Shire of Hepburn

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens **Daylesford**

Conservation and Development Plan

• October 1995 • *Revised* October 1997

Front cover photo:

The view of Wombat Hill from the western approach to the town has been much photographed since settlement and is a key to the discovery of township identity.
The impact is strengthened by the road alignment (which rises to suddenly embrace the view), the straight vista (lengthened by the dip in the road), visual termination at the Courthouse, avenue planting and the scale of 19th century buildings and trees.
The Gardens' conifer tree theme makes a strong landscape statement by virtue of its dark, vertical massing, dominantly Douglas Fir, Western Yellow Pine and Giant Sequoia. The contrasting elm avenues are identified in autumn colour. As early as 1880, this feature was criticised:
... 'regular and narrow belts along each side of the walks ... 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.'

Shire of Hepburn

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Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

As one of a series of 19th century provincial botanic gardens across Victoria, the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Daylesford, shares significance.

Significance is supported by its prominent location on Wombat Hill which allows 360 degrees prospects in the best 'picturesque' design tradition and affords its integration with the Daylesford township by shared landform and tree cover, as integral to the town image. The view from the Ballarat Road approach best captures this image.

Survival of the romantic 'picturesque' literary setting as described by Hortensis (Sangster) supports the Gardens' significance as inseparable from the town.

The 19th century exotic tree collection, dominated by conifers and contrasted with deciduous species is the most significant introduced feature, with many of the trees a legacy of Ferdinand Mueller from the early 1870s. Individual classified trees assume greatest status.

The fern gully walk and rustic fountain are significant as an example of a feature popularised by William Sangster, whilst the annual Tuberous Begonia display is significant as a continuing regional tradition.

The Pioneers' Memorial Lookout Tower which affords views over the town and countryside is of local significance.

No one period of development stands out as more significant than the continuum since foundation.

Summary of Recommendations

The Setting

- Conserve the Gardens' setting by ensuring that all new development respects the scale, vernacular style and 'picturesque' aesthetic already established. This is particularly important on the western hillside, where views from the Ballarat Road entrance to the town have long been appreciated (see photograph front cover).
- Investigate planning controls in conjunction with development guidelines, which would ensure sensitive new development.

Views

- Identify view corridors and selectively prune or remove trees.
- Restore the interpretive plaque with view directions in its original position on the lookout tower.

Garden Spaces

- Recognise spatial diversity in the Gardens as a primary design element, for the restoration of lost spatial experiences and the sensitive design of new ones. Reinforce existing spatial themes.
- Conserve the avenues as a single age resource by replanting *sections* where gaps are significant.
- Investigate the feasibility of continuing the avenues to complete the arrival of the paths at the summit *or* realign paths *or* design a compromise between the two.
- Do not weaken the conifer forest framework by random interplanting of deciduous or broadleaf plant species.
- Define the major lawn spaces and limit specimen trees to the truly spectacular.
- Investigate opportunities for planting specimen trees at path divergences.
- Define garden beds which enclose spaces and plan their planting themes. Maintain the 'gardenesque' style of planting to display individual qualities of each plant.
- Limit flower beds to areas where they have greatest potential impact eg. as viewed from a main path or entrance. Limit size to that which can be maintained in excellence and design each display for maximum impact.
- Design entrances in keeping with former known themes (see historic photos and on-ground evidence).
  Note that further detailed design is required, which is outside the scope of this Brief.

Boundaries/Entrances/'Paths'

- Restore the Gardens' boundaries with fencing and Hawthorn hedges, according to on-site and survey evidence. (Note that consultation with adjacent property owners whose structures have encroached into the Gardens is required.)
- Redesign entrances at main southern entrance, northern Wombat Street entrance, south-western pedestrian entrance and western Daly Street entrance. Design entrances in keeping with former known themes (see historic photos and on-ground evidence).
- Restore path systems to meet entrance points.
- Do not seek to increase Gardens area by purchase of additional land, but rather impose strict development guidelines such that 'picturesque' character is retained.
- Encourage or instigate planting of vacant adjacent land, to road boundaries.
- Restore the straight summit path alignment and terracotta channels at edges (see Figs. 8 and 19, Appendix 13 Summit Path Alignment).
- Close the main (southern) entrance to vehicles at sunset, on a 12 month trial basis and monitor effects.
- Investigate the feasibility of providing a new Gardens access point and link with the Convent Gallery.
- Prohibit the entry of large buses beyond the current maintenance depot site. Investigate the feasibility of providing a bus park, toilet facilities and disabled access paths (in conjunction with other proposals for the precinct) at this point (see 5.8 Structures).
  Note that further detailed design is required, which is outside the scope of this Brief.

Summary of Recommendations continued

The Tree Collection

- Maintain the 19th century trees in good health and condition, within reasonable economic limits.
- Introduce a sustained amenity program to ensure a mixed age resource over a 120 year renewal period. Avenues should be considered within this program as a single-age replacement.
- Encourage the introduction of additional species (see 5.10 Plant Acquisitions) on an on-going acclimatisation trial basis, to complete botanic collections, whilst maintaining the existing balance of conifer:deciduous species.
- Investigate opportunities for additional plant collections within the OPCA collection guidelines (see 5.12 OPCA Reference Collection, Appendix 14 OPCA Objectives).
- Complete naming of trees and interpret aspects of the collection. (Note strong community support - Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).
- Investigate the nomination of additional trees to the National Trust Register eg. Horse Chestnut at summit.

  See also Appendix 5 Tree Inventory 1995, Appendix 6 Plant Donations 1985 - 1990, Appendix 7 Index to Common Names of Trees in the Gardens, Appendix 8 Summary of Tree Families and Genera in the Gardens.

The Fern Gully and Rustic Fountain

- Preserve and maintain the fern gully as a significant (restored) feature of the Gardens. (Do not reconstruct the fernery.)
- Investigate the feasibility of restoring the 'waterfall' (fountain) within the gully to full working order. (Note strong community support - Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).
- Improve the diversity of fern species for aesthetic interest or as a botanic collection.
- Introduce the fern gully walk from its lower level in the Gardens, as a circuit walk (Note strong community support - Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).
- Interpret the significance of the feature and complete labelling of species.

The Tuberous Begonia Display

- Adopt the annual cultivation, display and exhibition of Tuberous Begonias as official Gardens policy.
- Improve the status of the display by obtaining additional varieties and naming them as part of the display. Attempt to rediscover the hybrid 'Daylesford', bred by curator Greville.
- Interpret the collection as a culturally significant tradition, first introduced by curator Gascoigne in the 19th century.
- Promote the annual display and support with information leaflet, Begonia sales, (etc.).
- Remove the 2 small glasshouses in the works area and construct one single house of sufficient size to support the growing-on of plants to flowering stage, in numbers required to fill the conservatory, with a few 'spares' to cater for plants that fail to meet the standard required. A more suitable site is required for the growing house than the area currently occupied by the 2 glasshouses.
- Grow a permanent collection of plants in the conservatory, such as genus Begonia, compatible with Tuberous Begonias, to ensure there is always something for the public to view (see 5.12 OPCA Reference Collection).

Structures

- Take all reasonable measures to preserve the lookout tower, through repair & restoration (see Appendix 10 Conservation Report for the Lookout Tower). (Note strong community support - Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).
- Plan to remove the residence, as part of the long term redevelopment of the precinct including the maintenance depot, in favour of new facilities offering increased visitor attraction. Investigate the feasibility of developing a new kiosk or tea house in the precinct, in conjunction with a visitor education/interpretation facility. The new building

Summary of Recommendations continued

and its surrounds should be sensitively designed and exhibit some architectural merit. (Note strong community support - Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).

- Investigate the viability of building a small caretaker's cottage at the main entrance, as first point of contact, for improved security of the Gardens by surveillance of entering vehicles, control of bus access and closure of the Gardens to vehicles at 'sunset'.
- Assess the condition, significance, vulnerability and safety of the two cannons, with a view to resiting in a more appropriate setting. A suggestion from the community consultation questionnaire was that the larger cannon be moved to Burke Square.
- Maintain the distinctive cast iron and timber seating and use as the model for all future seating in the Gardens.
- Design a sign system, including style and placement, for directional signs (Note strong community support - Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).

Maintenance: Depot, Staff and Equipment

- Determine the Shire's position on future maintenance direction (including amalgamation and in-house council staffing versus CCT tendering) and the implications of a continued depot site and maintenance plant requirements.
- Determine requirements for depot size and investigate re-siting outside the Gardens' boundary, on land with direct vehicle access.
- Retain the current maintenance capacity equivalent to 2.5 persons per year and supplement with additional person-power for capital developments and voluntary labour as appropriate.
- Ensure that future maintenance conserves the significant components of the Gardens, viz. the mature tree collection, the fern gully, the theme planting, the begonia display and the lookout tower as a first priority.
- Introduce and maintain a mechanised-equipment log book to support the continued regular up-dating of equipment.
- Purchase a small Kubota-type tractor with a front-end loader attachment. (This recommendation is qualified by stating that in order to be cost-effective, down time of the proposed tractor should be no greater than 30%.)

Plant Acquisitions

- Based on a sustained amenity strategy, develop a program of plant acquisition to replace major tree losses, renovate existing collections, reinforce existing themes and develop new ones.
- Ensure plant acquisitions are in accordance with the Botanic Gardens Conservation Strategy, and observe CITES regulations in both acquisition and disposal.
- As a general collection displaying diversity, ensure the inclusion of plants representing both Gymnosperm & Angiosperm orders and the display of a diverse range of plant forms, adaptations, evolutionary specialisations and botanical curiosities.
- Favour *species* over modern *cultivars*.
- Generally, plant as theme groups rather than as single specimens.
- Consider the impact of a strong guiding colour theme eg. terracotta orange and lime yellow against the dark conifer backdrops. Severely limit the impact of 'white'.
- Design for lawn *spaces*, forest *canopies* and beds of dense shrubbery, for a variety of spatial experiences. (Do not clutter intended *spaces* with specimen trees.)
- Continue acclimatisation trials, recognising an element of survival risk in species selection.

Opportunities for sensitive new (theme) planting:

- *Replace known lost species (trees).*
- *Plant representative examples of all of the evergreen trees and shrubs available in 1880 (see footnote 46), including all of the forest tree species donated by Mueller.*
- *Plant Tasmanian cool temperate theme species in fern gully, including upper, middle storey & ground flora.*

Summary of Recommendations continued

- *Plant Maple theme (group, avenue or walk).*
- *Plant species of geographic similarity (Himalayan? Cornus theme?).*
- *OPCA collection/s Species Begonia?.*
- *Plant Mollis Azaleas as bank of colour on reservoir incline (salmon, bronze, orange).*
- *Improve entrance experiences at main and pedestrian entrances.*
- *Reinforce the planting themes of Sangster's Plan (see Fig. 5, Tables 3 and 4).*
- *Plant annual beds (limited and spectacular) in the 'Gardenesque' tradition.*
- *Replace boundary hedges in visible sections (Crataegus monogyna).*
- *Reinforce existing themes.*
- *Establish a vision and 'Market the Best' eg. at Geelong the spectacular Ginkgo; at Portland the Copper Beech and dahlia beds. Both depend on siting and setting, as much as the specimens.*
  Note that further detailed design is required, which is outside the scope of this Brief.

Plant Records (Accessions)

- Ensure that all existing trees are listed on the 1995 Tree Inventory data base (Appendix 5 Tree Inventory 1995) and are accurately recorded as to number, botanical name and position.
- Ensure that National Trust listed trees are accurately sited on the 1995 base plan.
- Overlay the CAD generated base plan with a 10 metre x 10 metre grid to enable immediate location of a tree against nominated attributes.
- Develop comprehensive records (accessions) for all plants in the Gardens, (except annuals, bedding plants and some amenity plantings; spontaneous plants such as weeds and seedlings), including botanical name, author, common name, provenance, identification status, grid locality within the gardens, country of origin, source (wild or not) (see Appendix 11 Plant Records Procedures Manual).
- Maintain the plant records on a data base system.
- Ensure that metal planting tags (Dymotags) identify all new plantings.
- Extensively label the existing plants (except where there are multiple specimens) with information for public education.

OPCA Reference Collection

- The genus 'Begonia' would be an excellent adjunct to the collection of Tuberous Begonias. Grown in the existing conservatory as a permanent collection, thereby maximising use of the display house, they would provide a frame for the main Tuberous Begonia display at its time of flowering. Should there be too many at this time, some could be temporarily removed to the proposed 'growing house'. The culture of Begonia species is almost identical to that of the Tuberous Begonias and could be achieved without Gardens' staff having to acquire further knowledge. As survival of the genus in its native rainforest is threatened, a conservation role is an additional opportunity, strengthening the botanic function of the Gardens.
- A second (or alternative) genus which could be considered is Ilex, which already has some basis as a 'holly walk' in the Gardens.
  Note that a collector's plaque, relevant to the collection, is available for collection promotion.

Regulations

- Review and revise Regulations in support of preservation of the Gardens' cultural heritage significance and compatible passive recreation use.

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2. Definition Botanic Garden
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Strategic Opportunities Plan

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background to the Study

The **Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Daylesford *Conservation and Development Plan*** was completed in two stages, as a draft report in 1995 and as a revised document in 1997. Commissioned by the former Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon, it was supported by the National Estate Grants Program and supervised by a Steering Committee, through progress reports, community consultation and a draft report. The period was one of wide-spread changes for local government, including Council amalgamations, boundary changes, staff restructuring and compulsory competitive tendering of services. As a result, the new Shire of Hepburn, under the direction of appointed Commissioners, supported a strategic approach to this study, for conservation of cultural heritage significance and identification of future development opportunities. The resulting Strategic Opportunities Plan, as included in this report, provides a framework for future decision-making in the Gardens, rather than a fixed 'blue-print' for construction works, to allow flexibility and precinct development rather than ad-hoc construction.

The Friends of Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens came into being with renewed community interest in the Gardens during this period. They will have an important role in ensuring the future sensitive development of the Gardens.

The Gardens were nominated for inclusion on the interim list of the Australian Heritage Commission in 1991 (Appendix 4 Citation Australian Heritage Commission). The research and assessments presented in this report will enable a more accurate and detailed nomination for heritage listing.

1.2 Study Brief

The Aim of the Study was to prepare a Conservation Analysis, Policies and Management Plan for the Gardens. The Scope of Work was modified during the study process, in response to the changing times and the need for a strategic framework for the future management of the Gardens.

1.3 Location

Situated on the summit of Wombat Hill, which dominates, overlooks and distinguishes Daylesford, the Gardens cover an area of approximately 10.4 hectares and include the town's Water Supply Reserve within their boundaries. Daylesford is approximately 110 kilometres north-west of Melbourne, the capital of the State of Victoria. The closest large regional centres are Ballarat and Bendigo.

1.4 Climate

No climatic data is available for Daylesford from the Victorian Bureau of Meteorology, and closest recording stations are Mount Macedon, Kyneton and Ballarat. Therefore, much importance is attached to anecdotal evidence, with the principal influences on plant growth being:

- cool temperate climate
- altitude
- deep volcanic soils
- snowfalls (damage to ageing conifers)
- lighting strikes
- strong winds
- high rainfall

Newspaper reports of the 1880s describe climatic effects on the vegetation:

'The climate here is very mild; there is such perfect natural 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.'

'The soil of the gardens is a rich volcanic, producing luxuriant growth, bright colour in flowers, and deep tints in foliage.'

'Cedrus deodara has the beautiful blue tint which is only fully developed on volcanic or ferruginous soils.'

'... the thermometer is frequently many degrees below freezing, and the altitude over 2,200 ft. above sea level.'

'... and the grass is crisp and white with hoar-frost, yet there is something in the warm chocolate soil, combined with perfect natural drainage, that appears to counteract the bad effects of the biting frost.'

