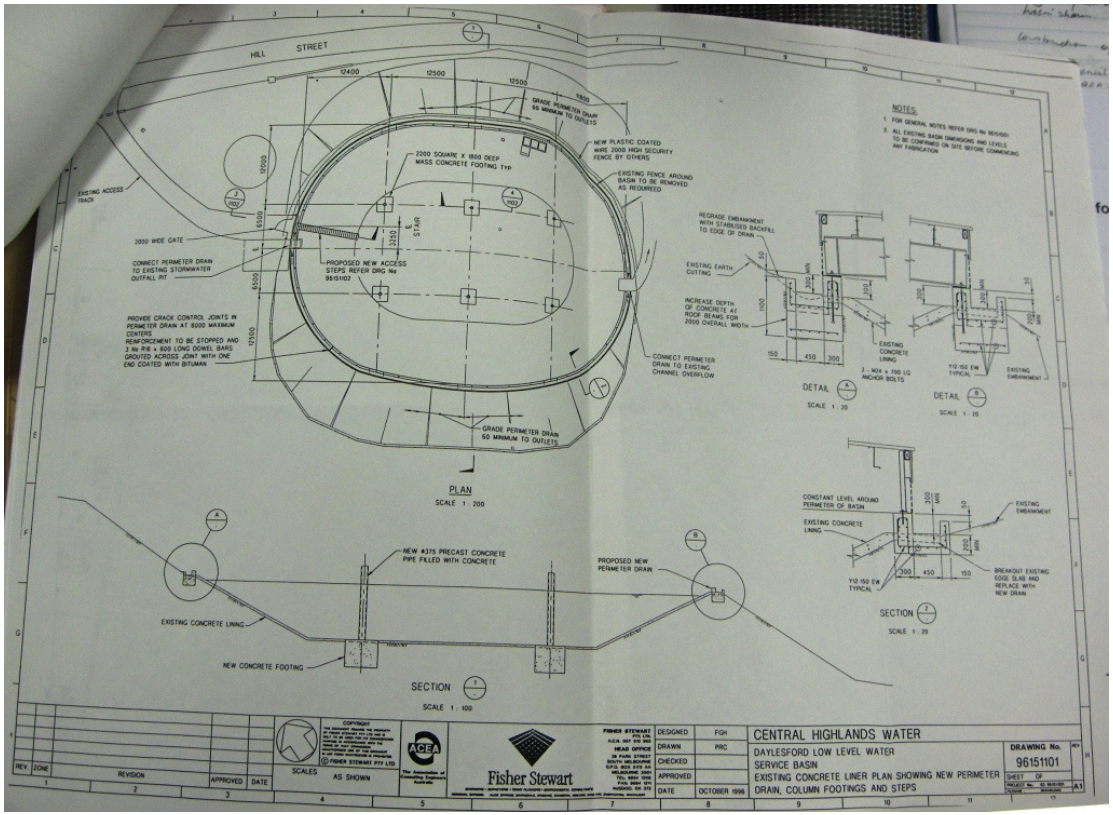
Plan 6: Aerial photograph March 1946 [Project Reference 7723S2; 827/7; Run 5; Photograph 62923]



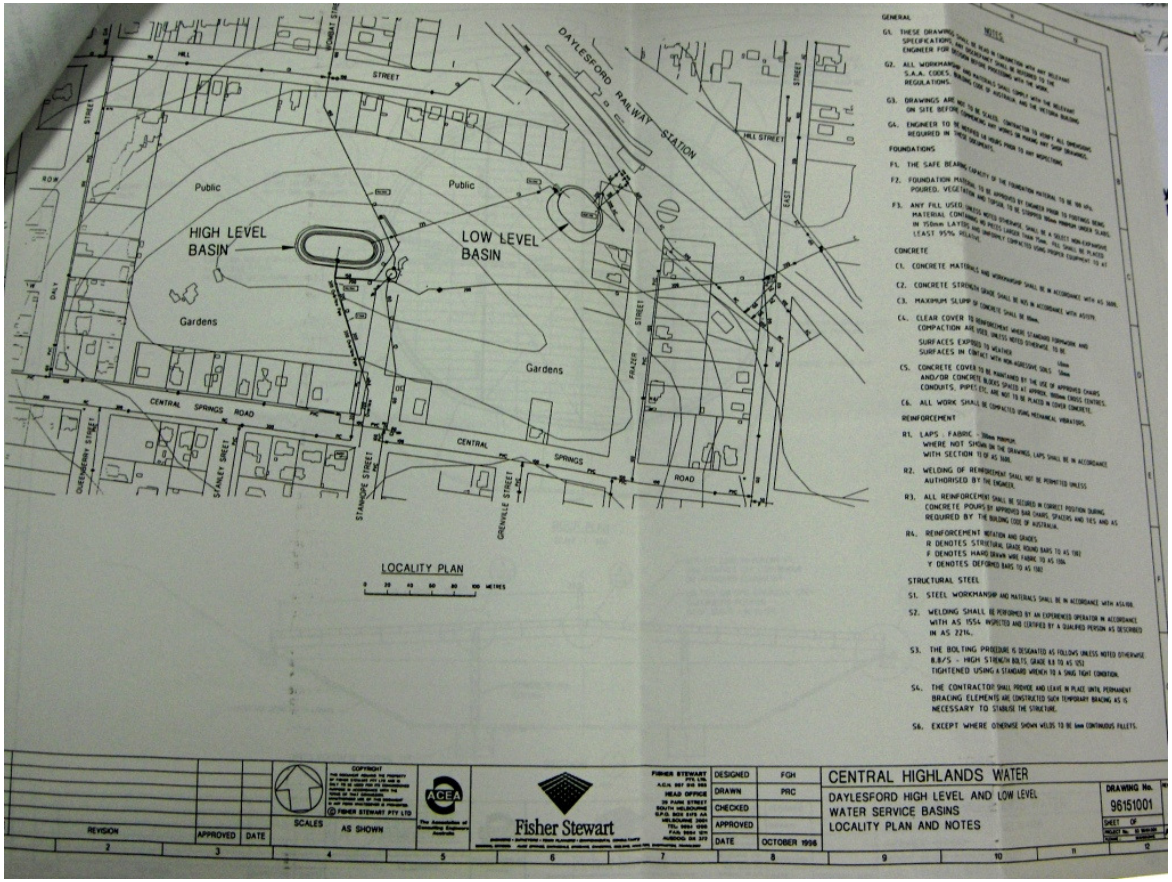
Plan 7: Geological Survey of Victoria: Daylesford Gold Field. Geologically and topographically surveyed by H. S. Whitelaw, Field Geologist. First published in 1922. Revised 1965 [John Binnion, 14 December 2006]



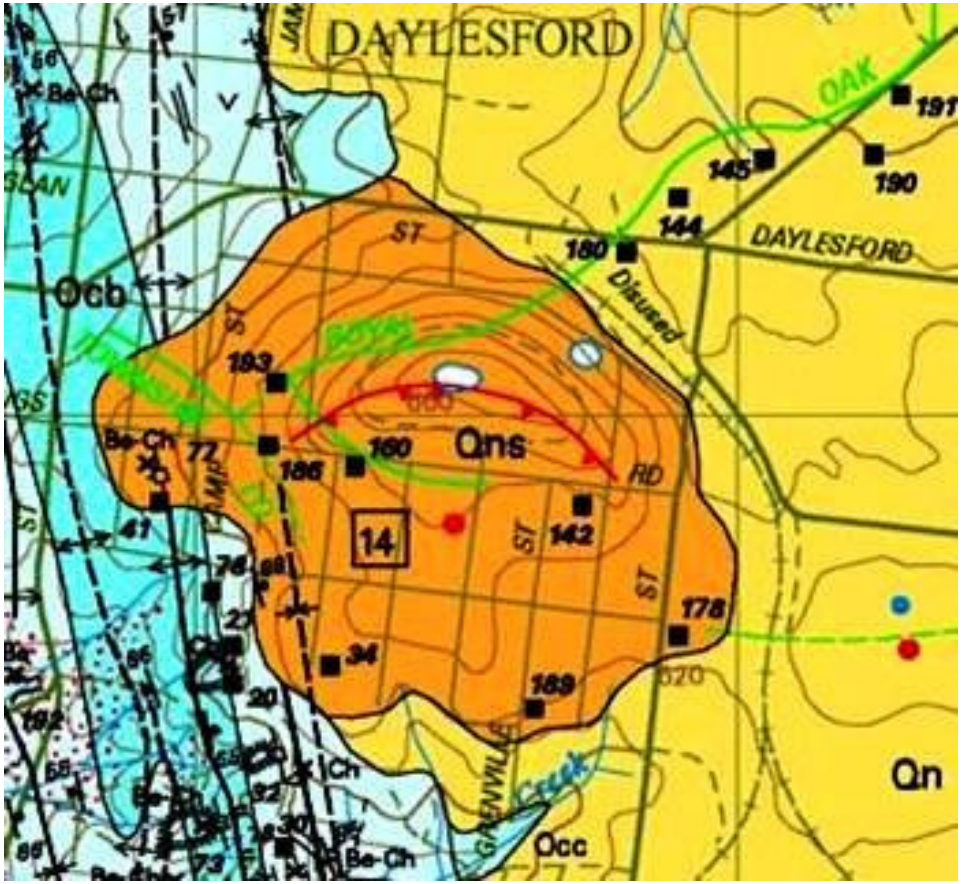
Plan 8: 1983 plan of Wombat Hill Boyanic Gardens showing the principal features [Stevenson, Brenden. 'Draft Management Plan for the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens', Department of Applied Biology and Environmental Science, Ballarat College of Advanced Education (student thesis), Ballarat, May 1983]



Plan 9: October 1996. Central Highlands Water: Daylesford Low Level Water Service Basin – Existing Concrete Liner Plan showing drain, column footings and steps [Reserve file 4726]



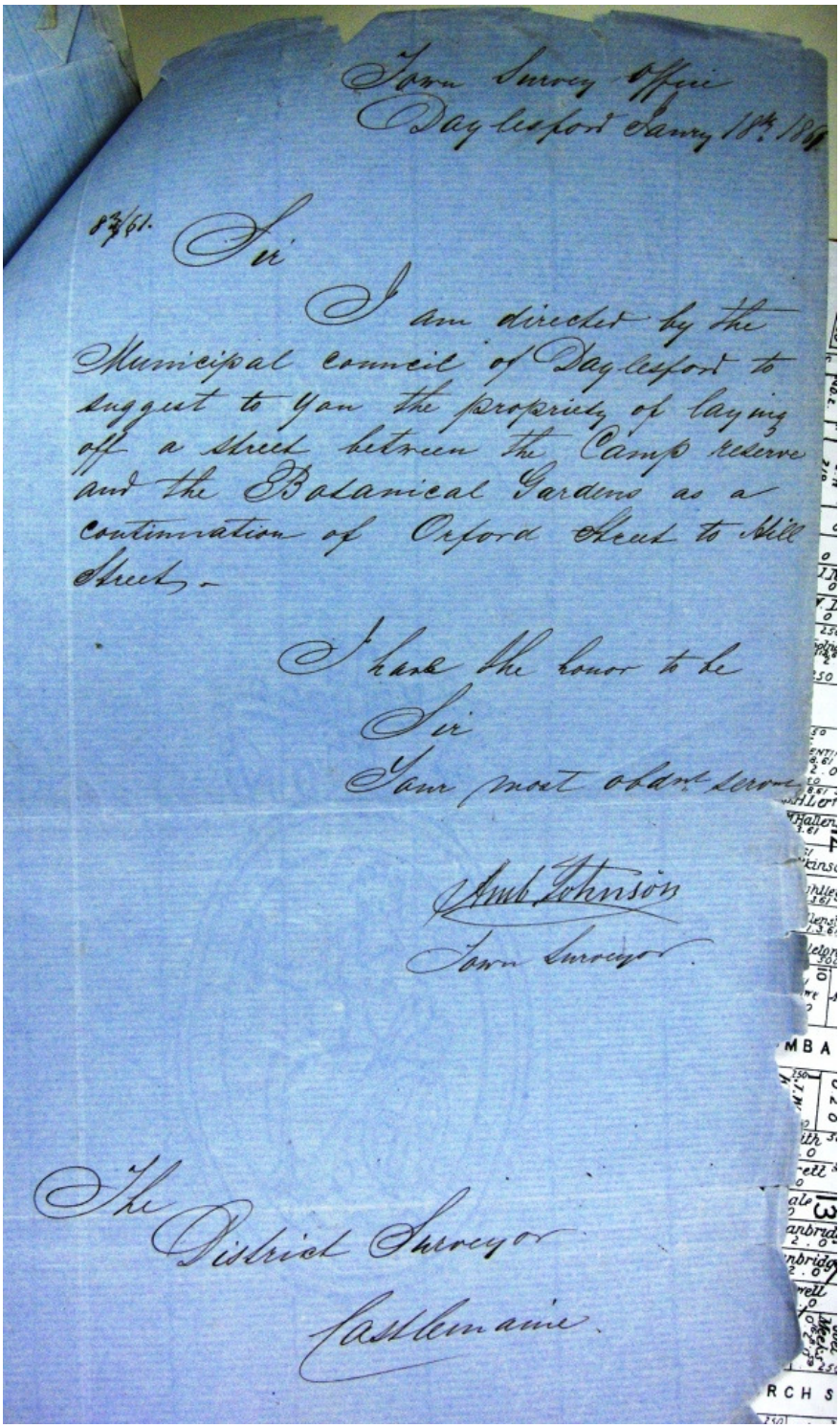
Plan 10: October 1996 Central Highlands Water: Daylesford High Level and Low Level Water Service Basins – Locality plan and notes [Reserve file 4726]



Plan 11: Daylesford 1:50 000 Geological Map 2003 Edition 1. Number 14 shows the position of a 'pyroclastic deposit' and the red semi-circle marks the surveyed edge of the crater [Department of Primary Industry website]

10.4 Appendix Four

Historic documents



Town Survey Office
Daylesford January 18th 186

83/61.