'As the elevation is over 2,000 ft. above the sea level, the climate is correspondingly cool. There are usually heavy dews at night, and the vegetation always carries a bright green, in the driest summers.'[1]

1.5 Acknowledgments

The Project Team consisted of:

Jill Orr-Young *Project Management, Conservation Assessments, Strategic Design*
Ken Allan *Horticulture and Gardens Management*
Georgina Whitehead *History of the Gardens*
Wendy Jacobs *Conservation Report for Lookout Tower*

Many others contributed to the success of the project, in particular:

Kelvin Tori *Shire of Hepburn*
Robert Beard *Shire of Hepburn*
Greg Rae *Shire of Hepburn*
Darrell Lund *Shire of Hepburn*
John Hawker *Heritage Victoria*
Barry Files *DCE*
Joan Endacott *Daylesford Historical Society*
Heather Rae *Private Researcher*

[1] Hortensis, in *Australasian*, 3 January, 1885, *Australasian*, 9 May, 1885, *Australasian*, 25 September, 1885

2.0 History and Development of the Gardens

2.1 Foundation

> The forest which clothes the summit of the hill has only of late been disturbed by the industry of civilization. The opossum has not yet been scared from the precincts of human habitations, and the wombat still burrows in the soil. Look from that eminence to the town which stretches along its base, and every evidence of civilization is presented . . .'[2]

The destruction of the primeval forest that once clothed Wombat Hill was well advanced when, in May 1863, two oak trees were planted there to commemorate the wedding of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark. To the pioneers, these Royal Oaks represented not only a marriage but the progress of colonisation where the trees were 'civilised intruders in the domain of uncultivated nature'. They would 'become, years hence, traditional evidence of the loyalty of the pioneers who first reclaimed the land from unproductive idleness'. As part of the celebrations, twenty of the largest trees on Wombat Hill were felled to provide fuel for an enormous bonfire.[3]

Daylesford was created by the mining industry which followed the discovery of gold at Wombat Flat in 1851.[4] In 1854, the township was surveyed and 24 hectares (60 acres), which included Wombat Hill, was set aside for the police paddock (Fig. 1). When Daylesford became a municipality in 1859, the new councillors turned their thoughts to providing the people of the district with public gardens, and in 1860 they decided to petition the Government to set aside the whole of the police paddock as a 'Botanic Garden and recreation ground'.[5] At the end of 1862, the Government acquiesced to the extent that 9 hectares (23 acres) encompassing Wombat Hill were set aside as public gardens under the control of the municipal Council [6] (Fig. 2).

There is no surviving evidence to indicate what philosophy lay behind the Council's desire for a 'botanic' garden. However, between 1859 and 1862 the Council included several men who owned notable gardens in the area and were interested in either horticulture or botany. W E Stanbridge, the first Council Chairman in 1859, had established Wombat Park prior to the gold rush. This garden was one of the showplaces of the district with a fine collection of trees and Stanbridge was able to donate plants or seeds to the Melbourne Botanic Gardens in 1865. J H Wheeler also developed a noteworthy garden, and in 1871 J P Westwood was sufficiently interested to obtain six cases of trees from the Melbourne Botanic Gardens.[7]

It was a period when there was great interest in botanic gardens as a means by which to introduce Australian and exotic plants into cultivation, particularly those of possible economic importance, and to diffuse knowledge as well as provide a place of recreation. The Acclimatisation Society, which shared some of these goals, was formed in 1861 to acclimatise or accustom introduced flora and fauna to local conditions. Stanbridge & Wheeler were both Members of the Legislative Assembly and presumably their interests extended beyond their local community to encompass these ideas, as did probably the interests of other Councillors.

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[2] *Daylesford Express*, 21 May 1863
[3] *Daylesford Express*, 6 September 1862 and 21 May 1863.
[4] H T Maddicks, *00 Years of Daylesford Gold Mining History*, Daylesford Historical Society.
[5] *History of the Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens*, Shire of Daylesford & Glenlyon, p 1.
[6] *Government Gazette*, 23 December 1862, proclaims temporary reservation of 23 acres 1 rood 29 perches as public gardens.
[7] *Leader*, 1 May 1880 contains article about the Stanbridge garden; J H Foster, *Victorian Picturesque*, History Dept, University of Melbourne, 1989, pp 82-84 contains Sangster article about the Wheeler garden; information from S Maroske, Mueller Project, Dept of History & Philosophy of Science, University of Melbourne, regarding Melbourne Botanic Gardens; *History of the Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens*, p 2 for Westwood.

Despite the Council's apparent ambition for a botanic garden, the land was reserved for public gardens, and although the Royal Oaks were planted shortly after this occasion, nothing else happened for some years to further the development of a garden of any sort. Gold mining was in its heyday, and in 1864 the Wombat Hill Company dug a tunnel under the hill and sank a shaft in the north-east corner of the reserve.[8] In 1867, a little less than a hectare (nearly two acres) was set aside on the crown of Wombat Hill in the centre of the proposed gardens to accommodate a service reservoir & pipe track.[9]

2.2 Initial Development 1869 - 1884

Laying out and planting the Gardens effectively started in March 1869 when Michael Kennedy was appointed 'Labouring Gardener'.[10] Previously, potato growers had apparently been given the right to grow a crop within the reserve in exchange for clearing it of scrub.[11] On the 9th of November, 1869, the birthday of the Prince of Wales, about 50 local men gathered on Wombat Hill with several ploughs and teams of horses to break up ground for walks, grub stumps, dress and clean footpaths and lay out beds.[12] By the end of that year, the local paper reported:

> . . . fresh walks are now being formed, that will extend and improve the space available for promenading . . . 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 they 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.[13]

The 'absurdly small' conifers referred to by the ungrateful Mr Kennedy were sent by Baron Ferdinand von Mueller, Director of the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne. During his period as Director between 1857 and 1873, Mueller distributed hundreds of thousands of plants to crown reserves. Private individuals could obtain plant material by exchange, but he gave plants, seeds and cut flowers free of charge to public institutions for the ornamentation of their grounds and buildings, arguing that developing institutions could not afford 'horticultural embellishments'.[14]

In 1865, Mueller sent the Daylesford Borough Council 100 forest trees and 12 seeds, while the Cemetery received 200 plants and 100 pot plants. Kennedy refers to receiving conifers in 1869, and in 1870 the Public Gardens were sent an additional 264 plants, the Cemetery 100 plants, the Church of England 76 plants, and the Council 757 plants plus 97 species of seeds.[15] Some of the Council plants might have been passed on to the Gardens, many must have been used in other reserves and as street trees, and perhaps many died given the large number and their probable small size. [16] Despite Kennedy's disparaging remark, Mueller's conifers laid the foundation for the collection of trees in the Gardens today.

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[8] Maddicks, *00 Years of Daylesford Gold Mining History*.
[9] *Government Gazette*, 20 August 1867, p 1543.
[10] *History of the Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens*, p 2.
[11] *Leader*, 29 May 1880, p 9.
[12] Research notes compiled by Heather Rae.
[13] Unsourced cutting, 2 December 1869, Daylesford Botanic Gardens file, National Trust of Australia (Vic).
[14] S Maroske and A May, 'Horticultural Embellishments', *Australian Garden History*, Vol 4 No 4, January/February 1993, p 8.
[15] S Maroske and A May, 'Horticultural Embellishments', p 9 for 1870; information from S Maroske, Mueller Project, Dept of History & Philosophy of Science, University of Melbourne for 1865.
[16] In 1995, mature trees at the Cemetery (Cupressus macrocarpa, Cedrus atlantica), at the Church of England (Fraxinus ornus, Prunus lusitanica, Prunus cerasifera, Quercus spp., Tilia spp.) & in the streets (eg. Tilia x europaea avenue in Wombat Street) may bear witness to the Mueller legacy.

In 1880, Daylesford was connected to Melbourne by rail providing tourists with easy access to the picturesque town situated in an area renowned for its mineral waters and spas. However, that year it was apparent to at least one person that all was not well with the Gardens. Despite the excellent soil, an annual planting of 800 to 1000 trees and shrubs, and the hard work of Kennedy who had now been joined by his son, there was much to criticise:

> . . . the Daylesford council were too ambitious and commenced their gardens apparently without sufficient foresight, and on a scale much larger than they have been able to maintain . . . Only two men are constantly employed, and those at very low wages . . . The laying out of the ground was one of those amateur performances which are too numerous in the colony and which always result in dissatisfaction to all concerned . . . 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.[17]

Kennedy, for all his apparent shortcomings as a designer, if indeed he had been given the discretion to lay out the Gardens, was at a disadvantage. Not only did he have to contend with a difficult site comprised of steep slopes and exposed to winds, but for ten years he had been expected to work around massive stumps that had been left by the timber cutters and to perform such jobs as slashing thistles.[18]

The author of the *Leader* article goes on to describe the Gardens in 1880 as having '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* (now *Pinus radiata*) as usual the most numerous; all are in a thriving condition, the latter attaining about 25 feet of altitude in seven years'.

Other trees named included the Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), McNab Cypress (*C. macnabiana*), Lawson Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), Japanese Cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*), Bronze Japanese Cedar (*C. japonica* 'Elegans'), Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*), Elm (*Ulmus*), Ash (*Fraxinus*), Plane (*Platanus*), Sycamore (*Acer*), Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), Tree-of-Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Cabbage Tree (*Cordyline australis*) and Laurels (probably *Prunus laurocerasus* and *P. lusitanica*).

The Gardens were surrounded by a Hawthorn hedge[19], presumably *Crataegus monogyna*. In 1881, a building which occupied land acquired for the railway station was purchased from the Government and erected as a cottage for the curator on land behind the present residence. In the following year, a circular reservoir 9 metres (30 feet) across and 3 metres (10 feet) deep was built on the crown of Wombat Hill.[20]

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[17] *Leader*, 29 May 1880
[18] *Daylesford Mercury & Express*, 2 December 1871.
[19] *Leader*, 29 May 1880
[20] *Leader*, 29 May 1880, p 9; *History of the Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens*, p 2; Research notes compiled by Heather Rae.

2.3 The Sangster Plan 1884

The Council could not have been entirely happy with the Gardens, for in May 1883 the Mayor, either W E Stanbridge or J H Wheeler, moved that a plan for their layout be prepared by a competent landscape gardener. The following year the well known firm of Taylor and Sangster accepted the commission, and following two site visits by Sangster, a design was submitted for the Gardens which the Council accepted [21] (Fig. 3).

William Sangster was born in Scotland in 1830 and trained as a horticulturist in the gardens of Hamilton Palace. He arrived in Melbourne in 1852 and several years later, after a brief stint at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, he was appointed gardener and overseer at Como in South Yarra. Sangster left this position in 1866 to join fellow Scot William Taylor, who had been head gardener at Government House, as partner in the Vice-Regal Nursery at Toorak. In 1875, the nursery opened a branch at Macedon which Taylor managed while Sangster remained in Toorak to supervise the firm's landscaping activities. The Macedon nursery was highly regarded for its wide range of plants, and was particularly noted for its rhododendrons and conifers.[22]

Sangster, who had been appointed in 1870 as one of three commissioners chosen to enquire into the management of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, undertook the design and renovation of numerous gardens. For the most part these were private gardens, which included Sir William Clarke's 'Rupertswood' and Frederick Sargood's 'Rippon Lea', as well as smaller places. One of his few public commissions had been to supervise the landscaping of Melbourne's Carlton Gardens for the 1880 Exhibition, although the architect of the Exhibition Building, Joseph Reed, had already determined much of its design. In 1884 and 1885, while he was involved with the Daylesford Gardens, Sangster was also preparing a plan for the Victoria Gardens in the Melbourne suburb of Prahran.[23] He also prepared a plan for Daylesford's Mineral Springs Reserve, although its date is unknown.[24]

Sangster's plan for the Daylesford Gardens, which took little account of the topography, was never significantly implemented (Fig. 5). There is no correlation between his path layout and the present path system. As some of Sangster's paths would have been steep and difficult to negotiate, their alignment may have been altered to suit the land form, although an 1889 description does say that 'steep paths lead through parterres of lovely flowers'.[25] In any event, in 1888 Council resolved to construct a reservoir on the summit which would hold one million gallons. The large oval reservoir, which is still in use today, would have necessitated a redesign of much of the crown of Wombat Hill.[26]

The fern gully on the south side of the hill is the only feature from Sangster's plan that remains today, although it was constructed to the west of its proposed position and its path alignment was modified. Overflow water from the reservoir was diverted over a large projecting stone into a circular basin containing goldfish, & thence on through the fern gully. The gold fish pool remained until at least the early years of this century, although it is now empty.[27]

The tennis lawn cum bowling green proposed by Sangster within the area of the water reserve would not have been built, as the Council that same year voted against a similar proposal put forward by the Lawn Tennis Club.[28] The 'Parterre of bright showy flowers' & other flower beds noted on the plan may or may not have been put in following Sangster's

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[21] *History of the Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens*, p 3.
[22] J H Foster, *Victorian Picturesque*, History Dept, University of Melbourne, 1989, pp 1, 98.
[23] Note that *Bed E* on Sangster's plan for the Daylesford Gardens, 1884, is the same layout as one he designed for the Victoria Gardens, Prahran, in 1885
[24] Foster, *Victorian Picturesque*, pp 1, 44, 57, 71.
[25] *Daylesford Advocate*, 7 December 1889.
[26] Research notes compiled by Heather Rae; *History of the Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens*, p 7.
[27] *Daylesford Advocate*, 7 December 1889; *Australasian*, 22 January 1898, p 181; *Picturesque Daylesford*, M M Cross, Steam Printer, Daylesford (c 1904).
[28] *History of the Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens*, p 3.

design, as the crown of the hill was laid out with flower beds before the reservoir swept them away.[29]

In a newspaper article written by Sangster about the Gardens early in 1885, the only trees he comments upon by name are the conifers already established there, many of which were probably Mueller contributions:

> The pinaster and Aleppo pines [*Pinus pinaster* and *P. halepensis*] 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 . . . Among coniferae there is a very fine Chili pine [*Araucaria araucana*], and there are some starved specimens of Araucarias Bidwilli and excelsa [now *A. heterophylla*], the climate being altogether too cold for them. Cupressus Lawsoniana [now *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*] is growing more like a timber tree than the sickly shrub that we usually see along the seaboard. Wellingtonia gigantea [now *Sequoiadendron giganteum*] seems as if it intended developing into a tree worthy of its name. Abies Douglasi [now *Pseudotsuga menziesii*] is growing at a rate which indicates that this district might in time produce Oregon spars equal to any that we import. Pinus excelsa [now *P. wallichiana*] is shooting up very rapidly . . . Cedrus deodara has the beautiful blue tint which is only fully developed on volcanic or ferruginous soils. [30]

Sangster may have recommended the removal of some of these, but he continued to build on the collection. Of 50 different types of trees noted on his plan, approximately half are conifers. However, he also added: 'All sorts of European and deciduous trees thrive amazingly, and it is intended to make them a prominent feature in the new arrangement.'[31] A description of the Gardens published at the end of the century indicates that many of the species listed on Sangster's plan were planted [32] (Fig. 6).

Table 1
A Design Critique of William Sangster's 1884 Plan for the Public Gardens Daylesford

- Sangster's plan makes no concession to the steep topography and reads as if it was developed for a flat site. He fails to respond to the land contours with sympathetic spatial design
- Path hierarchy is unresolved and detailed design at intersections and entrances is unsure. Enclosure of path intersections with dense shrubbery reflects some spatial variety, but there is no evidence that this was ever implemented
- Conifer species are a dominant theme
- Features such as *parterres* do not relate to landscape structure and spatial arrangement is 'spotty' with numerous small clumps of feature plants on lawns
- The northern boundary, with its magnificent long views, is uniformly enclosed with boundary avenues
- Although Sangster extolled the virtues of the romantic 'picturesque' style, the plan is substantially 'gardenesque', which conflicts with that approach, and reflects the commercial nurseryman ever-willing to bow to public taste. *Sangster's writing reveals his skill as a practical gardener and plantsman rather than as a gifted designer*

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[29] "A Wanderer", *Daylesford and its Surroundings*, Troedel & Co, 1885.
[30] *Australasian*, 3 January, 1885, in J. H. Foster, *Victorian Picturesque The Colonial Gardens of William Sangster*, History Department, The University of Melbourne, 1989
[31] Foster, *Victorian Picturesque*, pp 76, 77.
[32] *Australasian*, 22 January 1898, p 181.

At the end of 1884, Kennedy resigned. The new Curator in charge of interpreting Sangster's plan was W Gascoigne, a Frenchman who had arrived in the district in 1857.[33] Gascoigne was an experienced horticulturist. He had previously had an orchard of several acres, but finding fruit growing unprofitable had turned to the cultivation of bulbs. Apparently his hyacinths, in which he specialised, were in great demand in Melbourne. He also grew tulips, narcissi, double anemones, irises, ixias and gladioli, bulbs and corms, which he imported annually from Britain.[34]

Gascoigne was a keen member of the local band, and he had apparently suggested that a bandstand be built in the Gardens. This could perhaps be the rotunda described in an 1885 publication as being on the Gardens' eastern slope, which was possibly the same structure referred to in an 1882 report as being near the small reservoir. Certainly, during the 1890s band recitals were a popular feature [35] (Fig. 7). At least two other structures had appeared by the close of the century. One was a conservatory, largely stocked with tuberous begonias, which were a hobby of Gascoigne's, the other a plant house of timber slats erected in 1896 as a gift from ex-Mayor Deakin. This was described in 1898 as '84 ft. by 54 ft.' [25.6m x 16.5m] and 'stocked with rhododendrons, azaleas, ferns, and c', with climbers such as clematis planned to cover the uprights and cross beams [36] (Figs. 8 and 9). Following a recommendation in 1902, the fern gully was renovated (Fig. 10). Stone from Mt Franklin replaced the logs & stumps previously used in its construction.[37]

The wonderful view from Wombat Hill across the countryside was often described at much greater length than were the Gardens (Fig. 19). Although the summit resembled 'the best seat in a cyclorama', even before the turn of the century the extensive collection of trees was beginning to obstruct 'one of the most interesting and picturesque views to be met with in the whole of the colonies', and some were removed.

In 1898, the collection was reported to include the Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), West Himalayan Spruce (*Picea smithiana*), Norway Spruce (*P. abies*), Oriental Spruce (*P. orientalis*), Silver Fir (*Abies alba*), Wellingtonia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*), Eastern White Pine (*Pinus strobus*), Bhutan Pine (*P. wallichiana*), Canary Islands Pine (*P. canariensis*), Western Yellow Pine (*P. ponderosa*), and *P. jeffreyi*, *P. attenuata*, *P. sabiniana*, Larch (*Larix decidua*), Chile Pine or Monkey Puzzle Tree (*Araucaria araucana*), Lawson Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), Mock Thuya (*Thujopsis dolabrata*), Japanese Cedar (*Cryptomeria*), Himalayan Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), Atlas Cedar (*C. atlantica*), Spanish Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), English Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Manna Ash (*F. ornus*), as well as Oaks (*Quercus*), Sycamores (*Acer*), Catalpas (*Catalpa*) and other deciduous trees. It was suggested that names be attached to 'one or two of the finest specimens of each kind of tree and shrub', and perhaps this did happen in 1906 when it was proposed to fix plates to trees showing species and habitat.[38]

Most of these species are represented today as large trees in the Gardens.

2.4 The early Twentieth Century

Gascoigne retired in 1900 and was followed by two more Curators in quick succession, Robert Bowsie and Mr Allen. Allen departed in 1905 and was later reported to be Head Gardener with the Victorian Railways. Mr Cooper apparently became Curator after Allen. His tenure lasted about 30 years, and although there were no dramatic changes to the Gardens during this period, the trees gained considerably in size. In about 1911, a picnic shelter was built in the northern part of the Gardens as a gift from ex-Mayor Trewhella (Fig. 11), and the

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[33] *History of the Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens*, p 5.
[34] *Leader*, 22 May 1880, p 10.
[35] "A Wanderer", *Daylesford and its Surroundings*; research notes compiled by Heather Rae.
[36] *History of the Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens*, p 5, 7; Australasian, 22 January 1898, p 181; *Australasian*, 8 January 1910, p 92.
[37] *History of the Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens*, p 9, 10.
[38] *Daylesford Advocate*, 7 December 1889; *Picturesque Daylesford*; *History of the Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens*, p 8, 10; *Australasian*, 22 January 1898, p 181.

rotunda was removed to Mineral Springs Reserve, possibly during the late 1920s [39] (Fig. 12). The plant house stocked with rhododendrons and ferns, etc. was dismantled during Cooper's time (Fig. 13).

In 1938, a lookout tower was built at the eastern end of the large reservoir with Unemployment Relief funds from the Government, as well as money raised by public subscription and a small donation from the Forest Commission. The initial proposal was to use the Ajax Mine poppet head, but a concrete tower was constructed to the design of Edwin Peck, a Maryborough architect who had designed an earlier lookout tower for that town. It was dedicated to the pioneers of Daylesford and opened by the Governor of Victoria, Lord Huntingfield, and Lady Huntingfield (Fig. 14). During World War Two, the tower was glassed in and used as an Air Observation Post.[40]

When Cooper retired in 1937 he was replaced by William Greville who had been with the Ballarat Gardens. Under Greville, the Gardens underwent something of a resurgence. The year following his appointment, the Secretary of the Bowling and Tennis Club was moved to write to the Council congratulating it on the improvements which reflected 'great credit' on the Curator. Through Greville's connections, the Gardens received many plant donations from other gardens and nurserymen that included dahlias, cannas from a specialist grower, anemones, ranunculi, begonias and succulents. In the late 1930s or 1940s he started a collection of cacti (Fig. 15), and the Government Nurseries at Macedon and Creswick took cuttings and seeds from the Gardens, sending in return young trees and shrubs. He also arranged for plates to be attached to specimen trees showing their botanic and common names and country of origin. A new glasshouse was built in 1941, and in 1948 a new residence was built south of the original Curator's cottage, which was then removed.[41] Greville probably retired within the next few years.

2.5 1950 - 1978

The Council had on at least one occasion prepared logs that would be acceptable to timber mills from trees felled in the Gardens, and in 1952 the Council decided to sell 60 trees in the Gardens to a mill. It would seem the Gardens had started to decline by that time as a group known as the Wombat Hill Gardens Improvement Committee had been formed. This Committee wrote to the Council expressing their concern, while Mrs F M Brookes, who lived at Wombat Park and was a descendant of W E Stanbridge, wrote to the Minister for Lands on behalf of the Country Women's Association to protest the decision. The Department of Lands and Survey sent an officer to inspect the trees in question. He reported that they varied greatly in condition, and that 17 should be removed: '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.'[42]

Several years later the Country Women's Association had recourse to write to the Minister for Lands again to express their concern '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'. This time the Minister was not very supportive: 'I am constrained to say that other Committees of Management have been forced to take similar action because of financial stringency.' Alf Headland was appointed part-time Caretaker in 1956.[43]

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[39] Research notes compiled by Heather Rae; *History of the Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens*, p 11; personal communication, Heather Rae.

[40] Wombat Hill Gardens file 57-17, Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon; research notes compiled by Heather Rae.

[41] Research notes compiled by Heather Rae.

[42] *History of the Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens*, p12; Chairman, Wombat Hill Gardens Improvement Committee to Mayor and Councillors, Daylesford, 7 November 1952; President, Country Women's Association, Daylesford Branch to Minister for Lands, 29 November 1952; Land Officer to Under Secretary, Department of Lands and Survey, 3 February 1953; File Rs4726, Dept of Conservation and Natural Resources.

[43] President, Country Women's Association, Daylesford Branch to Minister for Lands, 8 October 1956; Minister for Lands to President, Country Women's Association, 10 October 1956; File Rs4726, Dept of Conservation and Natural Resources. Headland's appointment noted in Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon file.

With only a part-time Caretaker to manage what had once taken at least two men working a longer week to maintain, it was inevitable that the Gardens became overgrown. Where once there had been lawn and flower beds, the grass was rough cut occasionally, while the less cultivated areas became a jungle. This situation continued for 20 years until 1978 when Robert Beard was appointed to the Gardens on a full-time basis.

2.6 1978 to Present

The appointment of Robert Beard signalled a renewed public valuing of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens as a significant heritage and recreation attraction. The Gardens have been returned to order, and several structures have been adapted or replaced. The residence is now leased, and an adjoining kiosk and terrace have been added. Much of the area to the east of the lookout tower has become a large car and bus park, accessed by a widened two-way road. Public toilets have been upgraded and a treated pine picnic shelter, funded by Rotary, built in the vicinity of the car park c.1980. It incongruously displays the commemorative plaque of the c.1911 Trewhella pavilion, demolished c.1983. 'Modern' play equipment may not conform with Australian Safety Standards.

In 1983/84, plans to celebrate Victoria's 150th Anniversary included assistance for 'rejuvenation' of Victoria's provincial botanic gardens. The Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens received 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 $1,500 allocated by the Botanic Gardens Rejuvenation Sub-Committee.

Sangster's old fern gully was dug out and renovated in 1985, and although the original rotunda (by then in Minerals Springs Reserve) was demolished in 1984, a new 'kit' rotunda was erected in the Gardens in 1993 near the site of the former.[44]

The cultivation and display of tuberous begonias in the Gardens, first introduced by Curator Gascoigne before the turn of the century, is a popular feature today. Tuberous begonias were grown until at least 1905 when Curator Allen resigned. Cooper possibly abandoned their cultivation during the 30 years he was in charge, but in 1938 his successor Greville obtained 45 begonia tubers from the Ballarat City Council. The following year, Queens Park in Essendon sent 30 new varieties, and the collection rapidly increased to 250 tubers. In 1943, Greville produced a bloom which he called 'Daylesford' (details unknown), but it would seem that this very popular display ceased with his resignation. When Headland was appointed as part-time Caretaker, he discovered some tubers in a shed and became highly successful in their cultivation. For some years after his retirement he continued to cultivate begonias on behalf of the Gardens, and these prize winning flowers have now become a particular feature. In c.1988, a new conservatory was designed specifically to display tuberous begonias and built with a Commonwealth Bicentennial Grant, on the site of the 1941 glasshouse. The adjoining path was realigned at this time.[45]

Today, the panoramic view from the Gardens is mostly obscured by the many large trees growing there, although seen from a distance they reinforce Wombat Hill as Daylesford's most prominent landmark. The tree collection was founded on Mueller's contributions when the Gardens were laid out in 1869 and further developed in the 1870's and 1880's. Successive curators have continued to plant species that are especially suited to the climate and soil of the Gardens, but which in other locations are less frequently seen or do not grow as large or as well. The primeval forest that once clothed Wombat Hill can be seen, perhaps, as having been replaced by a forest of a different kind, the collection of trees which are the Gardens' most enduring legacy.

See Appendix 17 Summary Chronology of Development.

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[44] File Rs4726, Dept of Conservation and Natural Resources; *History of the Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens*, p13; Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon files.

[45] *History of the Wombat Hill Botanical Gardens*, p12; research notes compiled by Heather Rae; personal communication Robert Beard.

Table 2
Summary of Gardens Development as Curator Periods

Period	Curator	Development
1869 - 1884	**Michael Kennedy**	*initial development* *planting of Mueller's forest trees* *residence purchased* *circular reservoir* *boundary hedges* *band rotunda ?*
1884 - 1900	**W. Gascoigne**	*Sangster plan* *fern gully and waterfall* *flower beds* *conservatory and tuberous begonias* *Deakin plant house* *main reservoir*
1900 - ?	**Robert Bowsie**	*tuberous begonia cultivation continued*
? - 1905	**Mr Allen**	*tuberous begonia cultivation continued*
1905? - 1937	**Mr Cooper**	*Trewhella picnic shelter* *plant name plates?* *loss of band rotunda and plant house*
1937 - 1952?	**William Greville**	*lookout tower* *dahlia beds* *cacti and succulent collection* *name plates on trees* *new glasshouse* *tuberous begonia cultivation re-introduced, 'Daylesford' bloom* *new residence*
1956 - ?	**Alf Headland** *Part-time Caretaker*	*tuberous begonias displayed* *new service basin*
1978 -	**Robert Beard**	*return of the Gardens from an overgrown state* *tree survey and surgery* *fern gully renovated* *new tree planting* *new tuberous begonia conservatory* *conservation assessment and new Gardens plan*

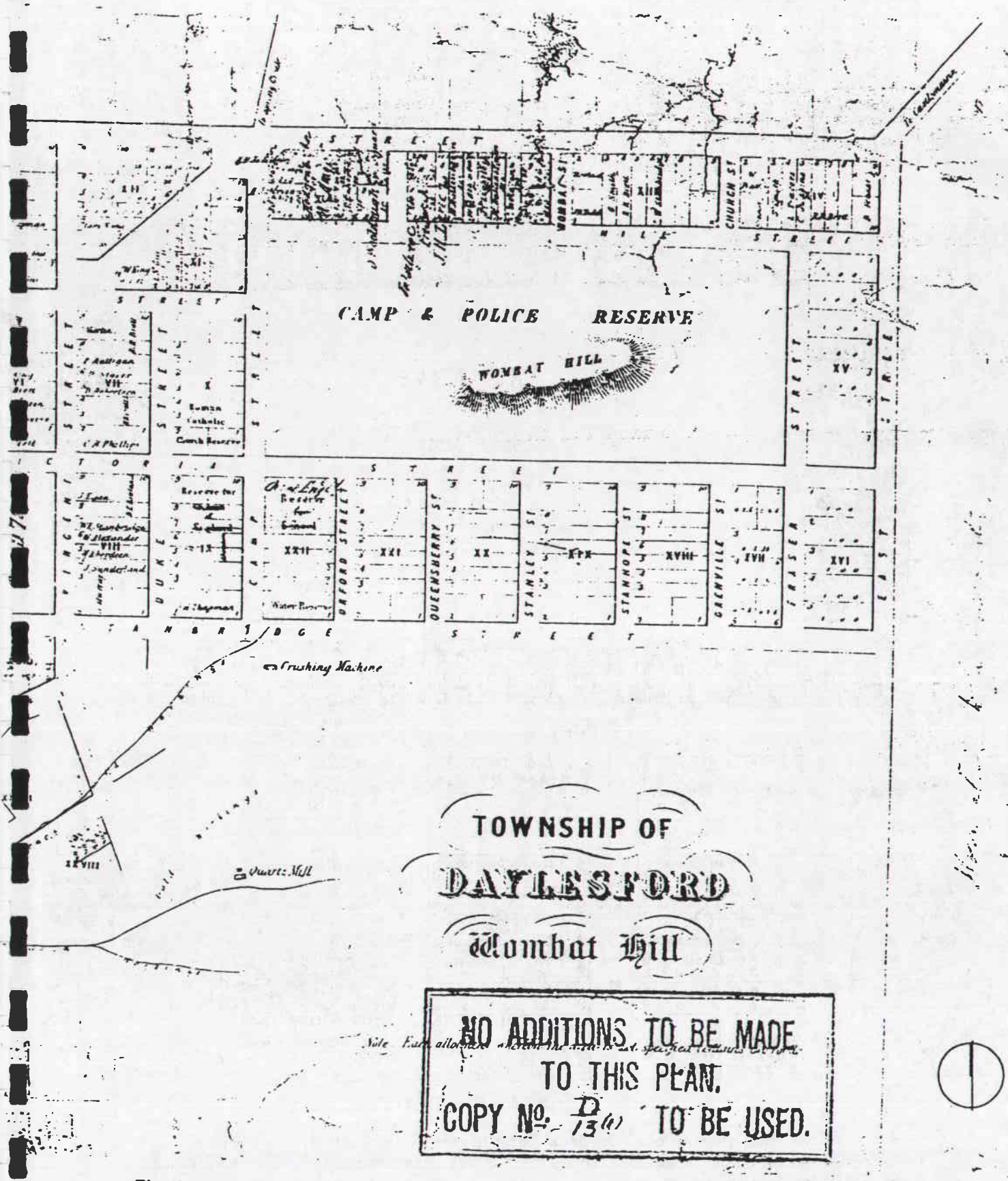

Fig. 1
Plan c.1857 shows Daylesford township, first surveyed in 1854, with Wombat Hill contained within the Camp and Police Reserve.
Source Land Victoria, Plan D6.