Sir

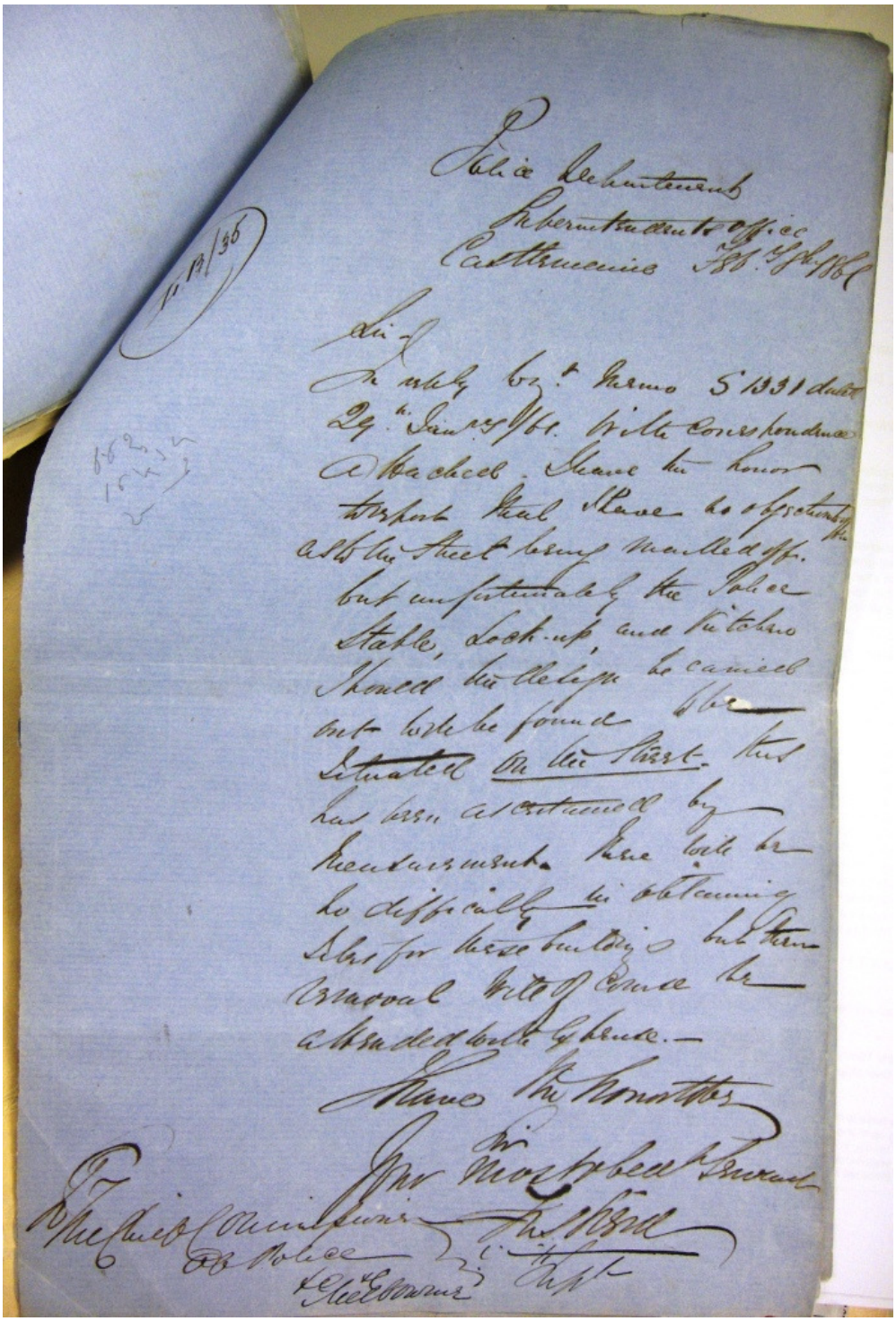
I am directed by the Municipal council of Daylesford to suggest to you the propriety of laying off a street between the Camp reserve and the Botanical Gardens as a continuation of Oxford Street to Mill Street -

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obdt. Servt.

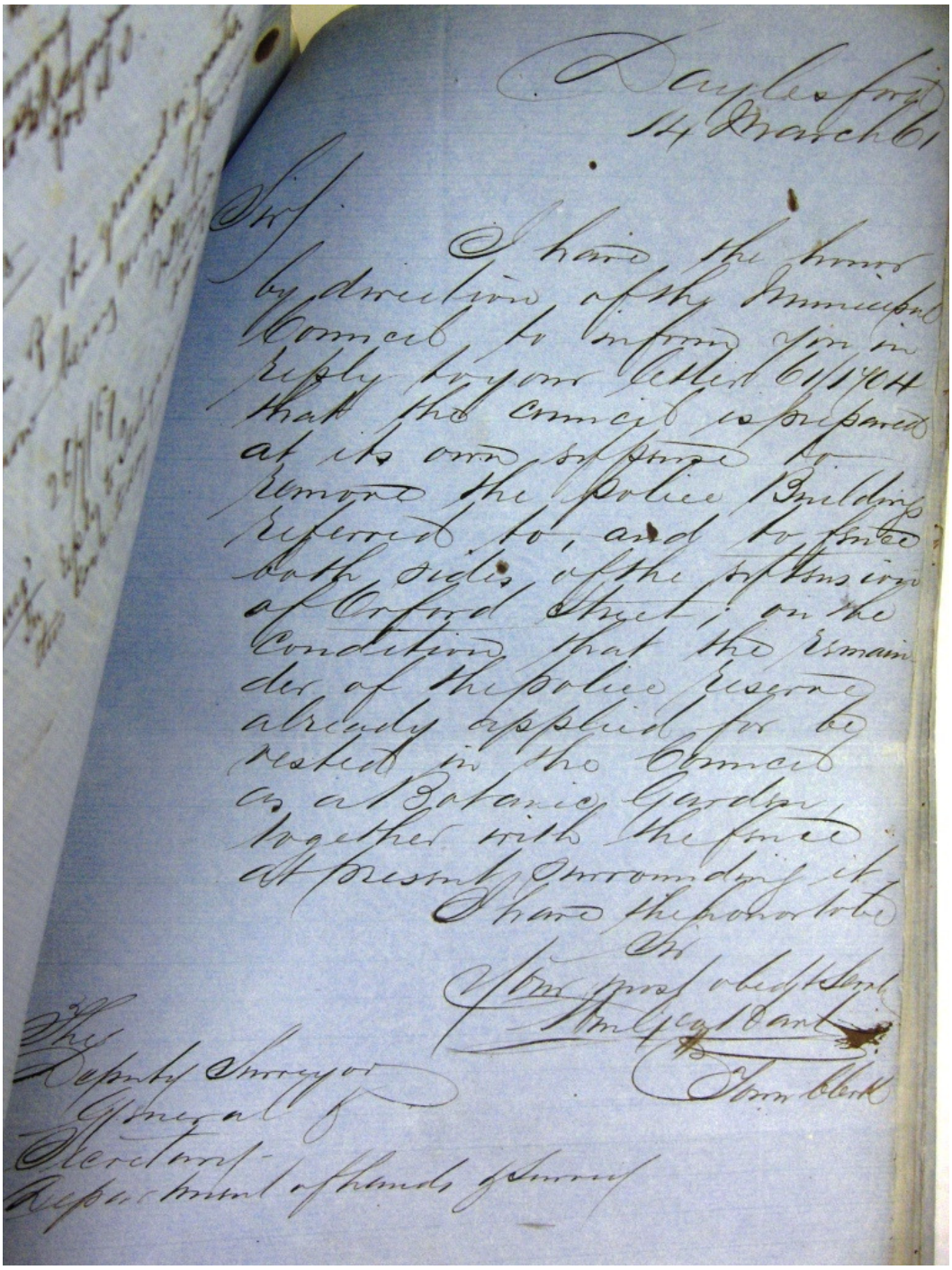
Jamb Johnson
Town Surveyor

The District Surveyor
Castlemaine

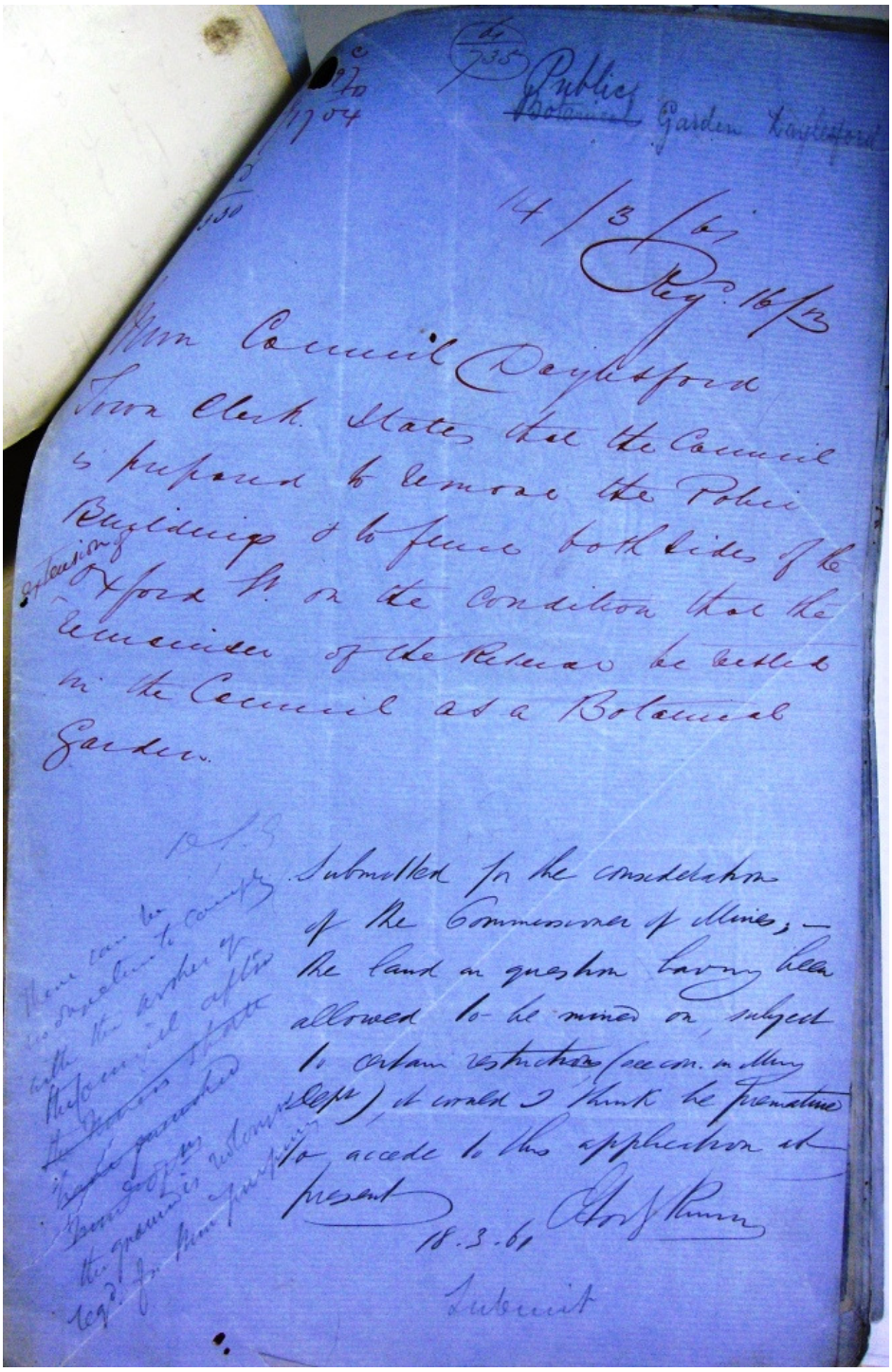
Document 1: 18 January 1861. Letter from Daylesford Town Clerk to District Surveyor suggesting creating a new street between Camp Reserve and the Botanical Gardens. This would later become Daly Street [Reserve File 4726]