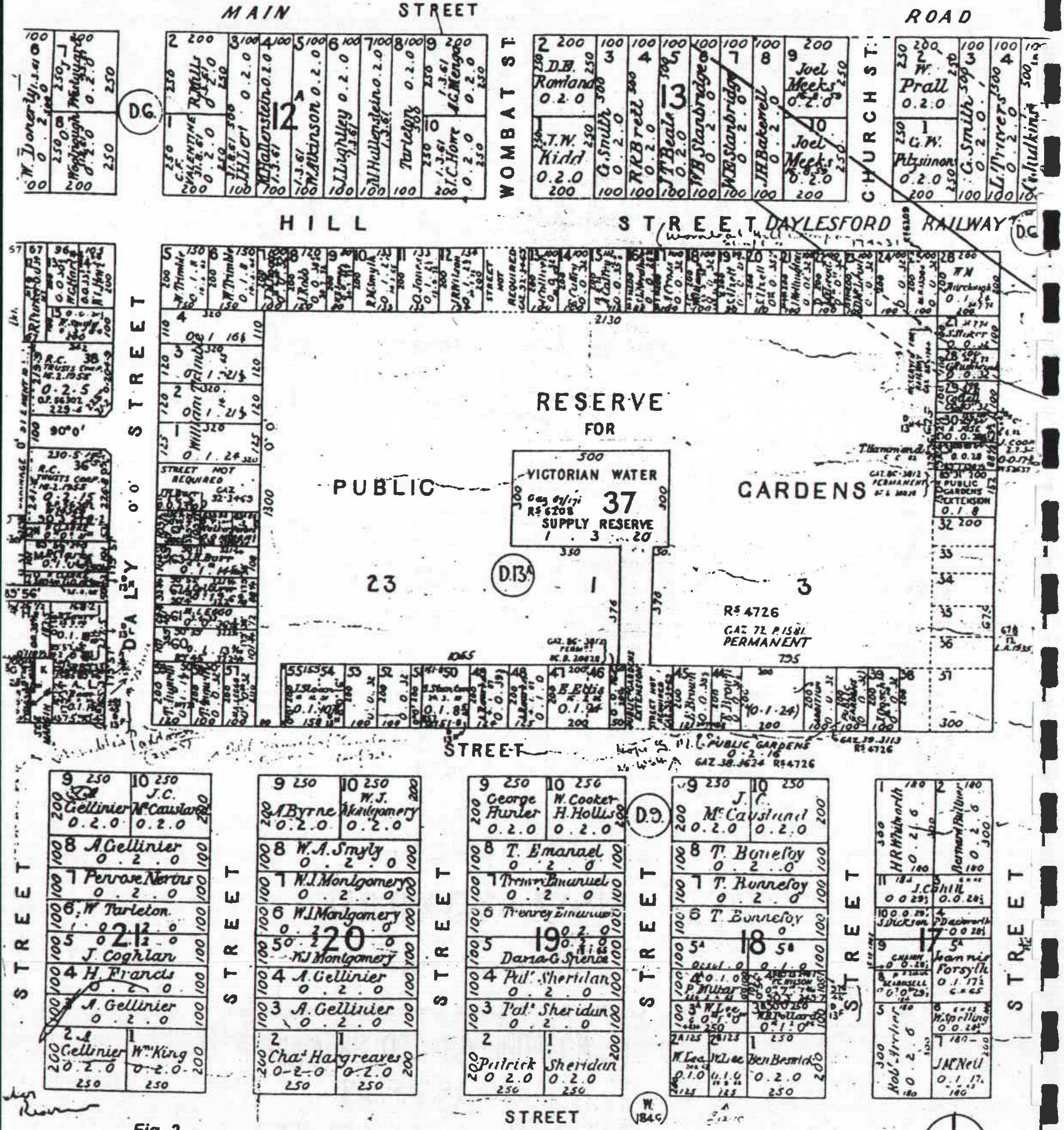

Fig. 2
Plan of unknown date shows Public Gardens Reserve (reserved 1862). Note the remaining Police Reserve off Daly Street, entrances to the Gardens, boundaries, Water Supply Reserve and Railway alignment.
Source Daylesford Historical Society.
(See Appendix 12 Gardens Survey and Allotment Subdivision.)

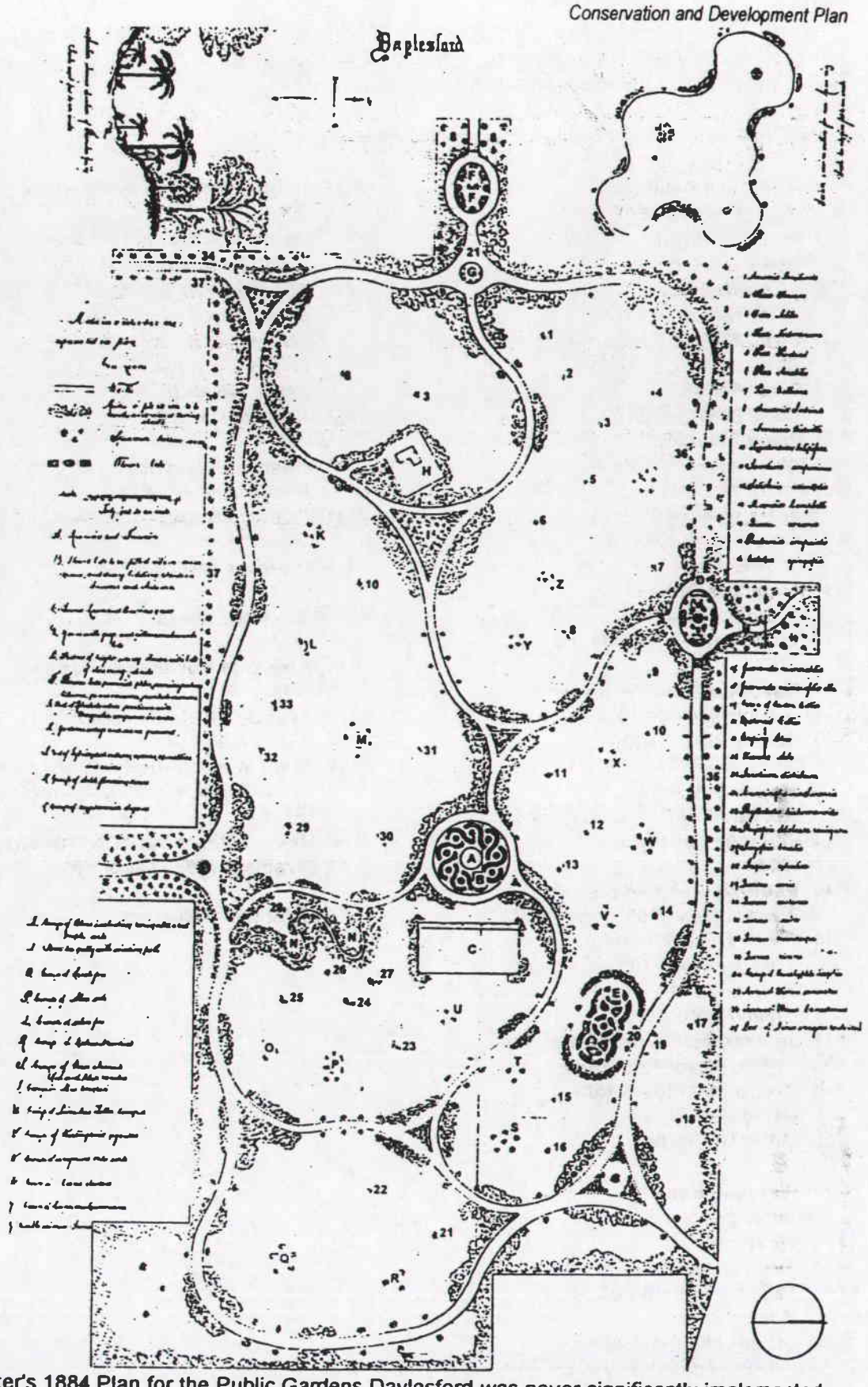

Fig. 3
Sangster's 1884 Plan for the Public Gardens Daylesford was never significantly implemented (see analysis Fig. 5). Although Sangster wrote in praise of 'picturesque' style, his plan demonstrates a 'gardenesque' aesthetic.
Source Shire of Hepburn (formerly Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon) Council archives.

Table 3
Trees as listed on right margin of Sangster's 1884 Plan with *modern names* and *date of introduction into Victoria* added in *italics* [46] and plant species known to have been grown at Taylor and Sangster's Nursery also noted.

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[46] refer *'Plants listed in Nursery Catalogues in Victoria 1855 - 1889'*, OPCA

1. **Araucaria Braziliensis***
   A. angustifolia 1857
2. **Picea Pinsapo***
   Abies pinsapo 1865
3. **Picea Nobilis***
   Abies procera 1873
4. **Picea Nordmaniana***
   Abies nordmanniana 1864
5. **Picea Pindrow***
   Abies pindrow 1857
6. **Picea Amabilis***
   Abies amabilis 1865
7. **Picea Webbiana***
   Abies spectabilis 1873
8. **Araucaria Imbricata***
   A. araucana 1855
9. **Araucaria Bidwilli***
   A. bidwillii 1855 (Taylor 1865)
10. **Liriodendron tulipifera**
    1857
11. **Taxodium sempervirens***
    Sequoia sempervirens 1855
12. **Salisburia adiantifolia***
    Ginkgo biloba 1855
13. **Magnolia Campbelli**
    (Not listed by OPCA until 1889)
14. **Quercus coccinea**
    1865
15. **Paulownia imperialis**
    P. tomentosa 1855 (Taylor 1865)
16. **Catalpa syringaefolia**
    C. bignonioides 1855
17. **Jacaranda mimosaefolia**
    J. mimosifolia 1882
18. **Jacaranda mimosaefolia alba**
    J. mimosifolia 'Alba' 1886
19. **Group of Golden Hollies** [1]
    Ilex aquifolium cv.
20. **Milkmaid Hollies**
    ?
21. **Weeping Elm**
    Ulmus glabra cv.
22. **Weeping Ash**
    Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula'
23. **Taxodium distichum***
    1857
24. **Cunninghamia Sinensis***
    C. lanceolata 1857 (Taylor 1865)
25. **Phyllocladus trichomanoides***
    1860
26. **Thujopsis dolobrata variegata***
    T. dolabrata 'Variegata' 1865
27. **Thujopsis borealis***
    Chamaecyparis nootkatensis 1864 (Taylor 1865)
28. **Fagusy sylvatica**
    Fagus sylvatica 1865
29. **Quercus cerris**
    1865
30. **Quercus castanea**
    Q. muehlenbergia 1877
31. **Quercus suber**
    1864
32. **Quercus macrocarpa**
    1877
33. **Quercus virens**
    1877
34. **Group of Eucalyptus ficifolia**
    1876
35. **Avenue of Ulmus campestris**
    U. procera 1857
36. **Avenue of Ulmus Canadensis**
    U. Canadiensis = U. americana 1889?
    1873?
37. **Row of Pinus insignis* for shelter**
    P. radiata 1857 (Taylor 1865)

* Conifer theme species

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[1] Note 'Holly Walk' at Taylor and Sangster Nursery, with many rare Ilex sp.

Table 4
Garden Features and Plant Themes as listed on left margin of Sangster's 1884 Plan with *modern names* and *date of introduction into Victoria* added in *italics* [1] and plant species known to have been grown at Taylor and Sangster's Nursery also noted.

A. Reservoir and Fountain
B. Flower beds to be filled with bulbs in Spring, and dwarf bedding plants in Summer and Autumn
C. Tennis Lawn and Bowling Green
D. Rosary with grass and pillar roses between the beds
E. Parterre of bright showy flowers with belt of flowering shrubs
F. Flower beds perennial phlox, paeonias, fuchsias, liliums, pelargoniums, pentstemons & c
G. Bed of Rhododendron ponticun *(R. ponticum shrub 1855)* with Magnolia conspicua *(M. heptapeta 1857)* in centre
H. Gardeners cottage and reserve ground
I. Bed of hybrid rhododendrons, azaleas, camellias and ericas
K. Group of double flowering thorns (?)
L. Group of Cryptomeria elegans* *(C. japonica 'Elegans' 1865)*
M. Group of Elms including variegated and purple sorts (?)
N. Ferntree gully with winding path
O. Group of Larch firs* (?)
P. Group of Abies sorts* (?)
Q. Group of silver firs* (?)
R. Group of Cedrus Atlantica* *(C. atlantica 1864 - Taylor 1865)*
S. Group of Horse chesnuts (sic) (Red and White varieties) (?)
T. Group of Abies Douglasi* *(Pseudotsuga menziesii 1864 - Taylor 1865)*
U. Group of Lime trees Tillea Europea *(Tilia x europaea 1857 - Taylor 1865)*
V. Group of Wellingtonia gigantea* *(Sequoiandendron gigantum 1857 - Taylor 1865)*
W. Group of evergreen oaks sorts (?)
X. Group of Cedrus deodara* *(1855 - Taylor 1865)*
Y. Group of Cupressus lawsoniana* *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 1864 - Taylor 1865)*
Z. Double Crimson Thorns *(Crataegus laevigata cv.)*

* Conifer theme species

[1] refer *'Plants listed in Nursery Catalogues in Victoria 1855 - 1889'*, OPCA

Fig. 4
The Fern Gully (labelled N on Sangster's plan, Fig. 3) may have been inspired by the scenery at Taylor and Sangster's Macedon nursery.
Source Taylor and Sangster catalogue, 1905, in J.H. Foster, *Victorian Picturesque, The Colonial Gardens of William Sangster,* The History Department, The University of Melbourne, 1989.

Fig. 5
Overlay of Sangster's 1884 Plan on an existing conditions plan. A comparative analysis of the two plans shows:

- neither the pathway framework nor the spatial structure of the Gardens today can be attributed to Sangster, and were probably essentially developed by 'amateurs', pre 1884.

- The trees numbered in the **right margin** of Sangster's plan are not evident in their intended positions (although the species exist elsewhere in the Gardens), *except* the Elm avenue, which is thought to have been planted in the 1880s. (See Tree Ageing report - Appendix 9).

- Of the features and plant themes nominated on the **left margin**, the floral displays may have been implemented by curator Gascoigne and timber trellis arches known from early photographs may also be attributable to Sangster's influence. A group of Douglas Firs (labelled T) and a Himalayan Cedar (labelled X) are close to the positions nominated on plan. Tree age analysis indicates that both may date from the 1860s.

- The themes chosen by Sangster for particular locations within the Gardens were imminently suitable, despite their lack of realisation.