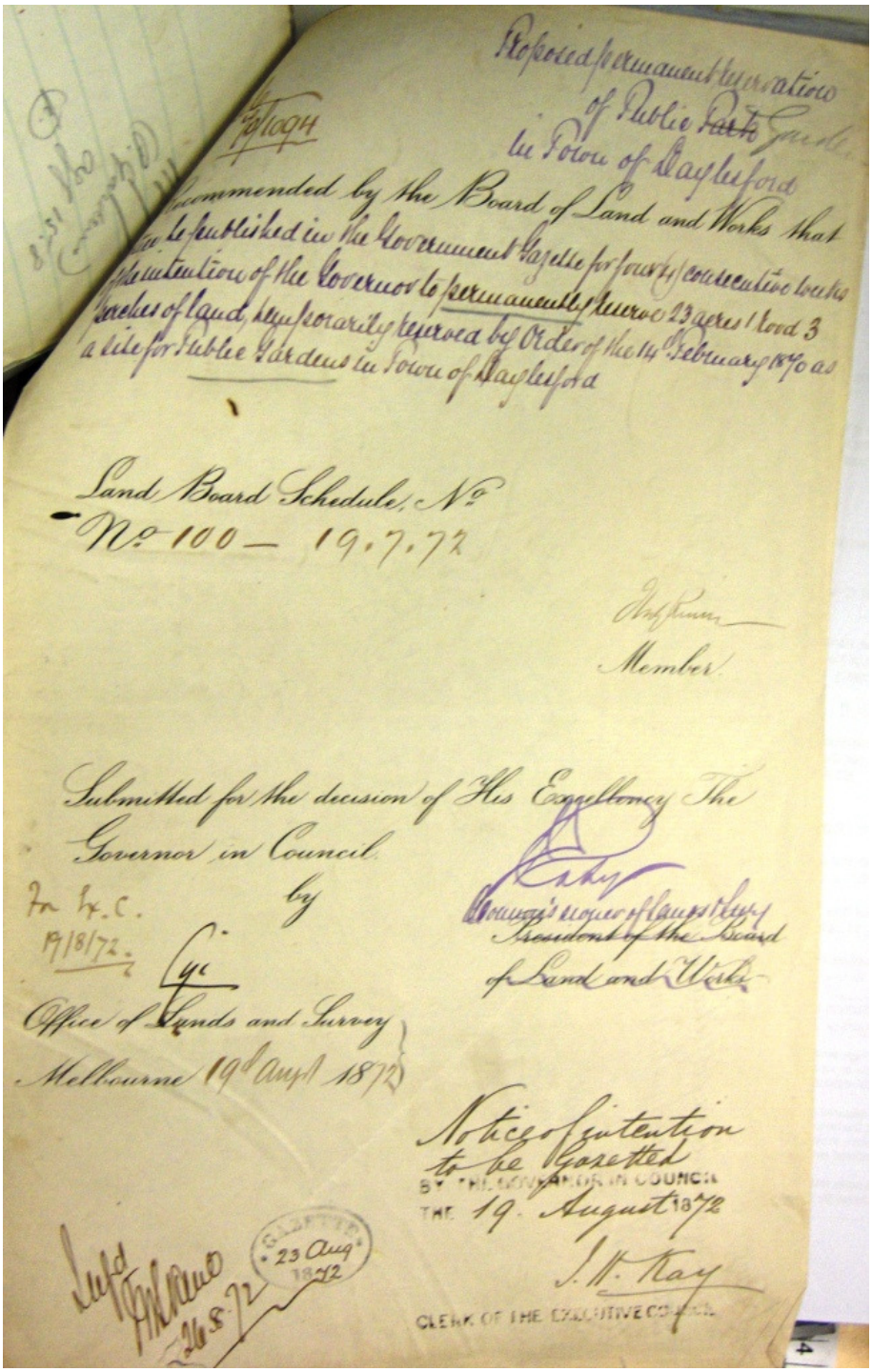
Document 2: 8 February 1861. Letter indicating that the creation of a street through the Camp Reserve would necessitate relocation of police buildings [Reserve file 4726]



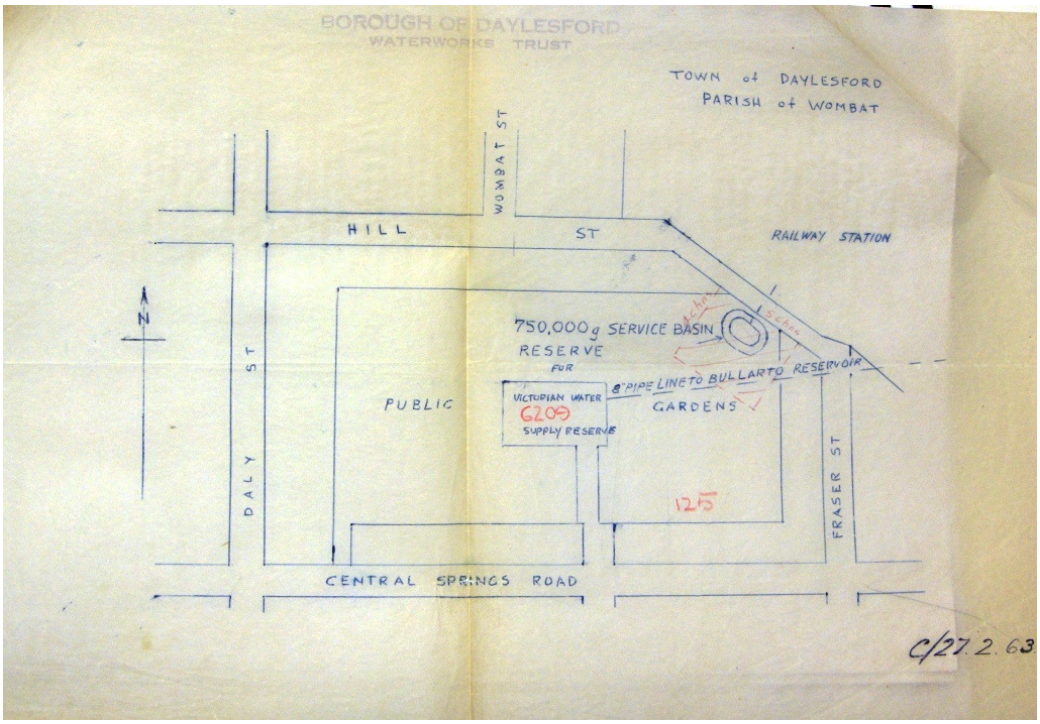
Document 3: 4 March 1861. Letter indicating the Council's willingness to pay for relocation of police buildings on the condition that the part of the reserve applied for be vested in the Council as a Botanical Garden [Reserve file 4726]



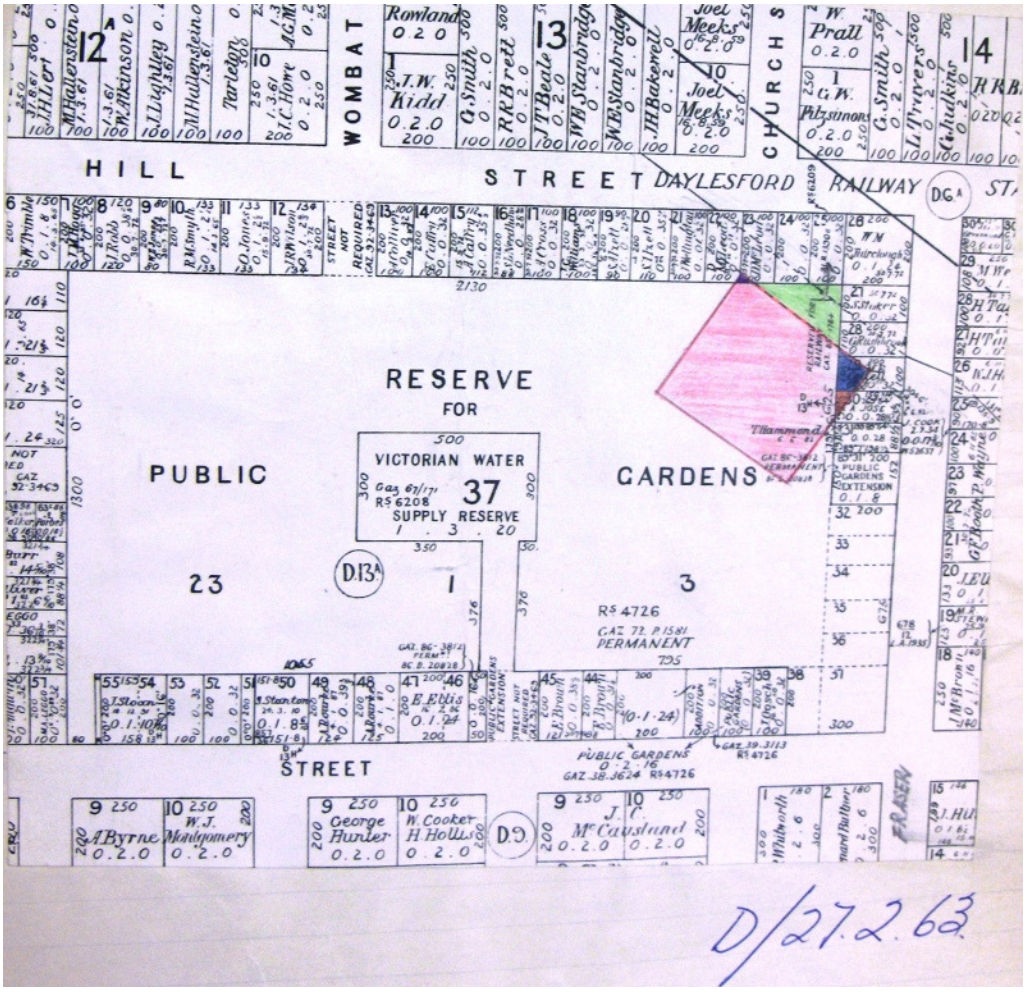
Document 4: 14 March 1861. Memo from the Department of Crown Lands and Survey expressing reluctance to allow a section of the Camp Reserve to be reserved for a botanical garden, apparently because the land may have been needed for mining purposes in the future. Note the word 'Botanical' at the head of the memo is crossed out and replaced by the word 'Public' [Reserve file 4726]



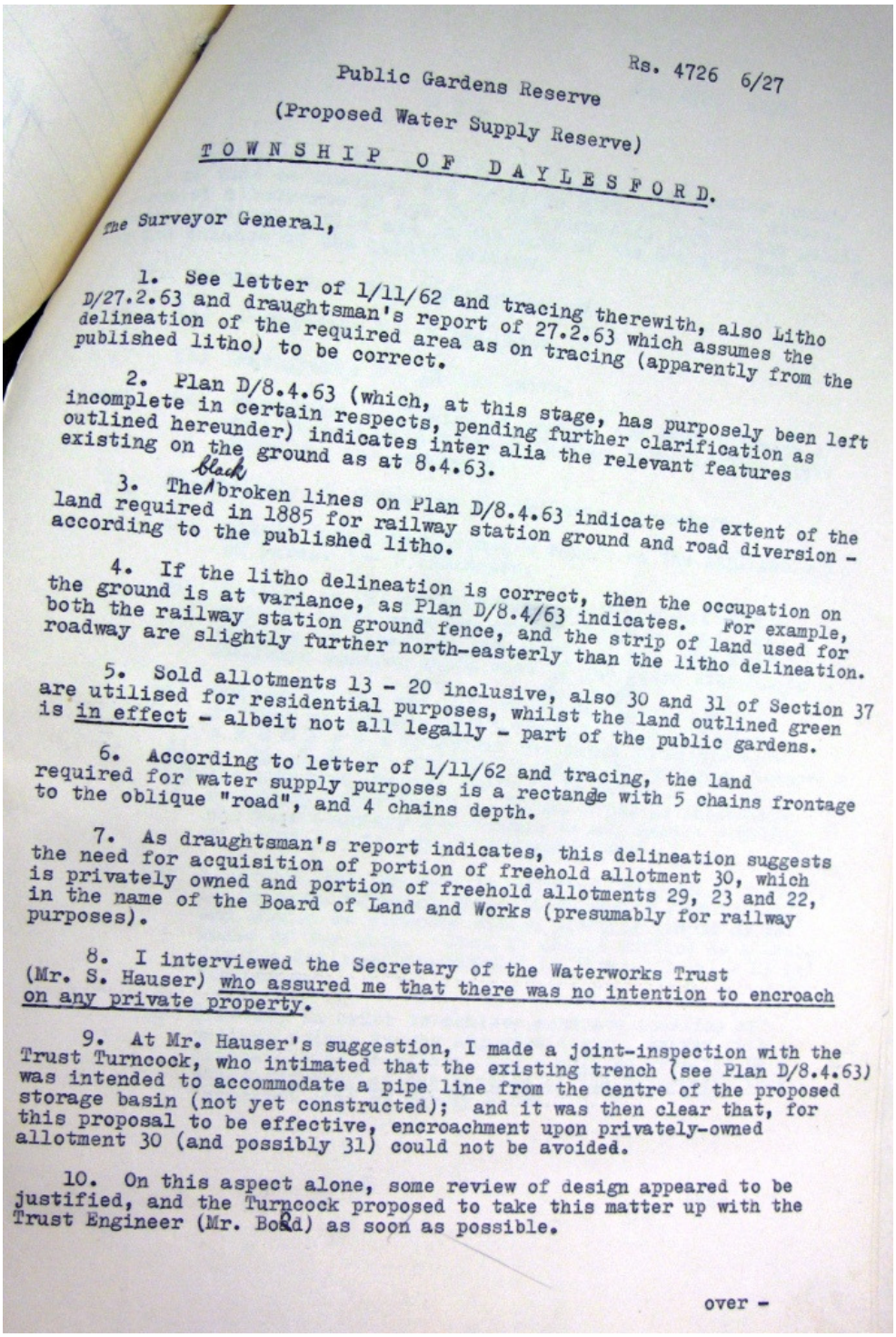
Document 5: 19 August 1872. Permanent reservation of the site for 'Public Gardens' [Reserve file 4726]



Document 6: 1 November 1962 [?]. Plan showing proposed location of a new service basin in the Gardens [Reserve file 4726]



Document 7: c. 1962-63. Plan showing status of land in the area required for new service basin [Reserve file 4726]



Rs. 4726 6/27

Public Gardens Reserve

(Proposed Water Supply Reserve)

TOWNSHIP OF DAYLESFORD.

The Surveyor General,

1. See letter of 1/11/62 and tracing therewith, also Litho D/27.2.63 and draughtsman's report of 27.2.63 which assumes the delineation of the required area as on tracing (apparently from the published litho) to be correct.

2. Plan D/8.4.63 (which, at this stage, has purposely been left incomplete in certain respects, pending further clarification as outlined hereunder) indicates inter alia the relevant features existing on the ground as at 8.4.63.

3. The black broken lines on Plan D/8.4.63 indicate the extent of the land required in 1885 for railway station ground and road diversion - according to the published litho.

4. If the litho delineation is correct, then the occupation on the ground is at variance, as Plan D/8.4/63 indicates. For example, both the railway station ground fence, and the strip of land used for roadway are slightly further north-easterly than the litho delineation.