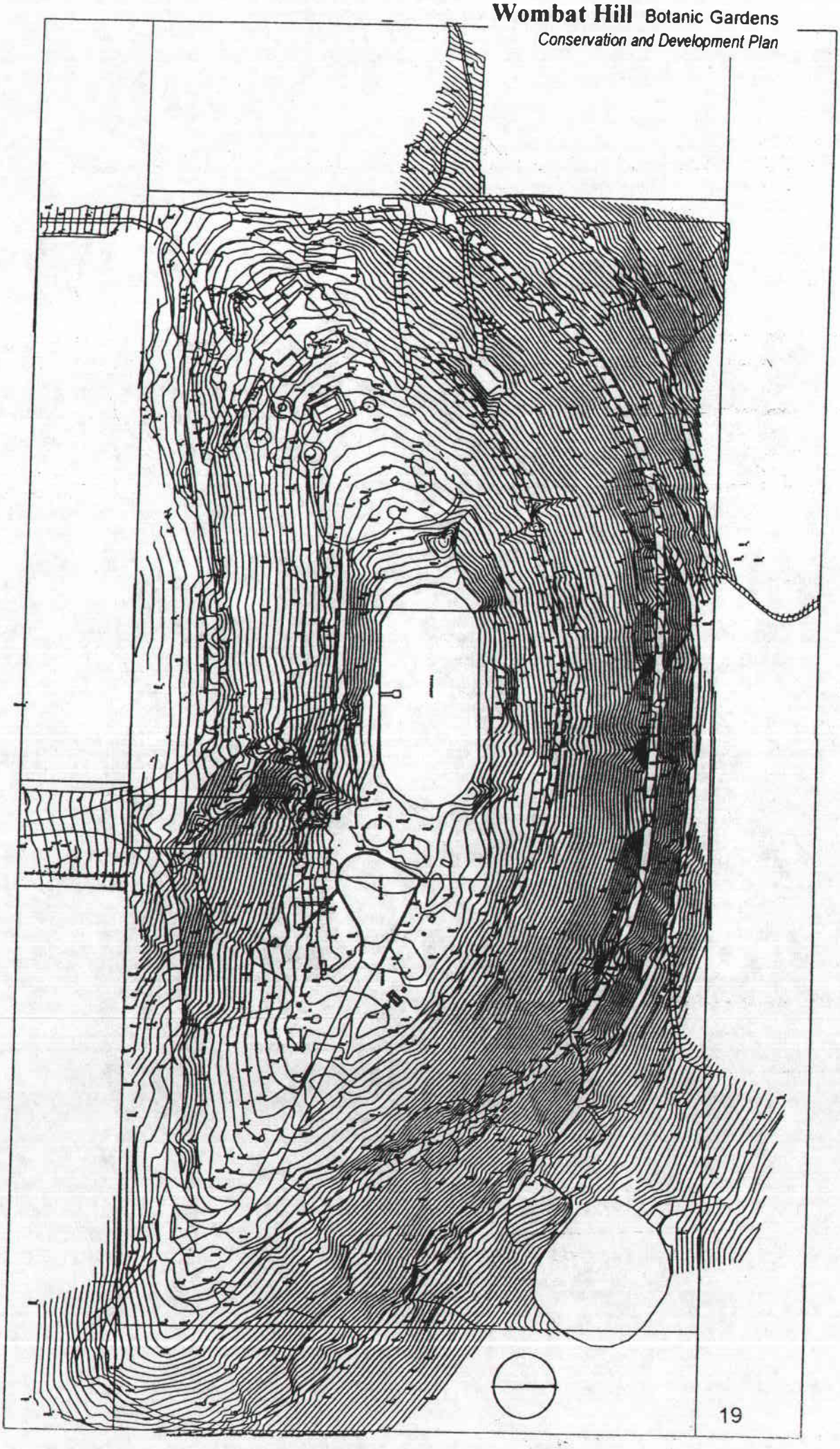
- The femtree gully concept (labelled N on Sangster's plan) was the most significant feature implemented (to the west of its proposed position).

Apart from the femtree gully, only the decorative (and ephemeral) elements of Sangster's plan appear to have been realised. A change of curator in late 1884 probably supported Sangster's emphasis on horticultural display.

Sangster's plan was approved and adopted by Council on August 29th 1884, by which time, development was well progressed: the **original curator's residence** (labelled H on Sangster's plan) had been relocated (1881) in the Gardens, the **round service reservoir** (A) had been built (1882), a **band rotunda** (not shown on plan) was reported (1882) near the small reservoir, a **fernery** (also not shown) was to be 're-erected' (1883), the main service reservoir & pipe track were *reserved*, (numerous) **promenades & beds** had been layed, **entrances** were established (note former entrance in north-east corner - now taken by a road - and the absence of any entrance at south-east corner) and **tree donations** from Mueller and others were well advanced in growth. (See plans with Tree Ageing report - Appendix 9.)

In the next few years, other features were reported viz. a **sundial**, a **fountain** in the centre of the small reservoir, the **Deakin plant house**, the **conservatory**, a **plant shed** and the **main reservoir**. Of these, only the fountain (which may have already existed) was intended at the time of Sangster's plan.

Fig. 6
The 1946 Aerial Photograph shows Gardens' boundaries with (Hawthorn) hedges (now removed), entrances and path alignments, avenues and reservoirs. Note the avenue of Tilia x europaea (National Trust Register of Significant Trees) in Wombat Street. Compare and contrast with existing conditions plan (Fig. 5).
Source Qasco VicImage, Crown (State of Victoria) Copyright (permission to reproduce granted)



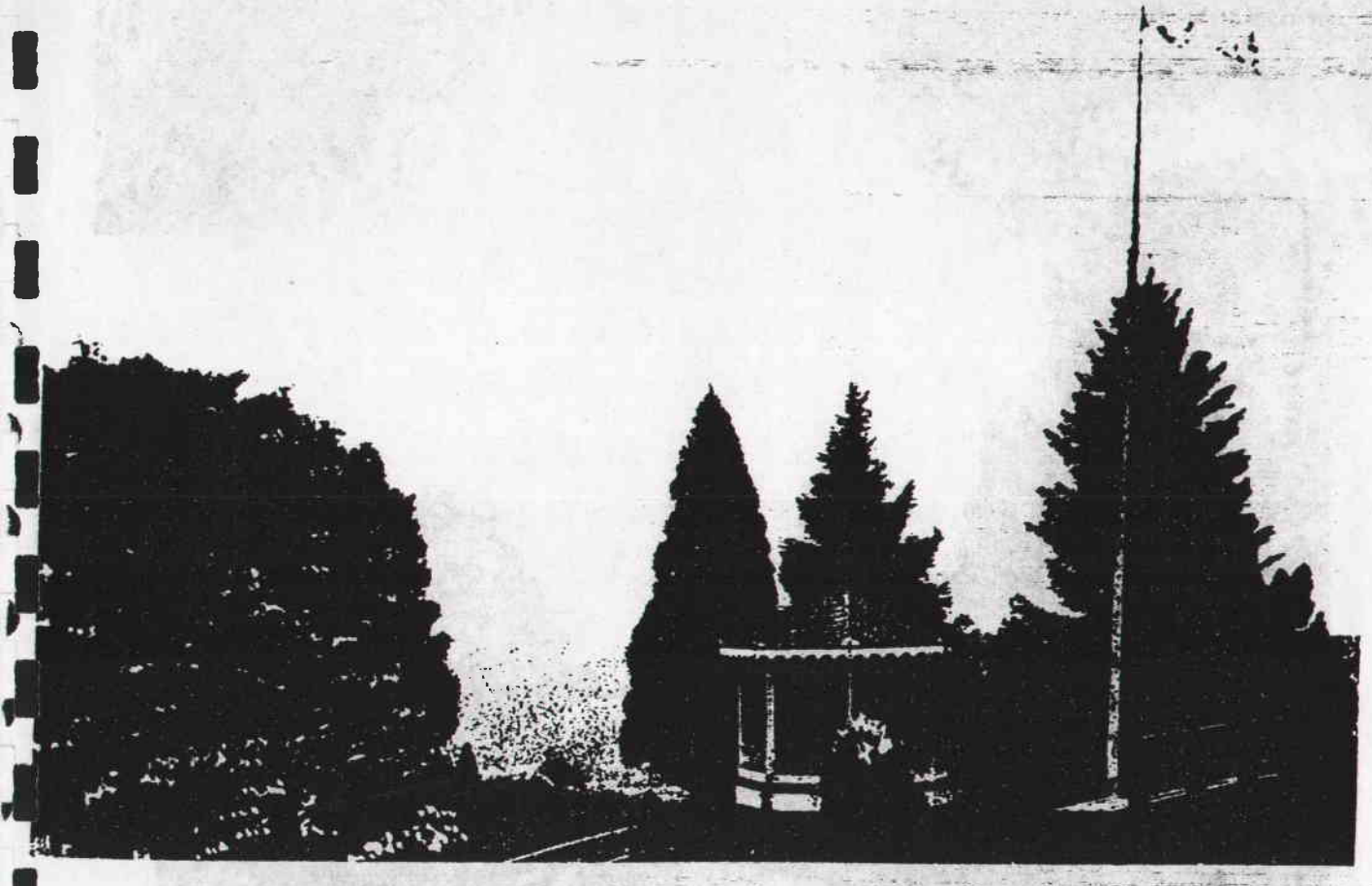


Fig. 7
View of the band rotunda setting, on the western side of the reservoir, c.1906. Note lawn spaces, flagpole and flag (site now occupied by a Blackwood), Pampas Grass in flower, timber seat (which by its design appears extremely uncomfortable) and trees (from left): Horse Chestnut (extant), Giant Redwood (removed - Japanese Maple planted), Blue Atlas Cedar (extant) and a Douglas Fir. A small Monkey Puzzle Tree (extant) appears on the far right of the original photo.
Source Daylesford Historical Society.

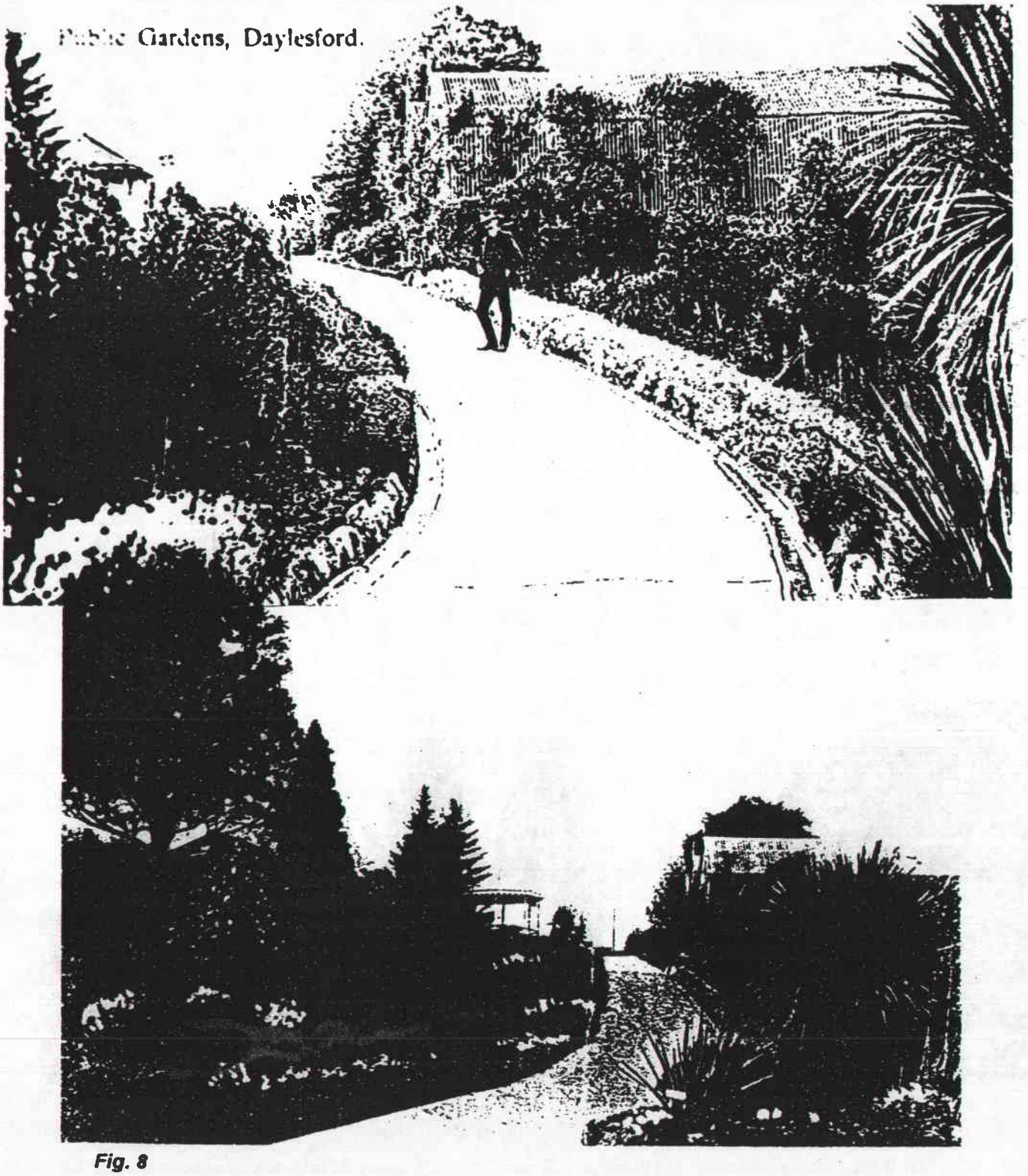


Fig. 8
Photographs c.1910. The plant house of timber slats was erected in 1896 as a gift from ex-Mayor Deakin. It was described as 84 feet by 54 feet, stocked with rhododendrons, azaleas, ferns and co., with climbers such as clematis planned to cover the uprights and cross-beams. Note also the band rotunda in distant left and Horse Chestnut (extant) at distant centre, rock edges, terracotta drains and border planting.
The longer view shows the path alignment, (with vista terminating at a flagpole), and the setting, including a Camellia? hedge, residence, Redwood (removed) and two Atlas Blue Cedars(?) A plant name plate in foreground right (possibly placed in 1906) can be seen.
Source Daylesford Historical Society

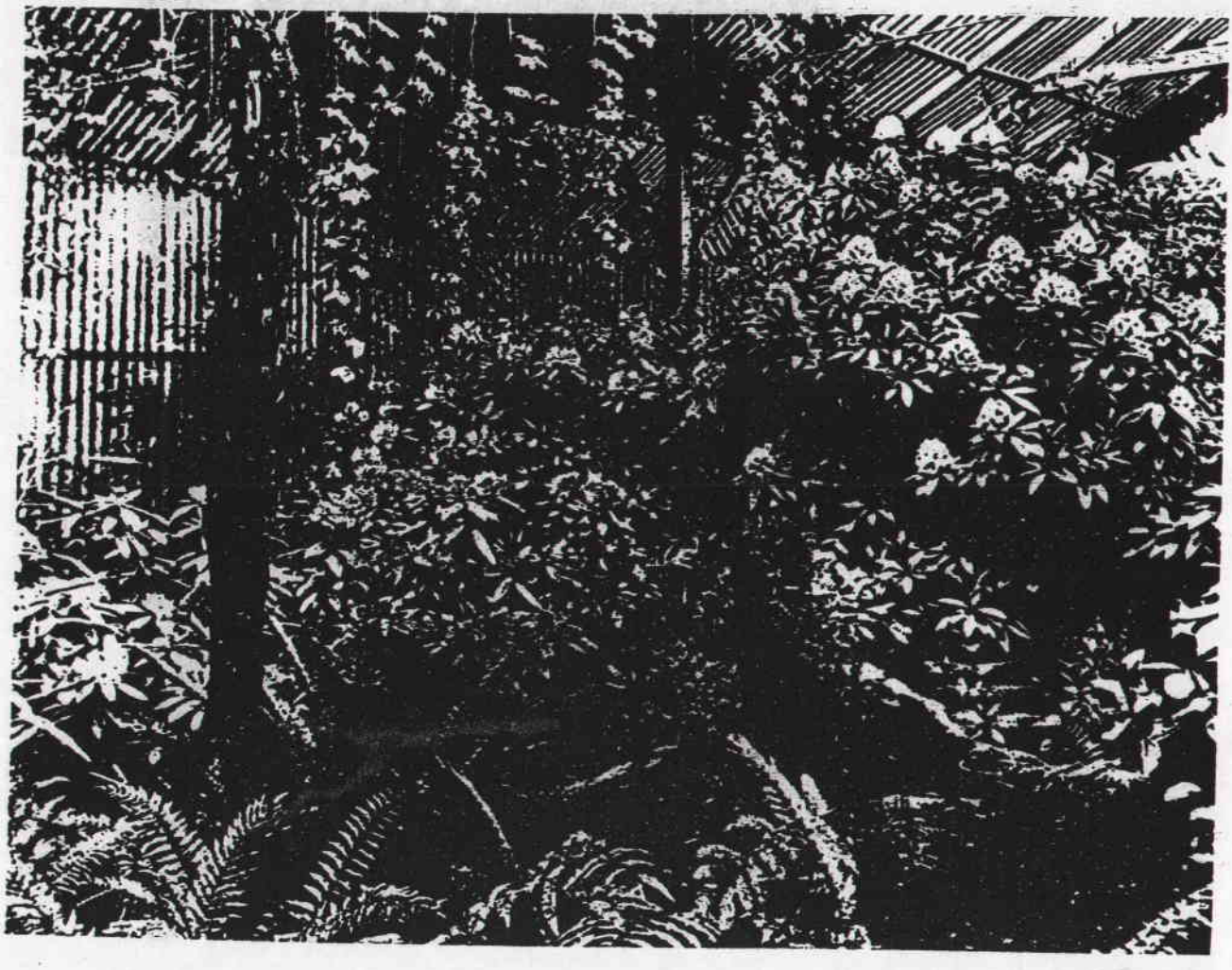


Fig. 9
An interior photographic view of the 'Fernery and Plant House'. Note latticed structure, rhododendrons, tree fern (?) Asparagus Fern, Clematis (?).
Source The Australasian Jan. 8 1910, State Library of Victoria; copy The National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

Fig. 10
Photograph c. 1911.
In 1902 the fern gully was renovated. Note the waterfall and a trellis-roofed structure. Only the fern gully remains as a restored feature. The waterfall is currently inoperable.
Source Daylesford Historical Society.