5. Sold allotments 13 - 20 inclusive, also 30 and 31 of Section 37 are utilised for residential purposes, whilst the land outlined green is in effect - albeit not all legally - part of the public gardens.

6. According to letter of 1/11/62 and tracing, the land required for water supply purposes is a rectangle with 5 chains frontage to the oblique "road", and 4 chains depth.

7. As draughtsman's report indicates, this delineation suggests the need for acquisition of portion of freehold allotment 30, which is privately owned and portion of freehold allotments 29, 23 and 22, in the name of the Board of Land and Works (presumably for railway purposes).

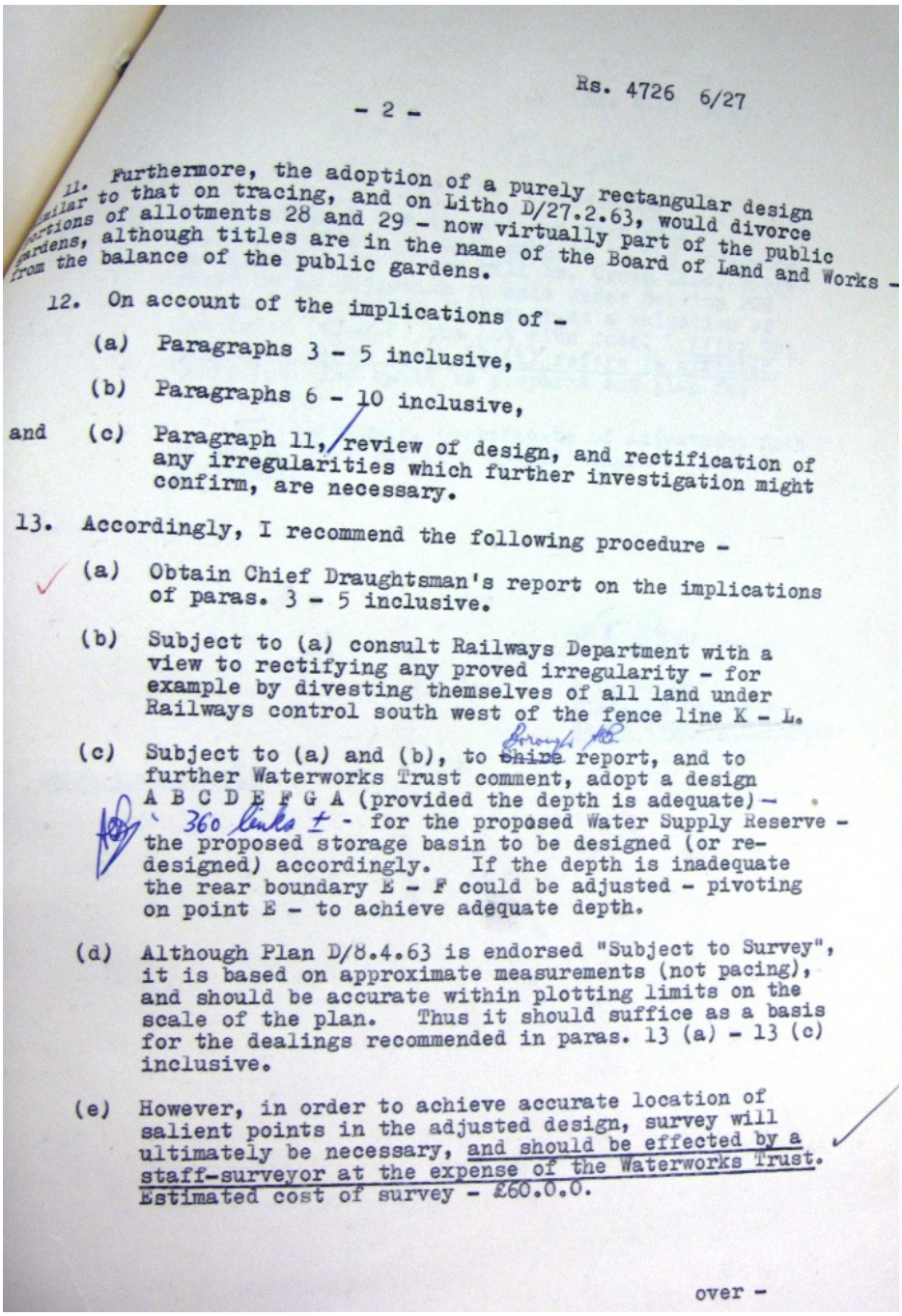
8. I interviewed the Secretary of the Waterworks Trust (Mr. S. Hauser) who assured me that there was no intention to encroach on any private property.

9. At Mr. Hauser's suggestion, I made a joint-inspection with the Trust Turncock, who intimated that the existing trench (see Plan D/8.4.63) was intended to accommodate a pipe line from the centre of the proposed storage basin (not yet constructed); and it was then clear that, for this proposal to be effective, encroachment upon privately-owned allotment 30 (and possibly 31) could not be avoided.

10. On this aspect alone, some review of design appeared to be justified, and the Turncock proposed to take this matter up with the Trust Engineer (Mr. Bond) as soon as possible.

over -

Document 8: 26 April 1963. Page 1 of a letter from the District Surveyor of the North Western Division to the Surveyor General regarding the land status for the proposed service basin [Reserve file 4726]



- 2 -

Rs. 4726 6/27

11. Furthermore, the adoption of a purely rectangular design similar to that on tracing, and on Litho D/27.2.63, would divorce portions of allotments 28 and 29 - now virtually part of the public gardens, although titles are in the name of the Board of Land and Works - from the balance of the public gardens.

12. On account of the implications of -

(a) Paragraphs 3 - 5 inclusive,

(b) Paragraphs 6 - 10 inclusive,

and (c) Paragraph 11, review of design, and rectification of any irregularities which further investigation might confirm, are necessary.

13. Accordingly, I recommend the following procedure -

(a) Obtain Chief Draughtsman's report on the implications of paras. 3 - 5 inclusive.

(b) Subject to (a) consult Railways Department with a view to rectifying any proved irregularity - for example by divesting themselves of all land under Railways control south west of the fence line K - L.

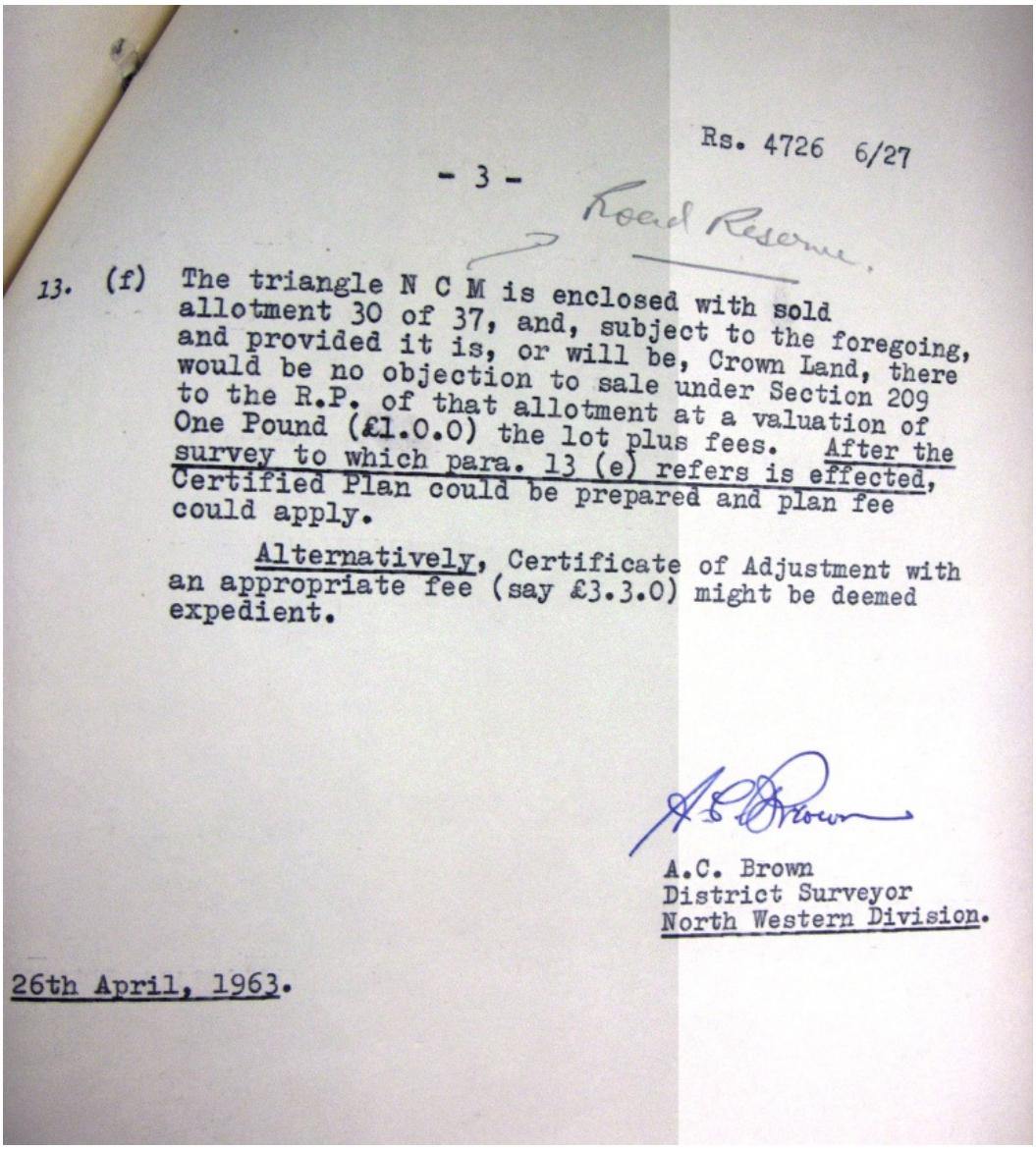
(c) Subject to (a) and (b), to ~~obtain~~ Draughtsman's report, and to further Waterworks Trust comment, adopt a design A B C D E F G A (provided the depth is adequate) - 360 links ± - for the proposed Water Supply Reserve - the proposed storage basin to be designed (or re-designed) accordingly. If the depth is inadequate the rear boundary E - F could be adjusted - pivoting on point E - to achieve adequate depth.

(d) Although Plan D/8.4.63 is endorsed "Subject to Survey", it is based on approximate measurements (not pacing), and should be accurate within plotting limits on the scale of the plan. Thus it should suffice as a basis for the dealings recommended in paras. 13 (a) - 13 (c) inclusive.

(e) However, in order to achieve accurate location of salient points in the adjusted design, survey will ultimately be necessary, and should be effected by a staff-surveyor at the expense of the Waterworks Trust. Estimated cost of survey - £60.0.0.

over -

Page 2 of Document 8



Rs. 4726 6/27

- 3 -

Road Reserve.

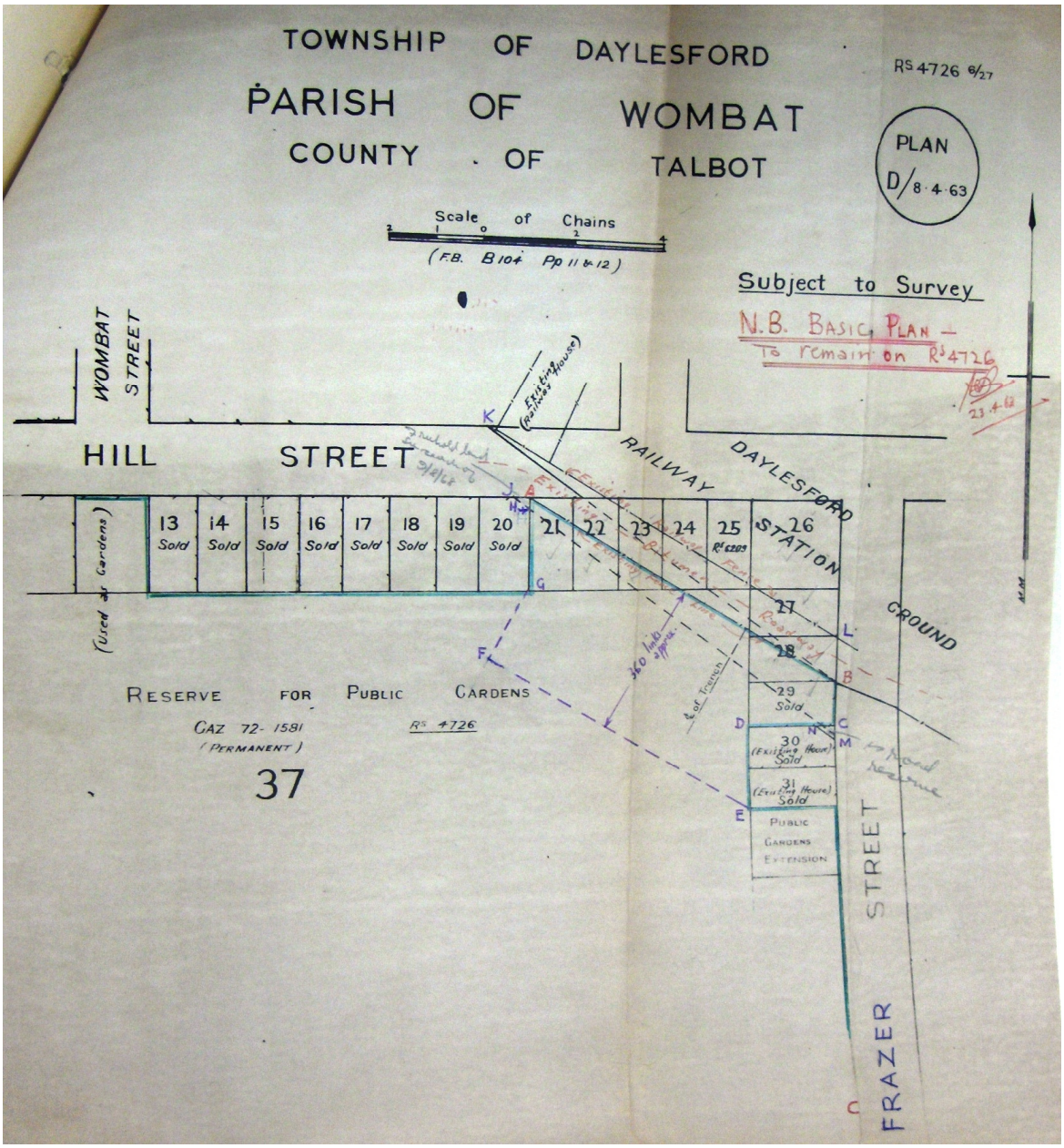
13. (f) The triangle N C M is enclosed with sold allotment 30 of 37, and, subject to the foregoing, and provided it is, or will be, Crown Land, there would be no objection to sale under Section 209 to the R.P. of that allotment at a valuation of One Pound (£1.0.0) the lot plus fees. After the survey to which para. 13 (e) refers is effected, Certified Plan could be prepared and plan fee could apply.

Alternatively, Certificate of Adjustment with an appropriate fee (say £3.3.0) might be deemed expedient.

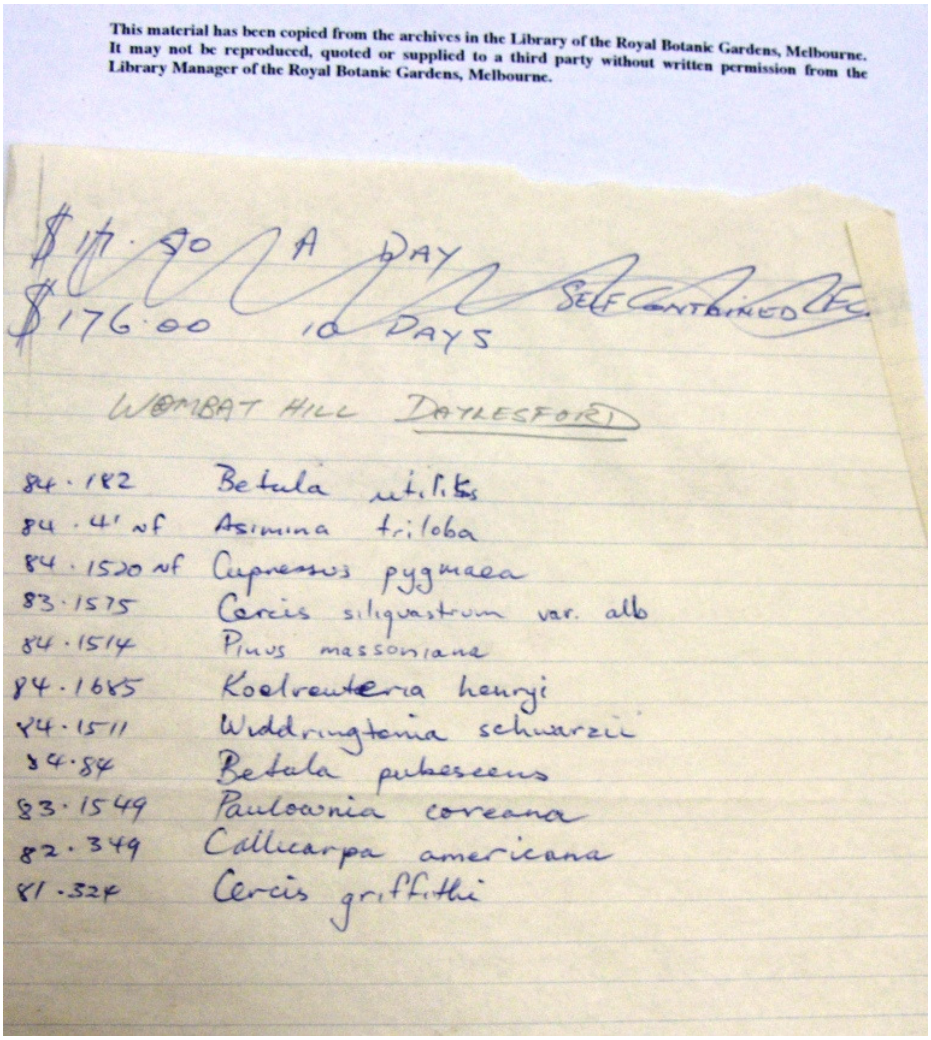
A.C. Brown
District Surveyor
North Western Division.

26th April, 1963.

Page 3 of Document 8



Document 9: 23 April 1963. Plan showing area required for service basin [Reserve file 4726]

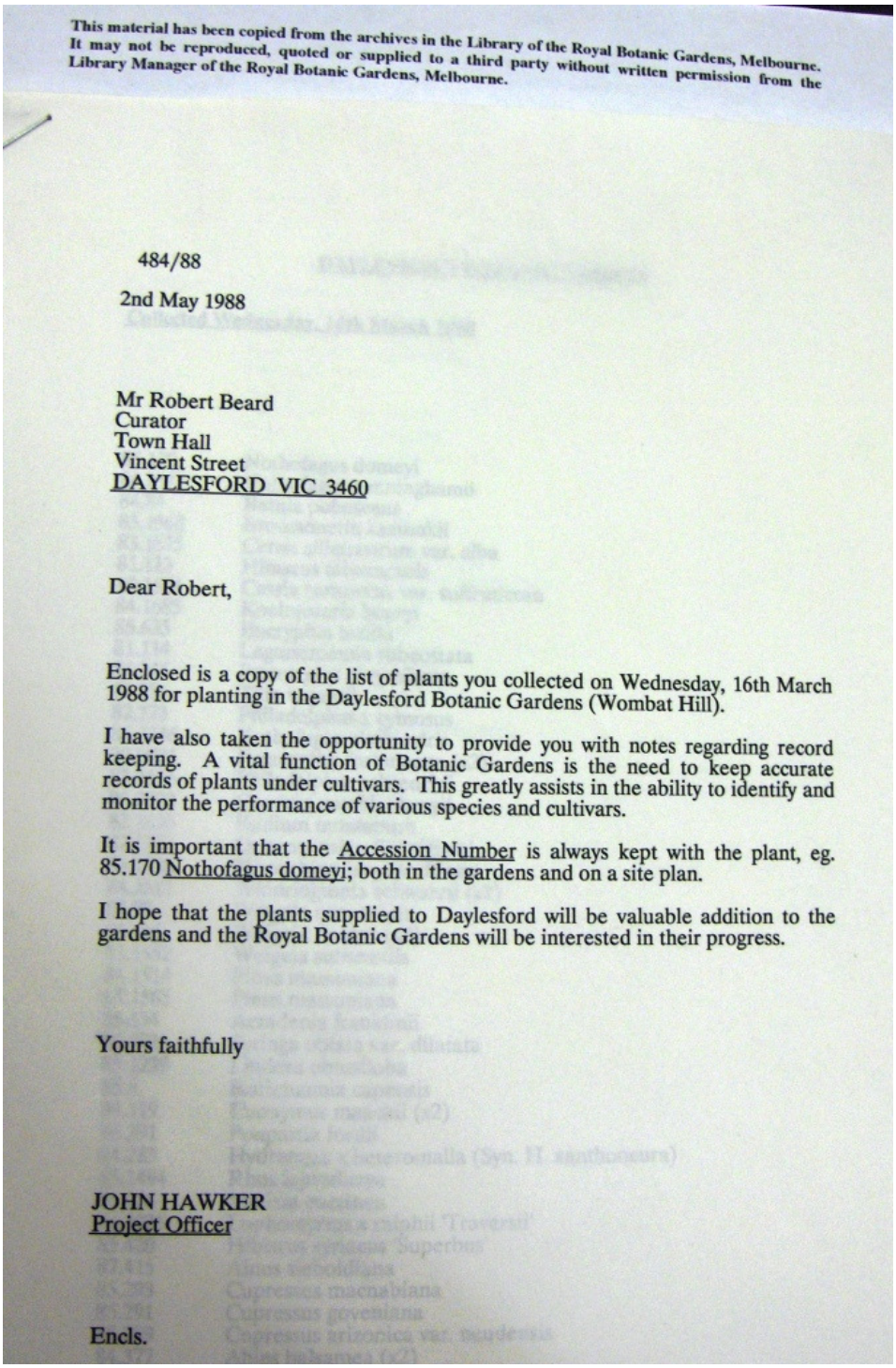


$17.90 A DAY
$176.00 10 DAYS SELF CONTAINED ETC.

WOMBAT HILL DAYLESFORD

84.182 Betula utilis
84.4 nf Asimina triloba
84.1520 nf Cupressus pygmaea
83.1575 Cercis siliquastrum var. alb
84.1514 Pinus massoniana
84.1685 Koelreuteria henryi
84.1511 Widdringtonia schwarzii
84.84 Betula pubescens
83.1549 Paulownia coreana
82.349 Callicarpa americana
81.324 Cercis griffithii

Document 10 c. 1984. List of trees for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, by John Hawker [Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]



484/88

2nd May 1988

Mr Robert Beard
Curator
Town Hall
Vincent Street
DAYLESFORD VIC 3460

Dear Robert,

Enclosed is a copy of the list of plants you collected on Wednesday, 16th March 1988 for planting in the Daylesford Botanic Gardens (Wombat Hill).

I have also taken the opportunity to provide you with notes regarding record keeping. A vital function of Botanic Gardens is the need to keep accurate records of plants under cultivars. This greatly assists in the ability to identify and monitor the performance of various species and cultivars.

It is important that the Accession Number is always kept with the plant, eg. 85.170 Nothofagus domeyi; both in the gardens and on a site plan.

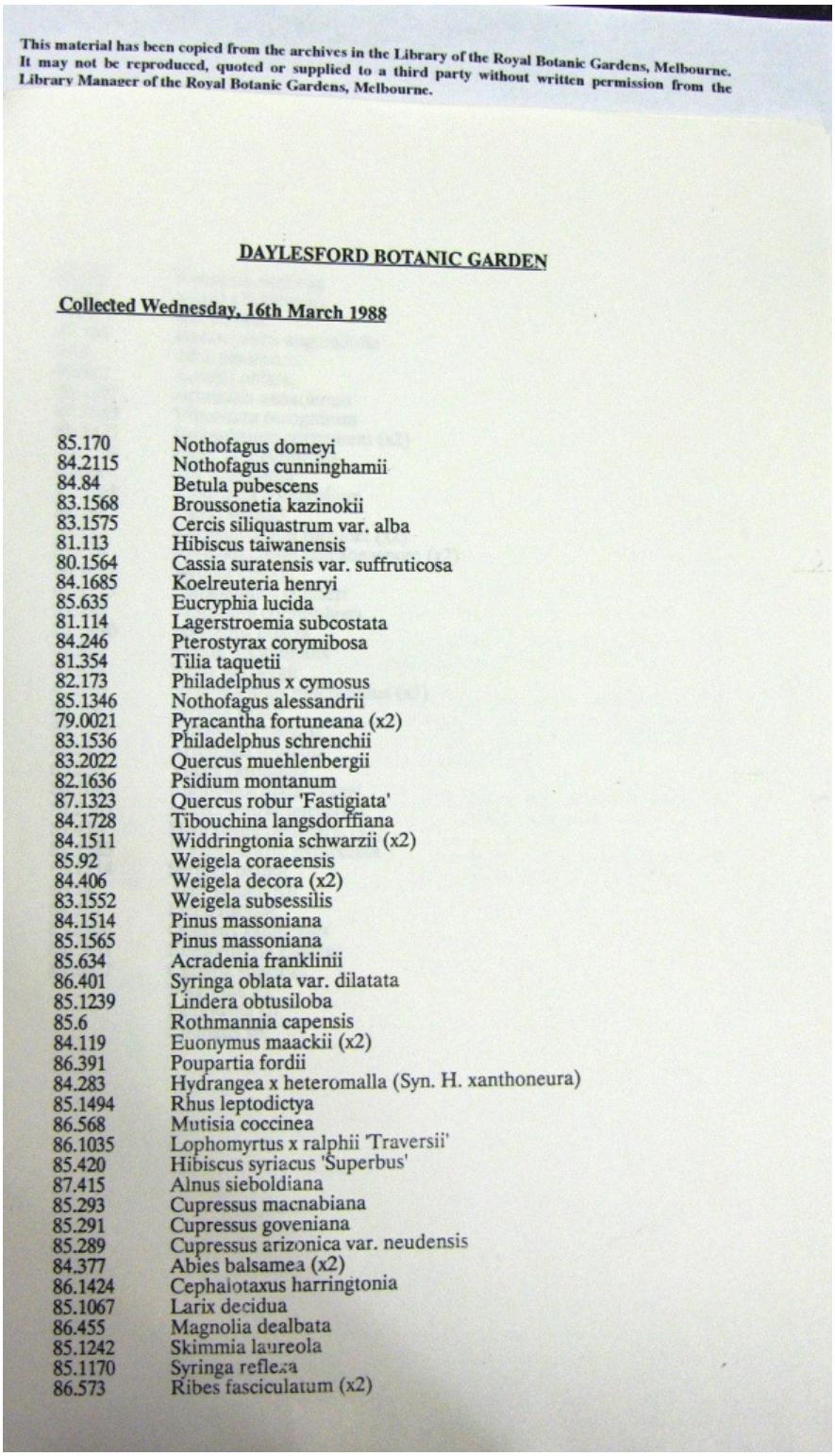
I hope that the plants supplied to Daylesford will be valuable addition to the gardens and the Royal Botanic Gardens will be interested in their progress.