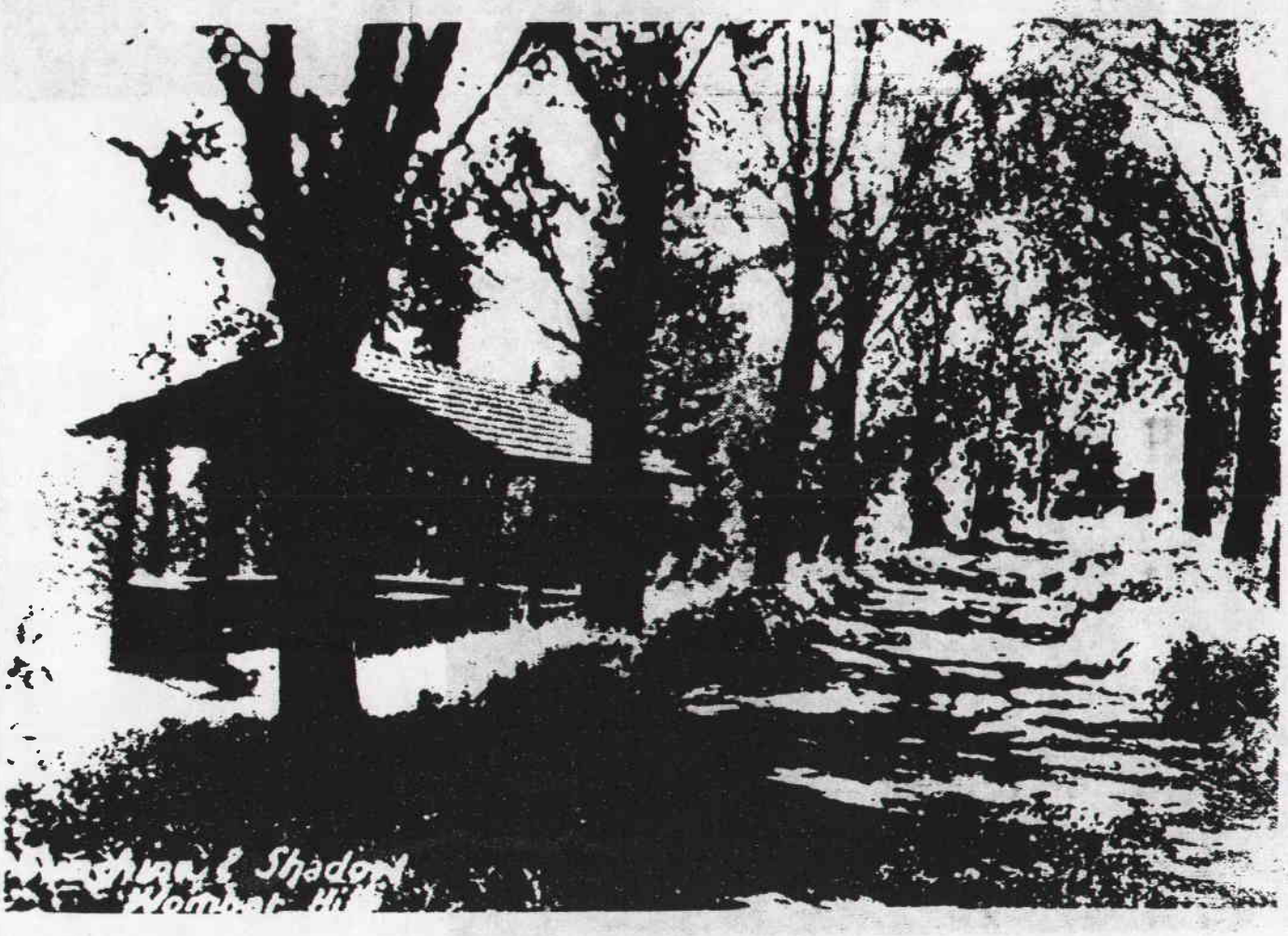


Fig. 11
Photograph, date unknown.
The Picnic Shelter was a gift from ex-Mayor Trewhella in 1911. It no longer remains. The Elm avenue was planted in the 1860s.
Source Daylesford Historical Society.

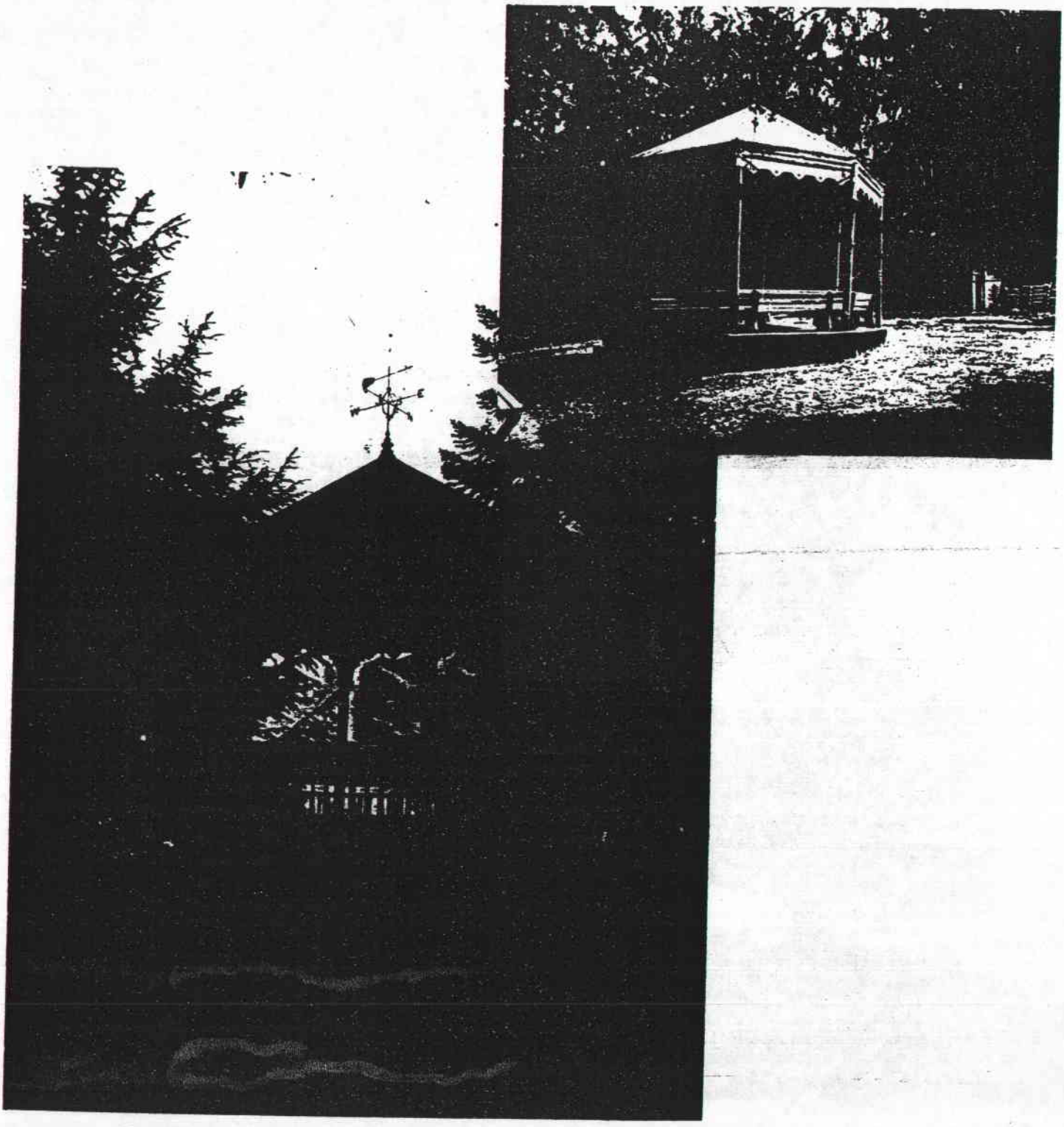


Fig. 12
The band rotunda was moved to the Mineral Springs Reserve, possibly during the late 1920's. No measured drawings were made before it was dismantled in 1984. In the top photograph (date unknown) it is pictured as a dilapidated relic of its former fineness.
Source DCE Melbourne, Heritage Branch.
In the bottom photograph (date unknown) it is shown in situ in the Gardens, framed between a Blue Atlas Cedar (?) at left and a Douglas Fir (removed). Note the finely worked details including direction finial. The existing 'rotunda' was purchased in 'kit' form and erected in 1993. It has no historic integrity.
Source The National Trust of Australia (Victoria), from Estate Late Cl.? H. Jackson.

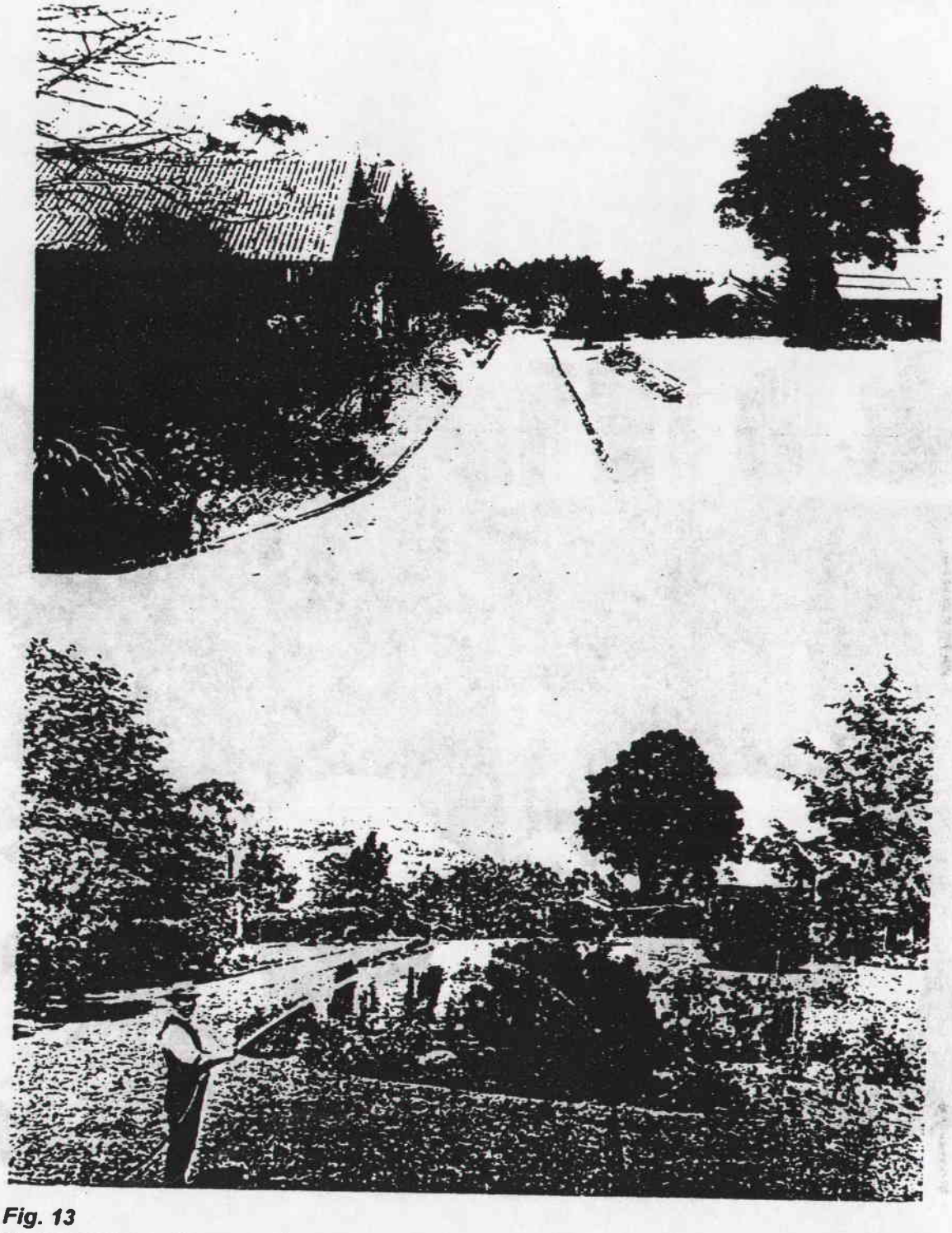


Fig. 13
By comparison of tree growth, the two photographs below would appear to have been taken at a similar time. However, the plant house of 1896, shown in the photograph above (c. 1911) had been removed before the second photo (reproduced in a 1922 brochure) was taken. Note the path detail, annual beds, the residence and glasshouse in front (removed), hedges. Trees shown in the bottom photograph include (from left) Horse Chestnut (extant), Trachycarpus Palm beside the path, Small-Leaf Linden, Camellia 'clipped to form' (extant behind the existing glasshouse) and Blue Atlas Cedar.
Source Daylesford Historical Society.