Yours faithfully

JOHN HAWKER
Project Officer

Encls.

Document 11: 2 May 1988. Cover letter and 2 pages listing trees which were given to Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens from Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne, by John Hawker [Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]



DAYLESFORD BOTANIC GARDEN

Collected Wednesday, 16th March 1988

85.170	Nothofagus domeyi
84.2115	Nothofagus cunninghamii
84.84	Betula pubescens
83.1568	Broussonetia kazinokii
83.1575	Cercis siliquastrum var. alba
81.113	Hibiscus taiwanensis
80.1564	Cassia suratensis var. suffruticosa
84.1685	Koelreuteria henryi
85.635	Eucryphia lucida
81.114	Lagerstroemia subcostata
84.246	Pterostyrax corymibosa
81.354	Tilia taquetii
82.173	Philadelphus x cymosus
85.1346	Nothofagus alessandrii
79.0021	Pyracantha fortuneana (x2)
83.1536	Philadelphus schrenchii
83.2022	Quercus muehlenbergii
82.1636	Psidium montanum
87.1323	Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'
84.1728	Tibouchina langsdorffiana
84.1511	Widdringtonia schwarzii (x2)
85.92	Weigela coraeensis
84.406	Weigela decora (x2)
83.1552	Weigela subsessilis
84.1514	Pinus massoniana
85.1565	Pinus massoniana
85.634	Acradenia franklinii
86.401	Syringa oblata var. dilatata
85.1239	Lindera obtusiloba
85.6	Rothmannia capensis
84.119	Euonymus maackii (x2)
86.391	Poupartia fordii
84.283	Hydrangea x heteromalla (Syn. H. xanthoneura)
85.1494	Rhus leptodictya
86.568	Mutisia coccinea
86.1035	Lophomyrtus x ralphii 'Traversii'
85.420	Hibiscus syriacus 'Superbus'
87.415	Alnus sieboldiana
85.293	Cupressus macnabiana
85.291	Cupressus goveniana
85.289	Cupressus arizonica var. neudensis
84.377	Abies balsamea (x2)
86.1424	Cephalotaxus harringtonia
85.1067	Larix decidua
86.455	Magnolia dealbata
85.1242	Skimmia laureola
85.1170	Syringa reflexa
86.573	Ribes fasciculatum (x2)

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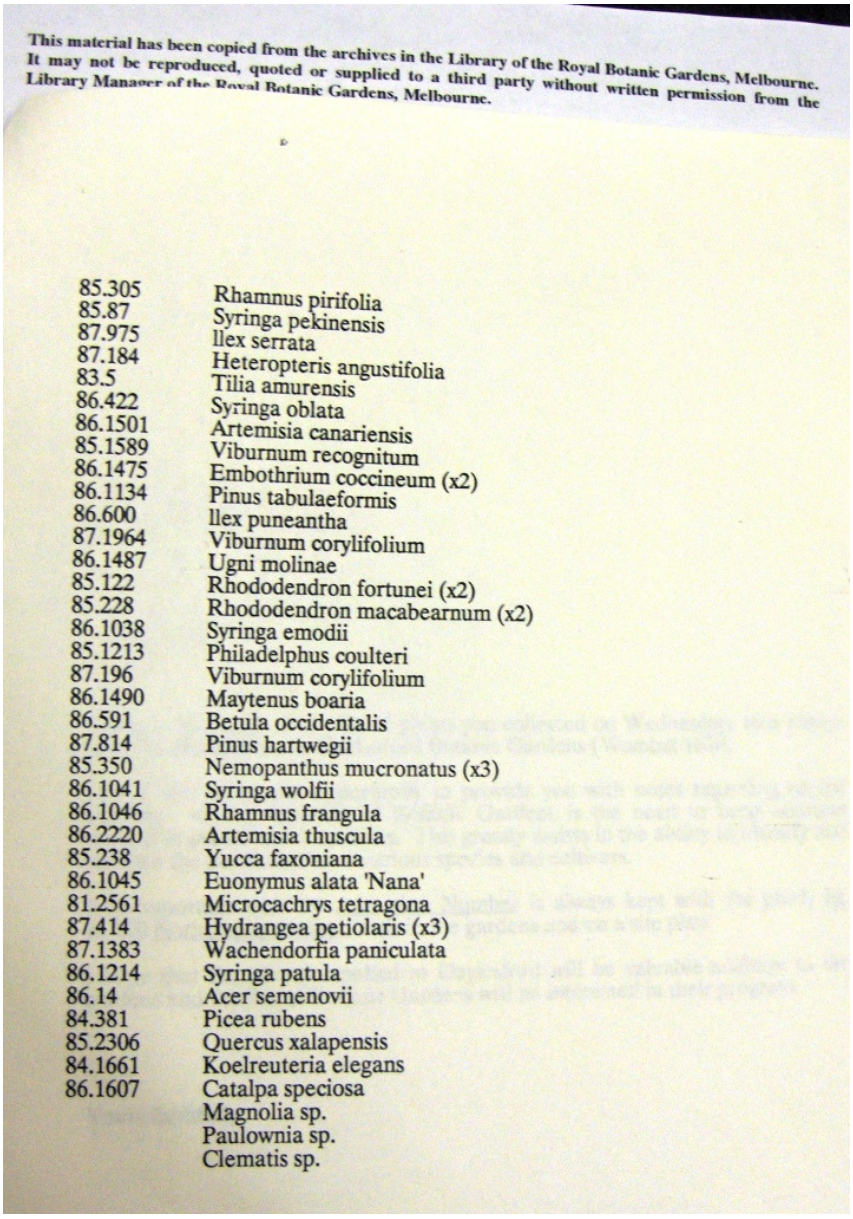
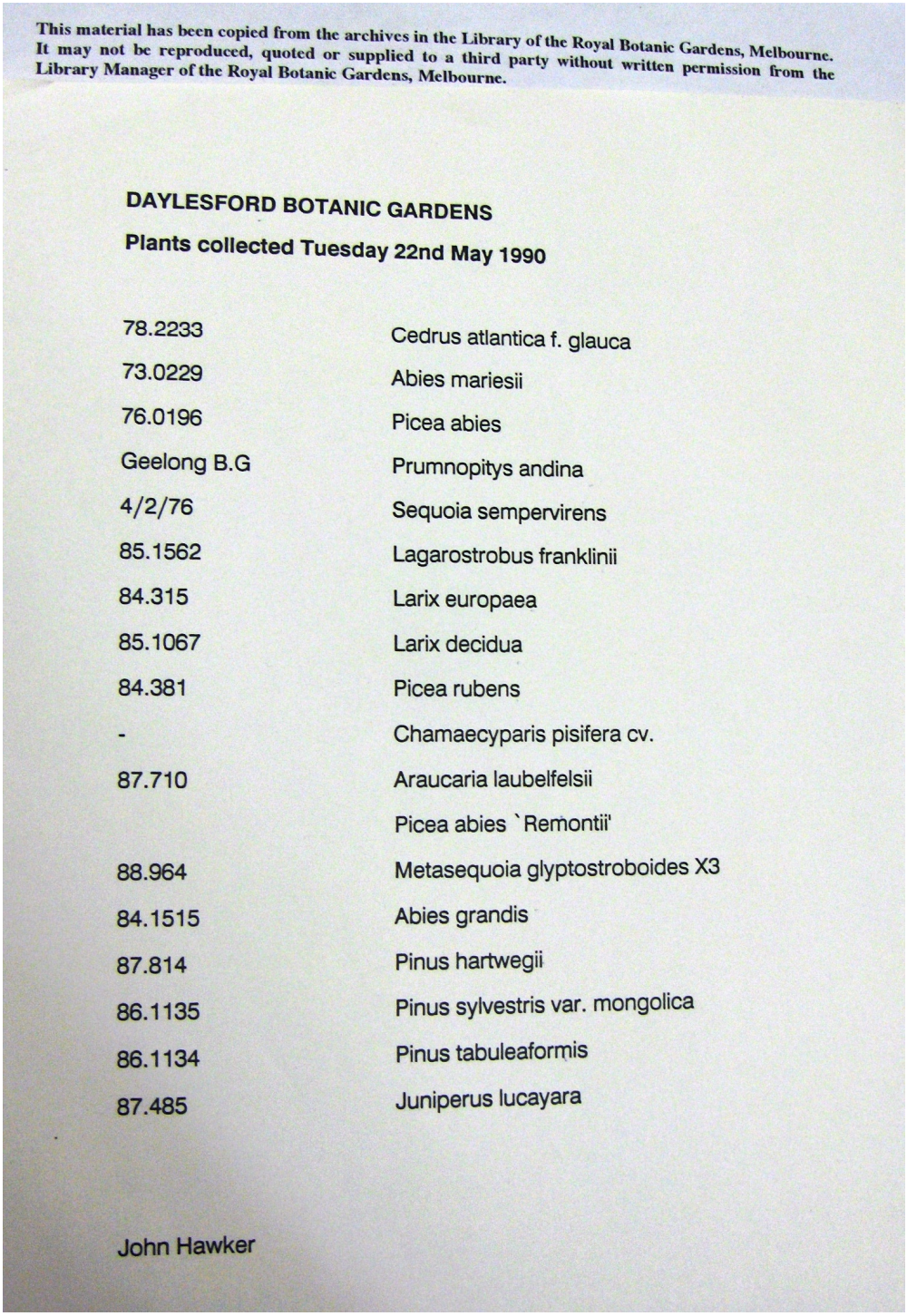


85.305	Rhamnus pirifolia
85.87	Syringa pekinensis
87.975	Ilex serrata
87.184	Heteropteris angustifolia
83.5	Tilia amurensis
86.422	Syringa oblata
86.1501	Artemisia canariensis
85.1589	Viburnum recognitum
86.1475	Embothrium coccineum (x2)
86.1134	Pinus tabulaeformis
86.600	Ilex puneantha
87.1964	Viburnum corylifolium
86.1487	Ugni molinae
85.122	Rhododendron fortunei (x2)
85.228	Rhododendron macabearnum (x2)
86.1038	Syringa emodii
85.1213	Philadelphus coulteri
87.196	Viburnum corylifolium
86.1490	Maytenus boaria
86.591	Betula occidentalis
87.814	Pinus hartwegii
85.350	Nemopanthus mucronatus (x3)
86.1041	Syringa wolfii
86.1046	Rhamnus frangula
86.2220	Artemisia thuscula
85.238	Yucca faxoniana
86.1045	Euonymus alata 'Nana'
81.2561	Microcachrys tetragona
87.414	Hydrangea petiolaris (x3)
87.1383	Wachendorfia paniculata
86.1214	Syringa patula
86.14	Acer semenovii
84.381	Picea rubens
85.2306	Quercus xalapensis
84.1661	Koelreuteria elegans
86.1607	Catalpa speciosa
	Magnolia sp.
	Paulownia sp.
	Clematis sp.

Page 3 of Document 11



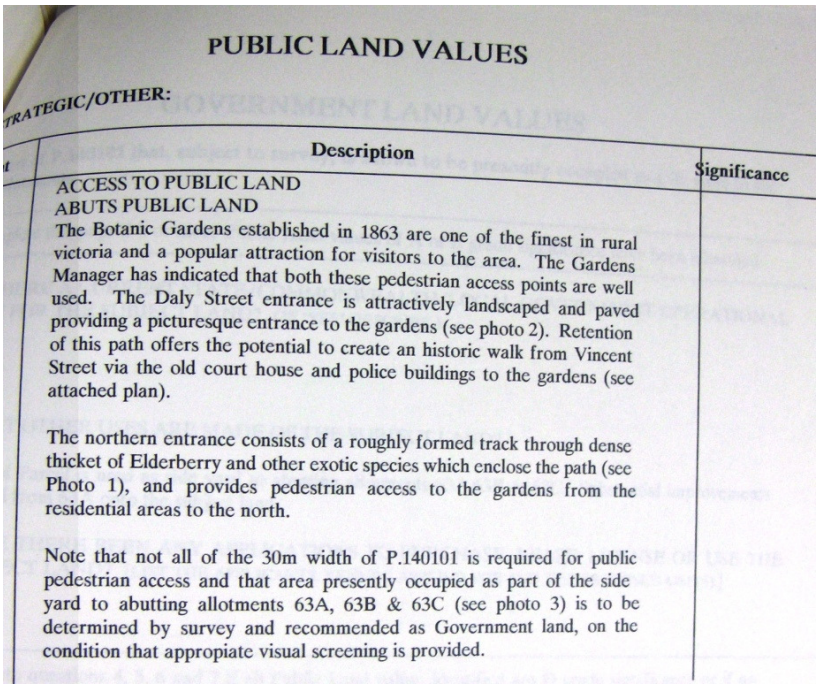
DAYLESFORD BOTANIC GARDENS

Plants collected Tuesday 22nd May 1990

78.2233	Cedrus atlantica f. glauca
73.0229	Abies mariesii
76.0196	Picea abies
Geelong B.G	Prumnopitys andina
4/2/76	Sequoia sempervirens
85.1562	Lagarostrobus franklinii
84.315	Larix europaea
85.1067	Larix decidua
84.381	Picea rubens
-	Chamaecyparis pisifera cv.
87.710	Araucaria laubelfelsii
	Picea abies `Remontii'
88.964	Metasequoia glyptostroboides X3
84.1515	Abies grandis
87.814	Pinus hartwegii
86.1135	Pinus sylvestris var. mongolica
86.1134	Pinus tabuleaformis
87.485	Juniperus lucayara

John Hawker

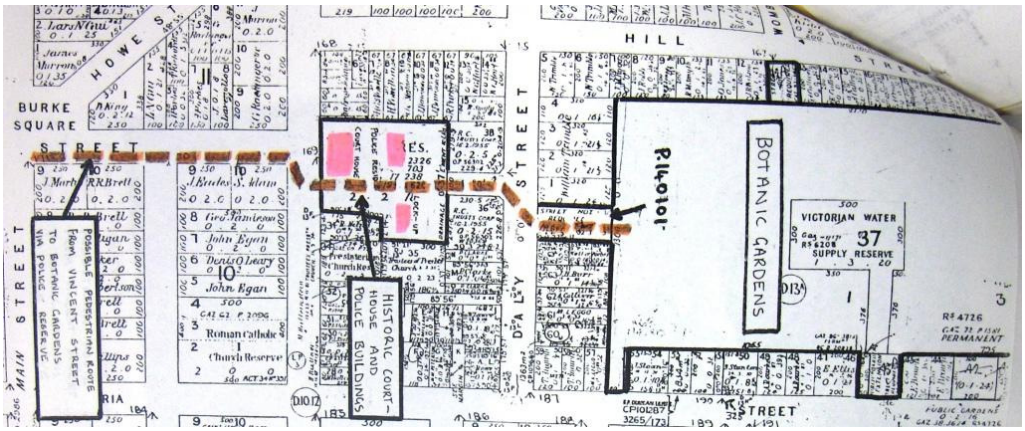
Document 12: 22 May 1990. List of trees given to Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, John Hawker [Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens file, Library of Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne]



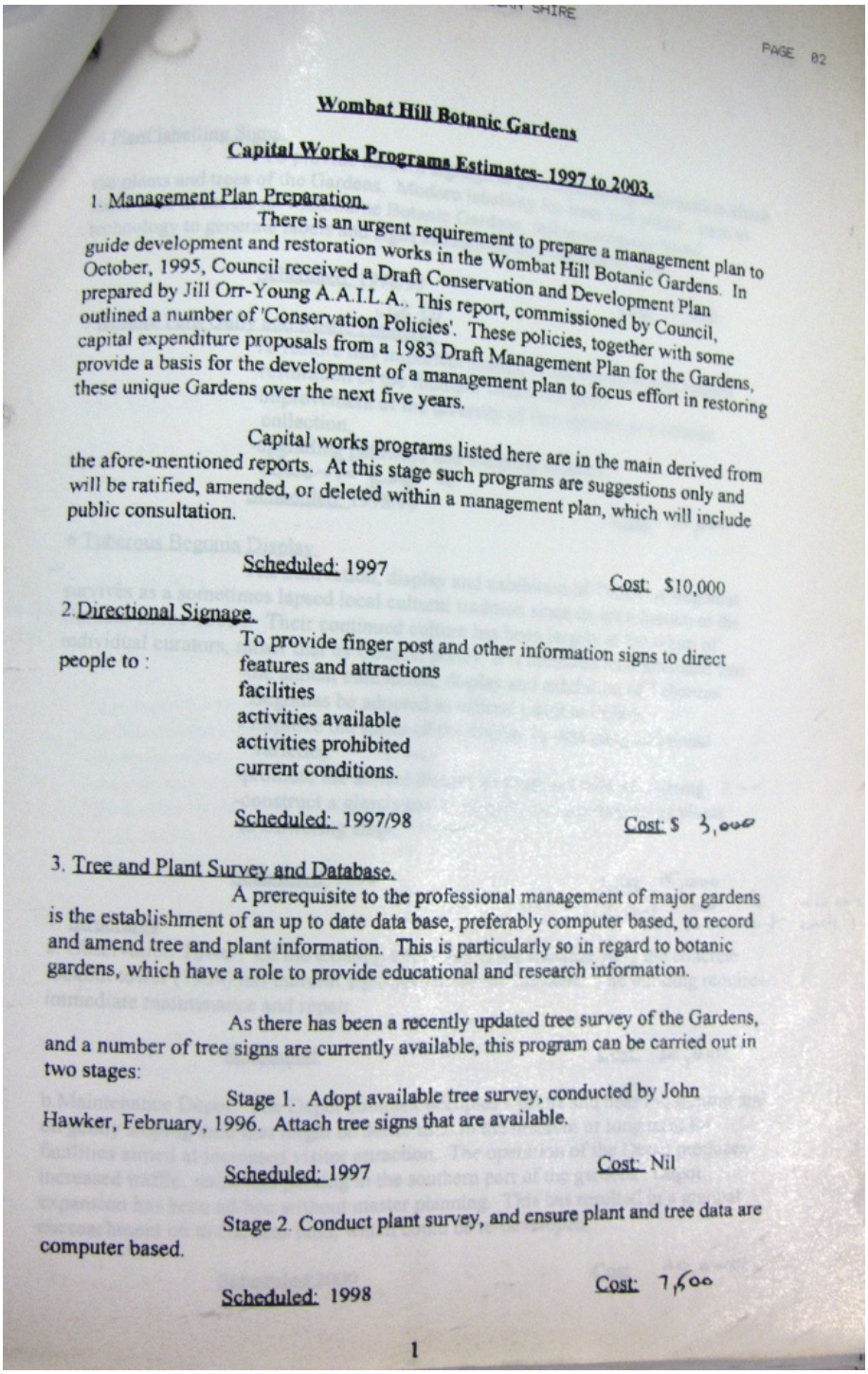
PUBLIC LAND VALUES

TRATEGIC/OTHER:

	Description	Significance
	ACCESS TO PUBLIC LAND ABUTS PUBLIC LAND The Botanic Gardens established in 1863 are one of the finest in rural victoria and a popular attraction for visitors to the area. The Gardens Manager has indicated that both these pedestrian access points are well used. The Daly Street entrance is attractively landscaped and paved providing a picturesque entrance to the gardens (see photo 2). Retention of this path offers the potential to create an historic walk from Vincent Street via the old court house and police buildings to the gardens (see attached plan). The northern entrance consists of a roughly formed track through dense thicket of Elderberry and other exotic species which enclose the path (see Photo 1), and provides pedestrian access to the gardens from the residential areas to the north. Note that not all of the 30m width of P.140101 is required for public pedestrian access and that area presently occupied as part of the side yard to abutting allotments 63A, 63B & 63C (see photo 3) is to be determined by survey and recommended as Government land, on the condition that appropiate visual screening is provided.	



Document 13: no date. Recommendation to create an 'historic walk from Vincent Street via the old courthouse and police buildings to the Gardens', also shown on above plan [Reserve file 4726]



SHIRE

PAGE 02

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens

Capital Works Programs Estimates- 1997 to 2003.

1. Management Plan Preparation.

There is an urgent requirement to prepare a management plan to guide development and restoration works in the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. In October, 1995, Council received a Draft Conservation and Development Plan prepared by Jill Orr-Young A.A.I.L.A.. This report, commissioned by Council, outlined a number of 'Conservation Policies'. These policies, together with some capital expenditure proposals from a 1983 Draft Management Plan for the Gardens, provide a basis for the development of a management plan to focus effort in restoring these unique Gardens over the next five years.

Capital works programs listed here are in the main derived from the afore-mentioned reports. At this stage such programs are suggestions only and will be ratified, amended, or deleted within a management plan, which will include public consultation.

Scheduled: 1997 Cost: $10,000

2. Directional Signage.

To provide finger post and other information signs to direct people to :
features and attractions
facilities
activities available
activities prohibited
current conditions.

Scheduled: 1997/98 Cost: $ 3,000

3. Tree and Plant Survey and Database.

A prerequisite to the professional management of major gardens is the establishment of an up to date data base, preferably computer based, to record and amend tree and plant information. This is particularly so in regard to botanic gardens, which have a role to provide educational and research information.

As there has been a recently updated tree survey of the Gardens, and a number of tree signs are currently available, this program can be carried out in two stages:

Stage 1. Adopt available tree survey, conducted by John Hawker, February, 1996. Attach tree signs that are available.

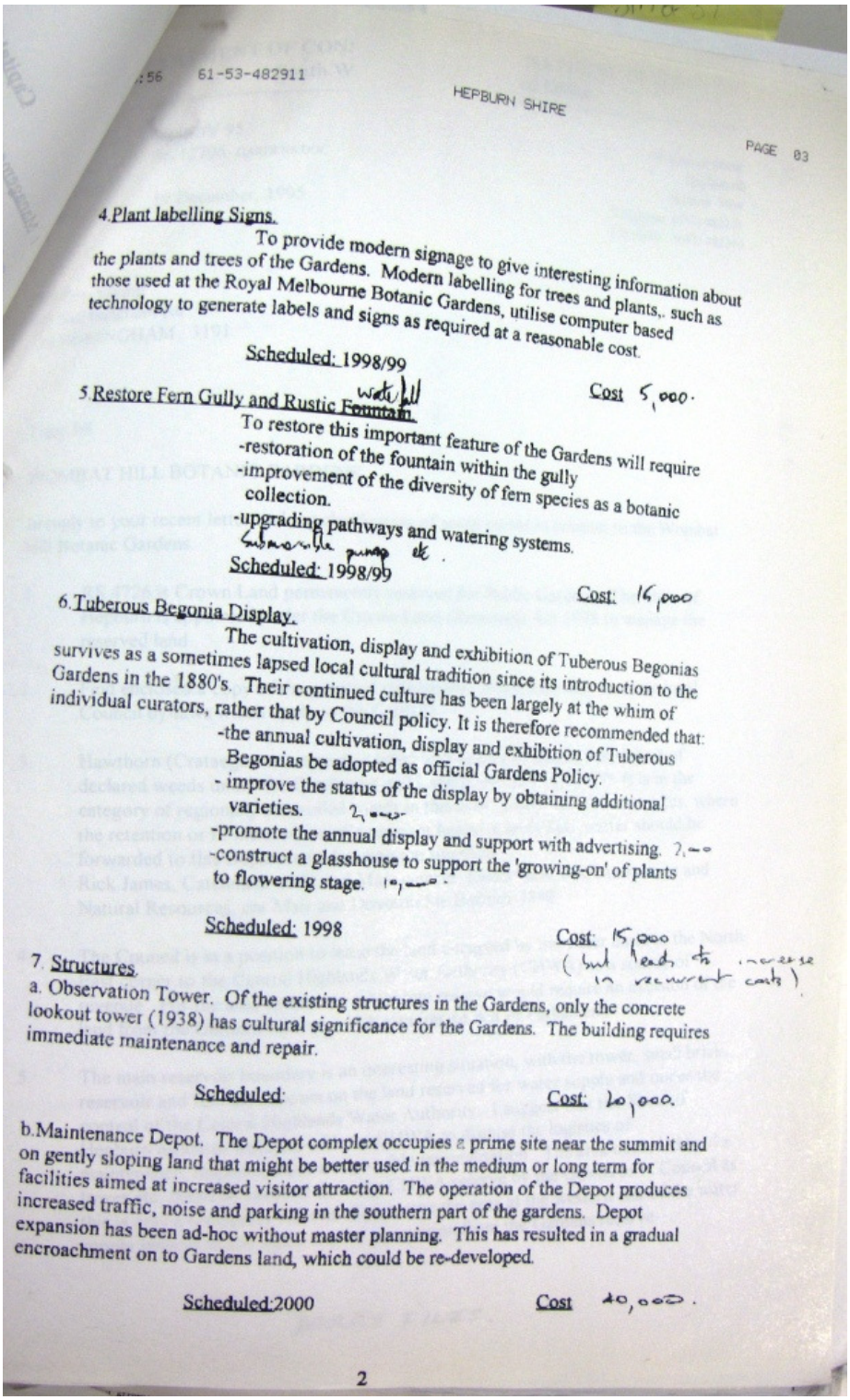
Scheduled: 1997 Cost: Nil

Stage 2. Conduct plant survey, and ensure plant and tree data are computer based.

Scheduled: 1998 Cost: 7,600

1

Document 14: 4 July 1997. Page 1 of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Capital Works Programs Estimates – 1997 to 2003, 2 pages, faxed with cover sheet to Gavin Cerini, DRNE by John Traill, Shire of Hepburn [Reserve file 4726]



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4.Plant labelling Signs.

To provide modern signage to give interesting information about the plants and trees of the Gardens. Modern labelling for trees and plants,. such as those used at the Royal Melbourne Botanic Gardens, utilise computer based technology to generate labels and signs as required at a reasonable cost.

Scheduled: 1998/99

Cost 5,000.

5.Restore Fern Gully and Rustic Fountain. water fall

To restore this important feature of the Gardens will require
-restoration of the fountain within the gully
-improvement of the diversity of fern species as a botanic collection.
-upgrading pathways and watering systems.
Submersible pump etc.

Scheduled: 1998/99

Cost: 16,000

6.Tuberous Begonia Display.

The cultivation, display and exhibition of Tuberous Begonias survives as a sometimes lapsed local cultural tradition since its introduction to the Gardens in the 1880's. Their continued culture has been largely at the whim of individual curators, rather that by Council policy. It is therefore recommended that:
-the annual cultivation, display and exhibition of Tuberous Begonias be adopted as official Gardens Policy.
- improve the status of the display by obtaining additional varieties. 2,000
-promote the annual display and support with advertising. 2,00
-construct a glasshouse to support the 'growing-on' of plants to flowering stage. 10,000

Scheduled: 1998

Cost: 15,000 (but leads to increase in recurrent costs)

7. Structures.

a. Observation Tower. Of the existing structures in the Gardens, only the concrete lookout tower (1938) has cultural significance for the Gardens. The building requires immediate maintenance and repair.

Scheduled:

Cost: 20,000.

b.Maintenance Depot. The Depot complex occupies a prime site near the summit and on gently sloping land that might be better used in the medium or long term for facilities aimed at increased visitor attraction. The operation of the Depot produces increased traffic, noise and parking in the southern part of the gardens. Depot expansion has been ad-hoc without master planning. This has resulted in a gradual encroachment on to Gardens land, which could be re-developed.