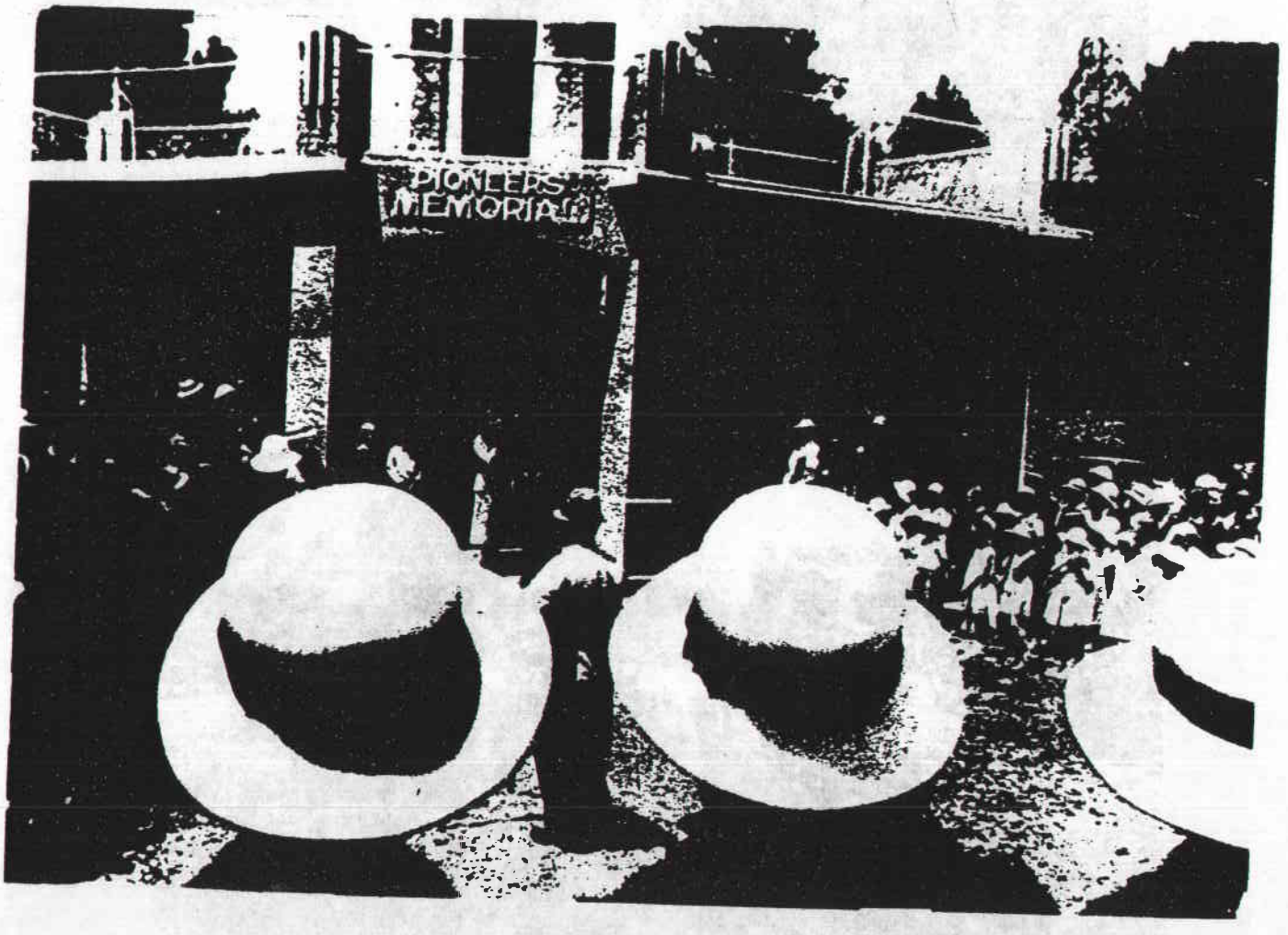


Fig. 14
In 1938, a lookout tower was built to the design of Edwin Peck, a Maryborough architect, dedicated to the pioneers and opened by the Governor of Victoria Lord Huntingfield and Lady Huntingfield (19 November). The extensive views from Wombat Hill which had been obscured by tree growth were again accessible from the tower and a direction plaque (removed) was installed. The lookout tower is in urgent need of repair.
Source Daylesford Historical Society.

Fig. 15
Photograph c. late 1930s/1940s shows curator William Greville's collection of cacti and succulents about a crudely constructed lily pond (removed), typical of the stone structures Greville commenced, many of which still remain in the Gardens. (Lily ponds were a popular garden embellishment in the 1930's.) The circular pond can be distinguished near the glasshouse on the 1946 aerial photograph.
Source Daylesford Historical Society.

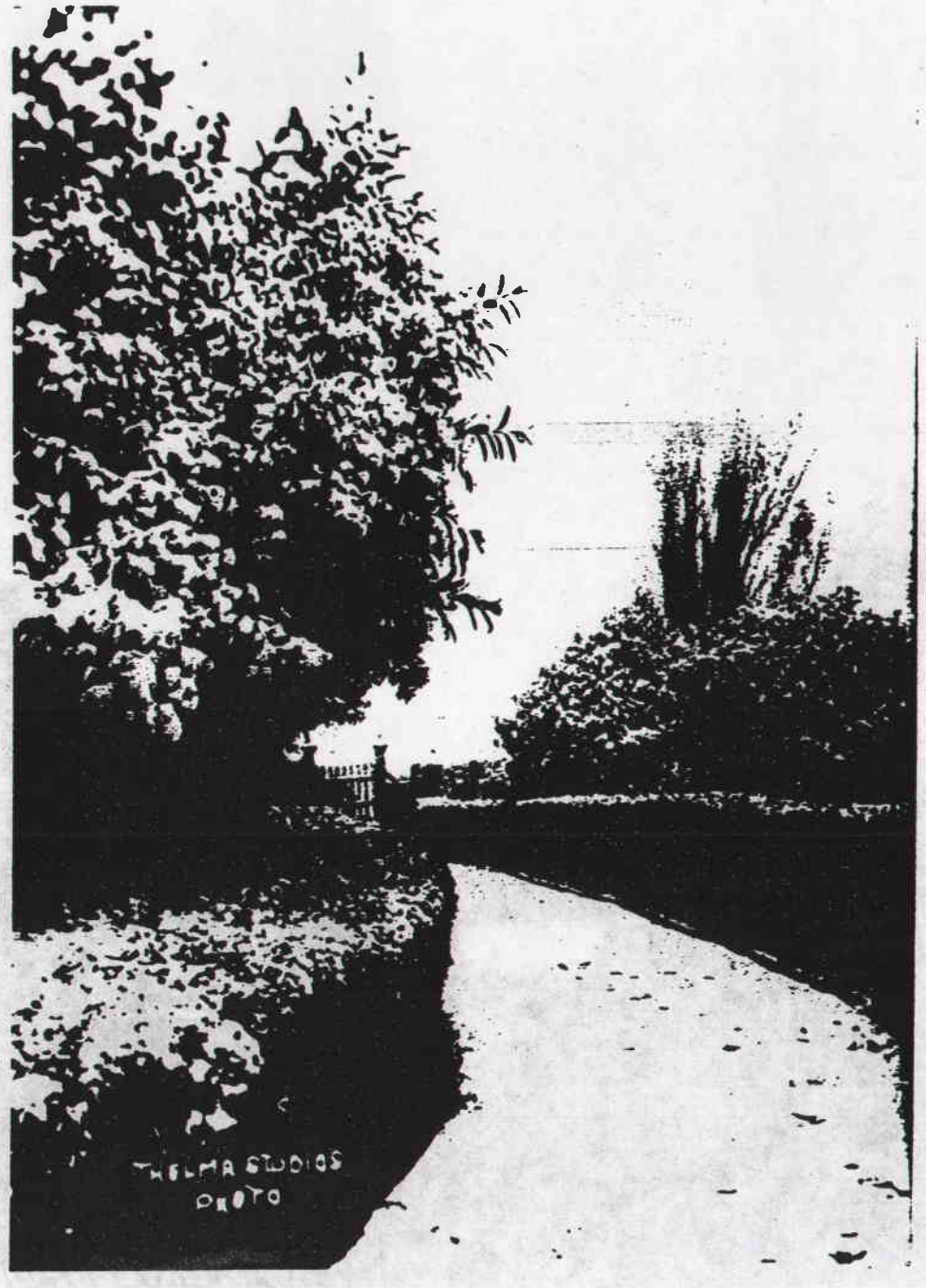


Fig. 16
Photograph (date unknown) shows south-west entrance under snow, with Viburnum hedges, terracotta drainage channels beside path and a timber picket entrance gate. A Cherry Laurel Tree is depicted at left and a Poplar (extant) at right. Later photographs show a heavier entrance treatment, of stone gate pillars with timber posts and beam.
Source Daylesford Historical Society

Fig. 17
Colour postcard (no date, c.1900?) shows extensive lawn spaces with plant house, Linden Tree behind, Copper Beech (?) at left, Blue Atlas Cedar (?), Horse Chestnut (extant) at right and Trachycarpus Palm in foreground. (See also Fig 13.)
Source National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

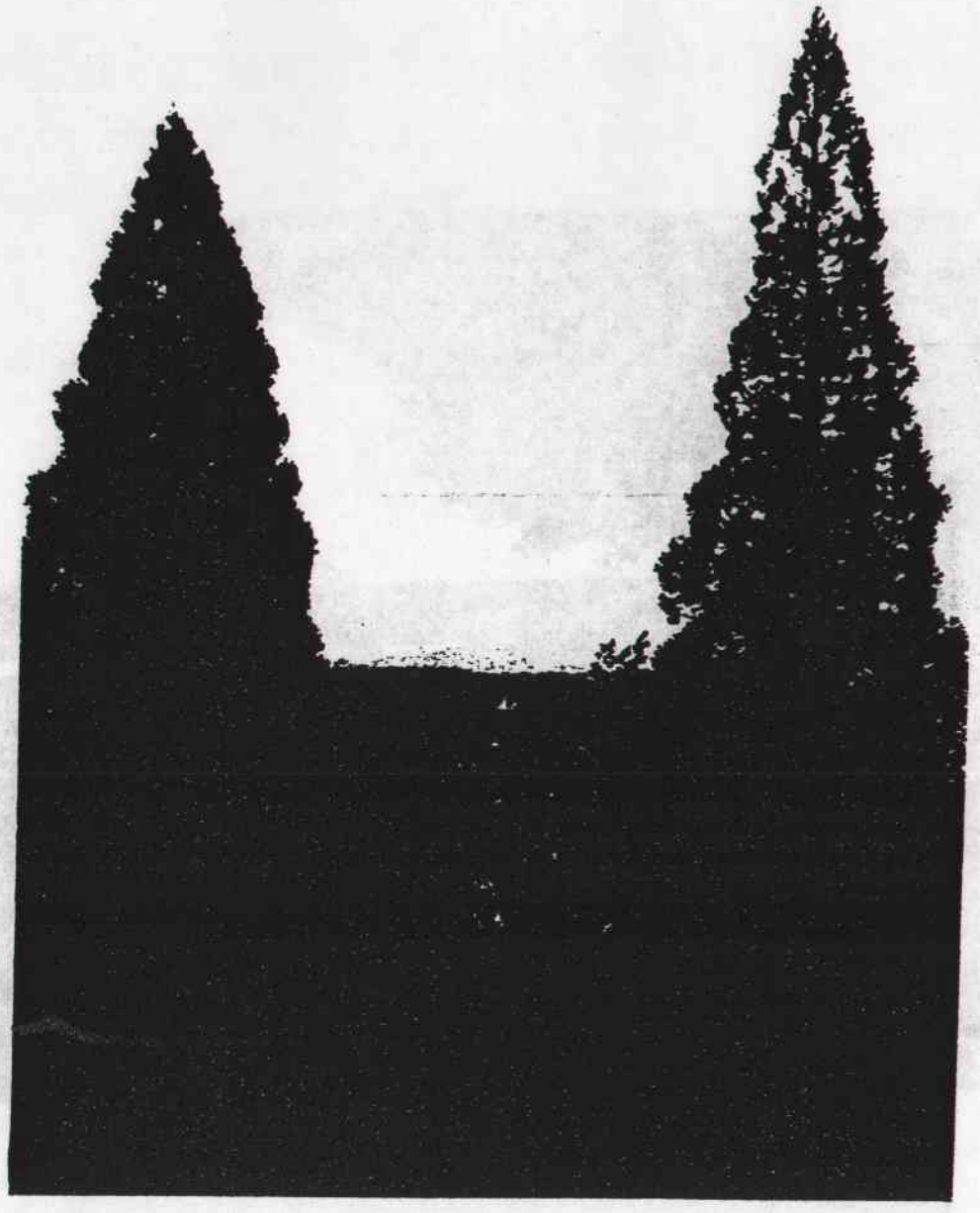


Fig. 18
In the nineteenth century, views from Wombat Hill were often described at greater length than were the Gardens. A photograph c.1923 shows the view from Wombat Hill to Mt. Franklin, framed by Redwoods. This view was eventually outgrown and the tree on the right was more recently destroyed by lighting.
Source State Library of Victoria

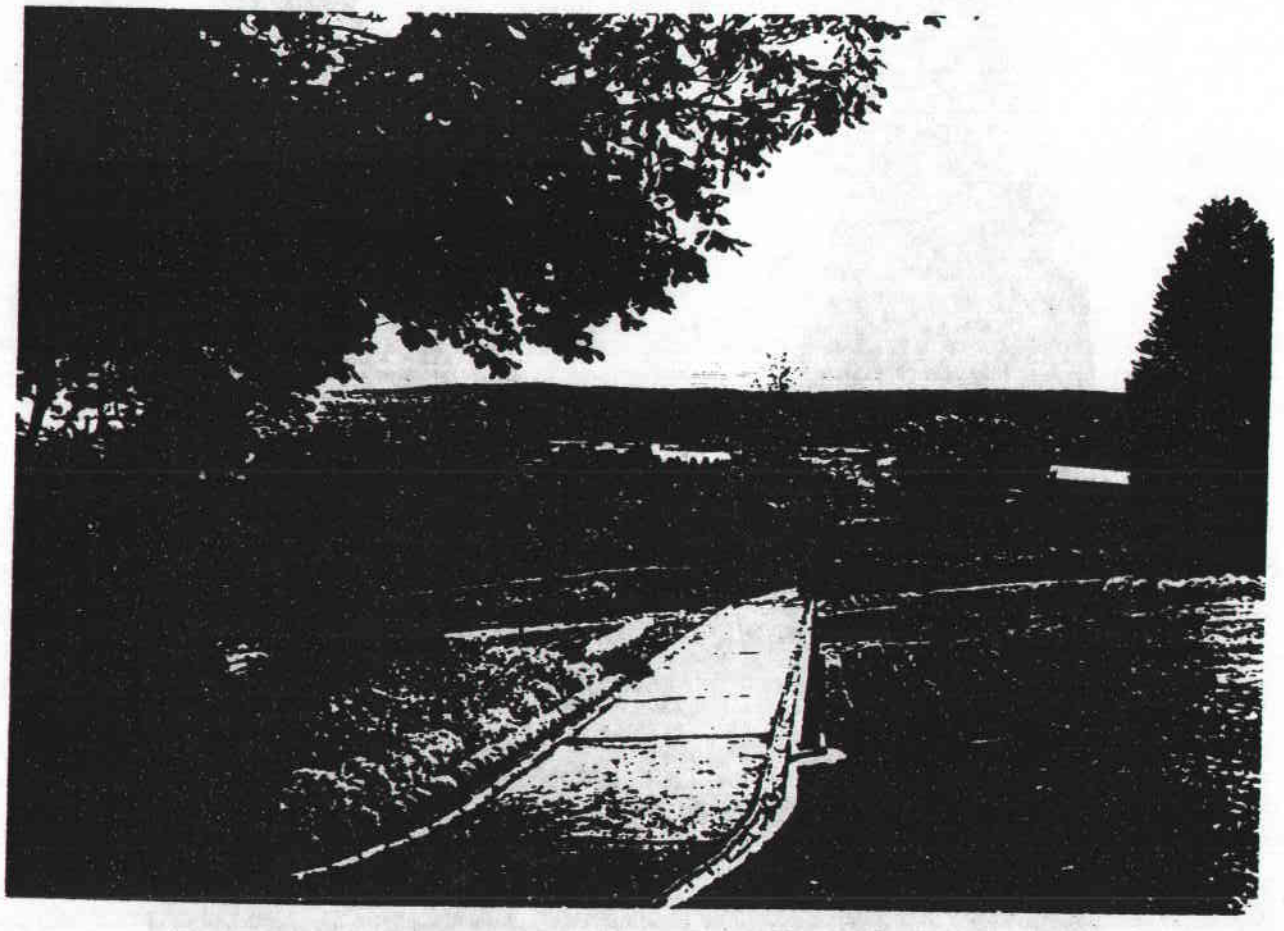


Fig. 19
Photograph (c.1930s), shows strong spatial design about a straight path (now altered) and a dividing hedge of Viburnum tinus (extant). The Plant House had been removed and the old glasshouse (1941) and the existing residence/kiosk had not yet been constructed. Most dominant are the Horse Chestnut at left, the Small-Leaf Linden in the distance at right and the Monkey Puzzle Tree (removed) at far right. Note also the terracotta spoon drains on both sides of the concrete path. A feature Trachycarpus Palm, known from earlier photographs, is missing beside the path at right. The circular bed at right can also be seen on the 1946 aerial photograph (Fig. 6). An arbor appears in the distance.
Source National Trust of Australia (Victoria)