Scheduled:2000

Cost 40,000.

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Page 2 of Document 14

Document 15: c. 2007. Hepburn Shire Council promotional flyer on the Daylesford / Hepburn region [on public display at Hepburn Shire Council's Duke Street office]

07/01/2008

THE ECONOMY

The Shire's economy has become increasingly diversified in recent years. While agriculture, forestry and manufacturing continue to be important, other sectors such as tourism, art, service industries, retailing, education, health and community services are rapidly growing.

SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIES

The Shire's fertile soils support the production of vegetables, particularly potatoes. The value of production of potatoes alone in the region had a value of $47,426,474 in 2001. Other significant agricultural activities center on livestock raising for meat and wool, and crops such as hay, cereals, grain-legumes and oil-seeds. In addition there are wine grapes, vegetables for seeds, lamb, trout, beef and pork plus honey, berries herbs and mushrooms and an increasing number of growers involved in organics.

MAJOR EMPLOYERS

Existing major employers include the Hepburn Spa Resort; Daylesford Abattoir (Auspork); Creswick School of Forestry; Wesley College Campus, Clunes; Creswick Woollen Mill; the Lake House Resort; Hepburn Shire Council and Hepburn Health Service.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS TO BE UNDERTAKEN WITHIN THE SHIRE

A number of significant developments are proposed within the Shire. These developments include:

A 136 room international standard Hotel and Conference Centre and residential estate at the Forest Resort Golf Course complex in Creswick.

The $7.2 million redevelopment of the Hepburn Springs Bath House Complex.

The development of the Four Seasons Boutique Hotel in Hepburn Springs.

Large residential subdivision of approximately 60 lots in Trentham.

COMPLEMENTARY FACILITIES

The Melbourne University Creswick School of Forestry, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Research Laboratories, Victoria Timber Industry Training Centre and Creswick Land Care facilities are located in Creswick. A CRC Wood Innovation research facility is also located in Creswick. In Daylesford, Clunes, Creswick and Trentham there are adult learning/community neigbourhood houses. There are also several tertiary institutions located in nearby regional centres such as the Ballarat University and the Greenhill Technology Center in Ballarat and La Trobe University in Bendigo.

Hepburn Health Service provides a range of Medical and Health services within the main towns of Daylesford, Hepburn Springs, Creswick, Clunes and Trentham.

Daylesford has both a primary and secondary school. Primary schools are also located in Hepburn Springs, Clunes, Trentham and Creswick as well as several other small villages. Pre schools are available in Daylesford, Hepburn, Creswick, Clunes, and Trentham.

TRANSPORT

Hepburn Shire is accessible from both the Calder and Western Highways and is a 70-minute trip from Melbourne Airport and 75 minutes from Melbourne Ports, both via high standard freeway systems. Ballarat and Bendigo airports are 20-30 minute and 50-60 minutes' journeys respectively.

DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Shire offers a diverse range of development opportunities and encourages developments that are ecologically sustainable and based on sound environmental principles.

Several of these opportunities lie in the expansion and further development of the forestry industry, private plantation forestry and research and development in temperate eucalyptus technology utilizing the existing educational and training facilities located in Creswick.

There are opportunities also in tourism product development beyond accommodation and dining such as gourmet foods, recreational opportunities and service oriented business related to tourism as well as holistic health facilities, expertise and products.

Hepburn Shire has a well-established arts community with a broad range of skills offering a unique opportunity for arts developments across all media.

Opportunities also exist in the development of high value horticulture, viticulture and organic food crops.

ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPERS

Hepburn Shire Council has a genuine interest in encouraging development in the municipality and establishing long-term relationships with potential developers. The Shire will provide assistance to facilitate the establishment of a new business or co-ordinate access to information required from government agencies.

Daylesford

For further information contact:

Judith Bedford,
Manager Planning &
Economic Development

Phone: 03 53216438
Email: jbedford@hepburn.vic.gov.au
Web: www.hepburnshire.com.au

10.5 Appendix Five

Annual General Maintenance Plan

The following draft plan, based on one provided by John Hawker (Heritage Victoria), was put together in consultation with Parks and Gardens Superintendent Robert Beard and Gardens staff members Brenda Blackmore and Jock Chase.

General comments
All maintenance work should occur at regular intervals to ensure a high level of plant display and garden presentation. Critical times for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens are periods during the Tuberous Begonia Display (March to May), the Christmas and New Year holiday period, Easter, the Swiss Italian Festival (May), and school holidays (including interstate).

A regular programme of maintenance will provide and ideal environment for maximum growth and flowering, disease and weed control, and the conservation of trees, plants and lawn.

The application of pesticides and herbicides should only occur under suitable weather conditions and at the specified rates. A record should be kept of their use.
Lawn mowing should generally occur on a Thursday, or two days before a special event.

Daily tasks
Check rubbish bins and clean if required (during peak periods)
Check picnic tables and Rotunda and clean where necessary

Weekly tasks
Clean asphalt paths (Friday) using air broom
Empty rubbish bins (Monday)

Annual tasks
Grade Scenic Drive (once) prior to Christmas and apply dust suppression treatment in January

January

Lawn
- Weekly to fortnightly mowing at recommended height, generally no less than 4 cms (variable throughout gardens)
- Regular watering, when allowed and where designated, check irrigation system / sprinklers
- Control lawn weeds using selected herbicides
- Control lawn diseases if present

Trees, shrubberies and garden beds
- Control weeds by hoeing or herbicide
- Regular watering, when allowed and where designated – especially young and drought intolerant oplants
- Top up mulch and check mulch around specimen trees
- Formative prune young trees

- Control pests and diseases, especially on azaleas and rhododendrons
- Check elms for elm leaf beetle and implement control programme

Rose beds
- Regular watering
- Check mulch and remove any weeds
- Remove dead flower heads
- Liquid fertilise at 10-14 day intervals

Structures
- Check irrigation system and make any repairs

Tuberous begonia collection
- Cuttings
- Staking & tying
- Disbudding
- Remove female flowers
- Fertilise every 2 weeks

February

Lawn
- Weekly to fortnightly mowing at recommended height, generally no less than 4 cms (variable throughout gardens)
- Regular watering, when allowed and where designated, check irrigation system / sprinklers
- Control lawn weeds using selected herbicides
- Fertilise lawns and correct pH to 6.0–6.5 range

Trees, shrubberies and garden beds
- Control weeds by hoeing or herbicide
- Regular watering, when allowed and where designated – especially young and drought intolerant plants
- Control pests and diseases
- Check elms for elm leaf beetle
- Plant annuals if required
- Maintain garden beds

Rose beds
- Regular watering
- Summer prune Hybrid Tea roses to encourage autumn flowering
- Remove dead flower heads
- Control pests and diseases

Tberous begonia collecetion
- Staking & tying
- Remove female flowers
- Liquid fertilise fortnightly
- Wash conservatory windows

Structures
- Check and repair drainage
- Check and repair spouting and down pipes on buildings
- Undertake building repairs and painting
- Check garden furniture

March

Lawn
- Weekly to fortnightly mowing
- Regular watering, when allowed and where designated
- Aerate and top dress lawns and resow bare patches

Trees, shrubberies and garden beds
- Prune summer flowering shrubs
- Commence shrub maintenance, cut back, thin and shape
- Check plant labels and replace, reposition if necessary
- Control pests and diseases
- Prune hedges and clip bushes

Rose beds
- Regular watering
- Liquid fertilise
- Remove dead flower heads
- Control pests and diseases

Tuberous begonia collection
- Staking & tying
- Remove female flowers
- One more feed
- Clean windows weekly

Structures
- Clean out drainage pits
- Control weeds in paths, regrade, fill depressions and check path drainage

April

Lawn
- fortnightly mowing
- remove fallen leaves from paths and lawns, rake onto beds or place in compost bins
- light application of fertiliser
- Complete top dressing and resowing

Trees, shrubberies and garden beds
- Continue shrub maintenance programme, cut back, thin and shape
- Commence tree maintenance programme
- Check plant labels and replace, reposition if necessary
- Control pests and diseases

- Plant bulbs, new trees and shrubs

Rose beds
- Control weeds
- Remove dead flower heads
- Control pests and diseases

Tuberous begonia collection
- Staking & tying
- Remove female flowers
- Remove spent flowers
- Clean windows weekly

Structures
- Complete repairs to paths and weed control
- Commence major development works in the garden, renew drainage, irrigation, path edging etc, lighting upgrade
- Playgrouind inspections, repairs and maintenance

May

Lawn
- Mow where necessary
- remove fallen leaves from paths and lawns, rake onto beds or place in compost bins

Trees, shrubberies and garden beds
- Complete shrub and tree renewal programme
- Remove poor trees and replant
- Control weeds in beds

Rose beds
- Remove dead flower heads
- Order new roses
- Check labels and replace missing labels

Tuberous begonia collection
- Staking & tying
- Remove female flowers
- Remove spent flowers
- Remove fallen stems
- Cease watering
- Clean windows weekly

Structures
- Undertake drainage repairs
- Complete major development works in the garden to avoid wet ground constraints
- Check garden furniture

June

Lawn
- Mow where necessary
- remove fallen leaves from paths and lawns, rake onto beds or place in compost bins
- identify any wet, compacted sites for treatment in spring

Trees, shrubberies and garden beds
- Cultivate beds
- Divide and replant perennials and bulbs
- Remove seedlings, suckers and watershoots
- Plant deciduous trees and shrubs
- Shape shrubs and clip hedges
- Plant annuals if required, and maintain beds

Rose beds
- Remove weeds and cultivate soil

Tuberous begonia collection
- Staking & tying
- Remove female flowers
- Remove spent flowers
- Remove fallen stems
- Cease watering
- Clean windows weekly

Structures
- Check drainage
- Night audits – check and repair lights
- Check spouting and downpipes on buildings
- Overhaul garden equipment

Managerial requirement
- **Prepare an annual report on the year's activities, major works and changes. Update plant census and Gardens plan**

July

Lawn
- Mow as needed
- remove fallen leaves from paths and lawns, rake onto beds or place in compost bins
- apply lime to correct pH to 6.0–6.5
- ensure drainage is working to remove surface water

Trees, shrubberies and garden beds
- Shape shrubs and clip hedges
- Plant deciduous trees and shrubs

Rose beds
- Major rose pruning period–prune Hybrid Tea roses, reducing by about half and pruning to vase shape
- Apply winter oil
- Test soil

Tuberous begonia collection
- Remove tubers and inspect & clean
- Place in trays
- Cover with Vermiculite
- Trays to cupboard in tractor shed

Structures
- Check drainage

August

Lawn
- Increase mowing programme
- Aerate and top dress lawns and resow bare patches
- Fertilise in late August

Trees, shrubberies and garden beds

- Fertilise and mulch beds
- Control weeds
- Complete tree and shrub planting

Rose beds
- Complete the rose pruning, thin and shape heritage rosesLiquid fertilise
- Apply winter oil
- Cultivate beds and control weeds
- Fertilise and mulch beds
- Plant roses
- Check and repair stakes and ties on standard roses

Tuberous begonia collection
- All tubers in trays
- Store in cupboard

Structures
- Carry out major repair to irrigation system, ensure all drippers are working properly and complete any design changes
- Check garden furniture
- Check all lighting and make repairs

September

Lawn
- Mow when needed–weekly, fortnightly
- Complete fertiliser programme
- Use selective herbicides to control lawn weeds

Trees, shrubberies and garden beds
- Complete bed mulching
- Control weeds
- Spray herbicide around speciment trees and apply mulch to about 2 metre diameter
- Control pests and diseases

Rose beds
- Spray for pests and diseases
- Complete mulching
- control weeds
- remove suckers

Tuberous begonia collection
- Tubers in storage
- Light water as pink buds appear
- Pressure wash conservatory floor

Structures
- Complete repairs to irrigation system
- Check and repair all signage
- Complete building repairs and painting, maintain picnic facilities and seats
- Night audits, chek and repair lights

October

Lawn
- Mow weekly to a height not less than 4 cms
- Top dress and resow bare patches
- Complete lawn fertilising
- Water when required

Trees, shrubberies and garden beds
- Control weeds
- Complete tree surgery
- Plant frost tender species
- Inject soil for elm leaf beetle
- Trim and shape shrubs

Rose beds
- spray for pests and diseases

- control weeds
- Remove suckers
- Check rose signage

Tuberous begonia collection
- Monitor in trays
- Light watering

Structures
- Check and repair irrigation system
- Check and repair all signage
- Repair and erect plant labels
- Complete path maintenance, fill depressions, control weeds and rake to form an even surface

November

Lawn
- Mow weekly to a height not less than 4 cms
- Water regularly to maintain growth

Trees, shrubberies and garden beds
- Control weeds
- Annuals, bed maintenance

Rose beds
- Peak flowering period, maintain high standard of display
- water regularly
- spray for pests and diseases
- control weeds
- Remove dead flowers and lightly prune to shape bushes
- Check mulch and top up if necessary

Tuberous begonia collection
- Wash pots
- 1st potting
- Light feed

Structures
- Check irrigation system
- Check garden furniture

December

Lawn
- Mow weekly to a height not less than 4 cms
- Water regularly to maintain growth

Trees, shrubberies and garden beds
- Control weeds

- Ensure good mulch cover, top up if necessary
- Control pests and diseases, check all azaleas, rhododendrons and camellias
- Implement control for elm leaf beetle

Rose beds
- control weeds
- Remove dead flowers and lightly prune to shape bushes

Tuberous begonia collection
- 2nd potting late in month
- Feed

Structures
- Maintain all picnic facilities and seats
- Night audit, check and repair lighting
- Maintain irrigation system and make any repairs