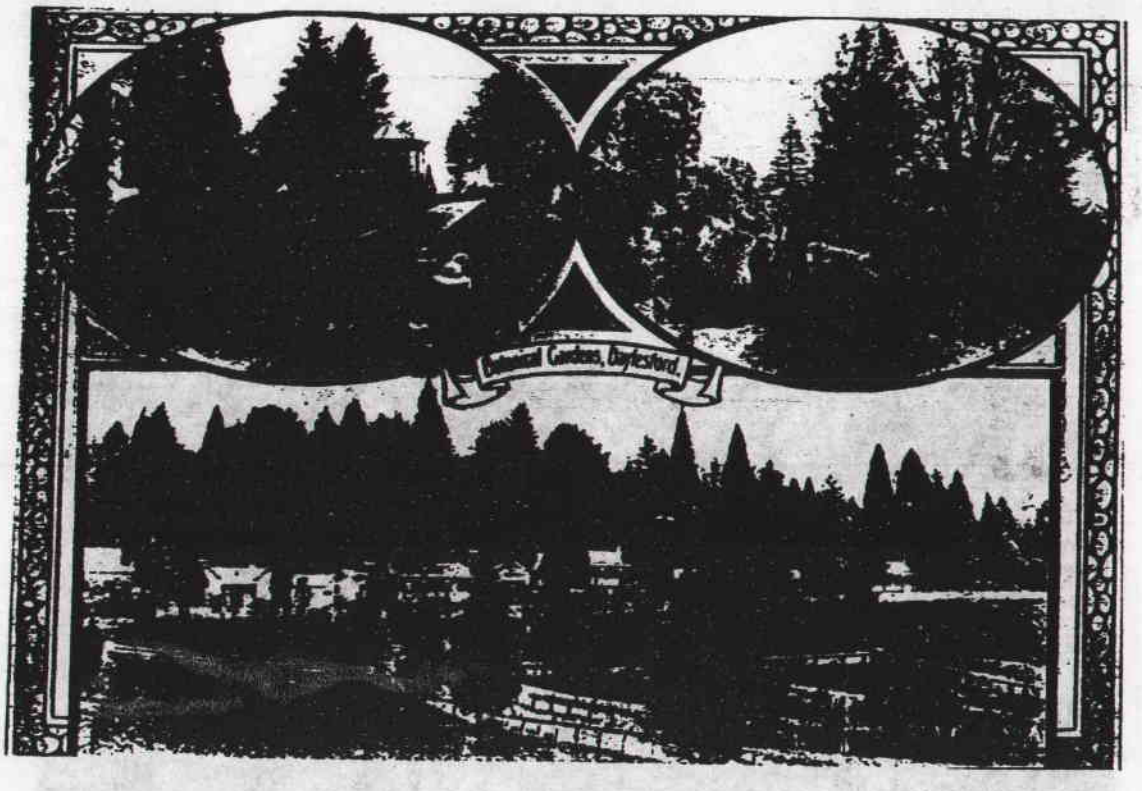


Fig. 20
Postcard c.1930s shows the distinctive contrasting characters of the Gardens as appreciated for passive use. The neat lawns and path at the summit contrast with the more unkempt qualities of the Elm walk on the northern slope. The conifers are a dominant theme with their large size, dark tones and strong vertical forms. The lower photograph is a rare early view of the northern side of the Gardens.
Source Daylesford Historical Society

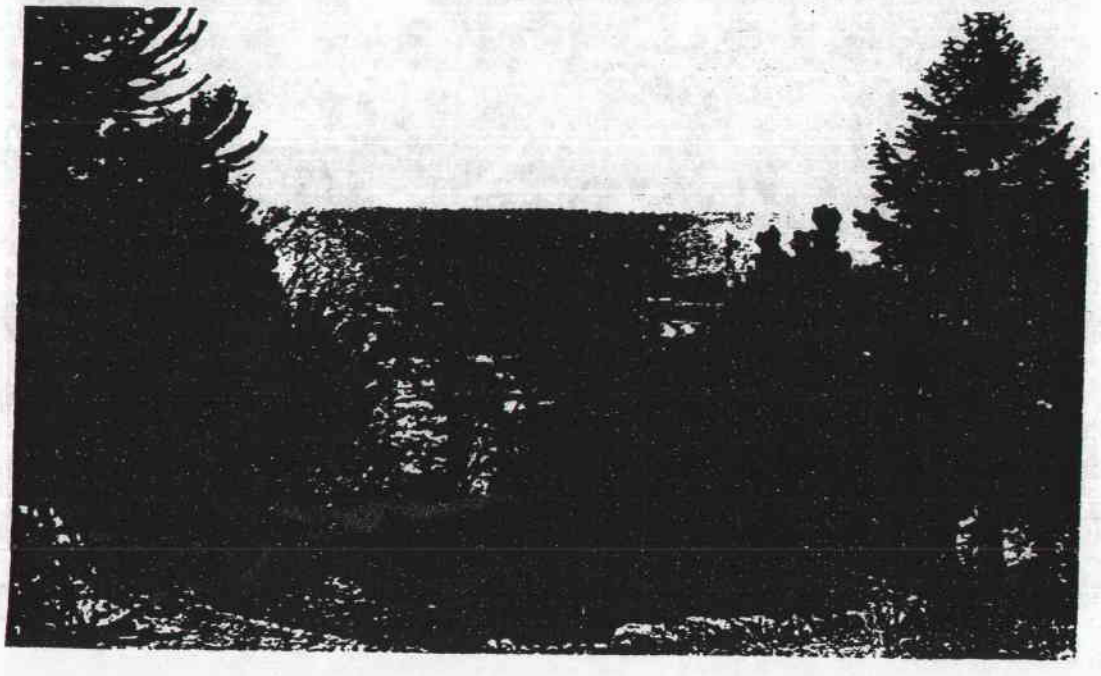


Fig. 21
Photograph (date unknown) shows the 'gardenesque' detail of 'clipped to form' plants at a viewing point looking towards Mt. Kooroocheang. Note also the rock edges to the path and the Monkey Puzzle Tree at left of photograph (one of a pair which defined the relatively level open space at the summit).
Source Historic Places Section, Department of Conservation and Environment

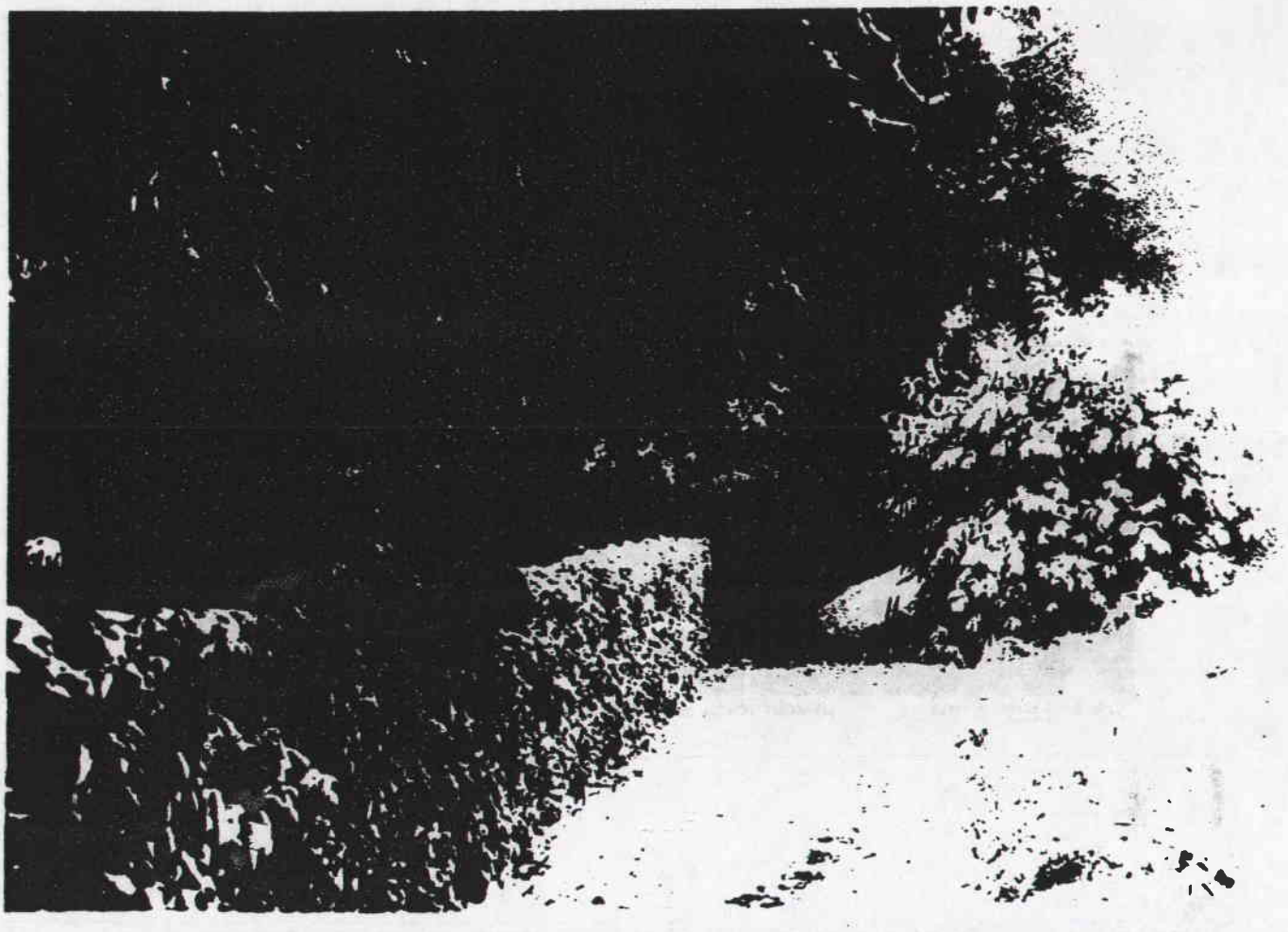


Fig. 22
Photograph, date unknown, shows the hedged walk below the reservoir on the south side, bordering the fern gully. Hedges are a distinctive component of the Gardens' character as is the ephemeral element of snow layering. A Himalayan Spruce can be seen at left.
Source Daylesford Historical Society

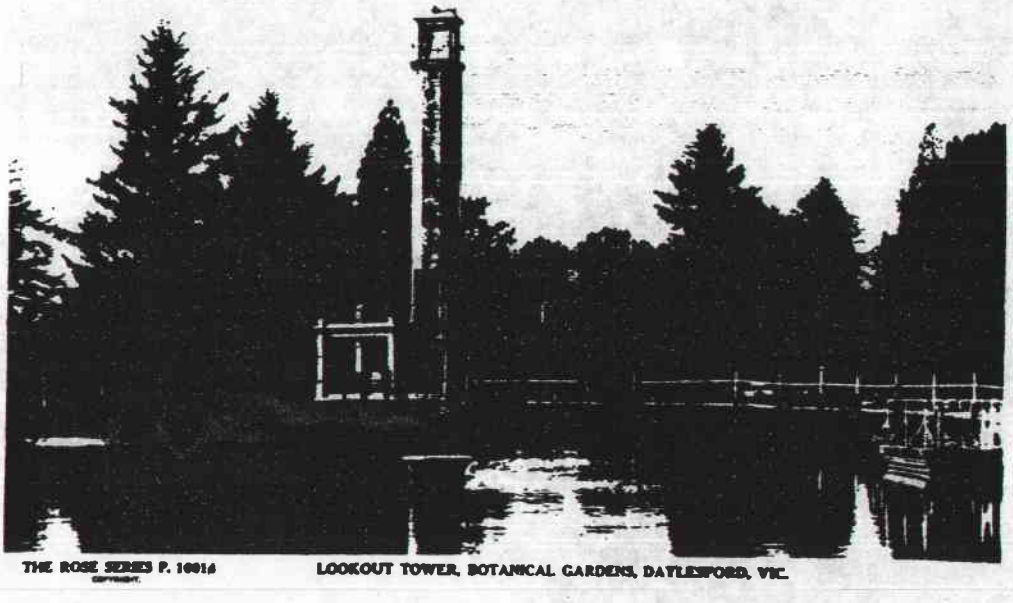


Fig. 23
Postcard (The Rose Series P.10014) shows the lookout tower soon after it was constructed in 1938). Its relationship with the reservoir (built 1888, and earlier referred to as 'The Lake' [2]) is reinforced by the connecting path which continues around the reservoir. Note the timber and wire fence detail. As the main water supply for Daylesford, health and safety issues now dominate planning for the future of the reservoir. Any future proposals must be sensitively developed within the context of the Gardens.
Source Private Collection Georgina Whitehead

[2] Postcard Southern Cross Series No. 149

Fig. 24
1930s photograph shows the distinctive cast iron and timber seating which contributes to the Gardens' character. The Monkey Puzzle Tree at right locates the photograph site in the vicinity of the band rotunda (removed in the late 1920s).
Source Daylesford Historical Society

3.0 Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance

Before deciding how to care for a *place* it is necessary to understand what makes it important. The Burra Charter sets down guidelines for the conservation of places of significance which assist an assessment of significance when combined with a close inspection of the *fabric* of the place, informed by its history (Appendix 1 The Burra Charter).

3.1 Historic Significance

- As one of a series of surviving 19th century provincial botanic gardens across Victoria, the Gardens gain significance. Each of these gardens was developed in response to prevailing regional culture, local physical conditions and individual design influence. The resulting variations allow opportunity for cultural understanding through comparison and contrast, which would be weakened by any individual loss.

- Although the Gardens have at various periods suffered neglect through under-resourcing and land re-appropriation for public purposes, a 19th century 'picturesque' character survives. This is partly as a result of the impressive tree collection, but also due to their prominent siting on Wombat Hill above the Daylesford township. The resulting integration of public gardens and township supports the 'picturesque' aesthetic.

- Views both to and from Wombat Hill are significant. The view to the Gardens from the western approach-road to the town has been much photographed over generations, by both amateur and professional photographers. The 360 degree views from the Gardens to distant volcanic cones such as Mt. Franklin (Fig. 18) and to the township, have been appreciatively described since earliest settlement, and used as a visual introduction to the ABC television series 'Bellbird'. Although views from the tower are uninterrupted by vegetation, they are somewhat inferior to those views which can be experienced from the ground when framed by sensitive tree placement.

- Of the extant structures, only the concrete lookout tower, built in 1938 has cultural significance for the Gardens.

  Known structures which cannot be assessed for significance because they have not survived, are:

  fernery (pre 1883)
  band rotunda (1882)
  Deakin plant house (1896)
  conservatory (1898?)
  sundial (1885)
  fountain in small reservoir centre (c.1885)
  flagpole (c.1902)
  boundary fences, entrance gates, timber arbors, seats
  sundry hot houses/glasshouses
  Trewhella Pavilion (1911)
  original caretaker's residence (moved to the Gardens in 1881)
  gentleman's W.C. (c.1909)

  Other extant structures do not contribute significance to the Gardens, but may have individual intrinsic significance, viz.

  the round service reservoir (1882)
  main reservoir (1888)
  service basin
  toilet block (1938)
  the residence (1947) and garage
  the kiosk terrace (c.1980s)

Rotary treated-pine picnic shelter (1980)
Bicentennial glasshouse (c.1988)
existing 'kit' rotunda (1993)
new entrances
2 cannons (one obtained 1905)
iron pipe arbors in rockwork
sundry depot buildings

- Whilst some land re-appropriation for public purposes has occurred and adjoining allotments have been included or excluded within the Gardens Reserve over time, the essential internal boundary of 2130 feet x 1100 feet has remained constant, and the 4 existing entrances have survived since subdivision (Appendix 12 Gardens Survey & Allotment Subdivision). Boundary allotment development has never presented a rigid enclosure of the Gardens by buildings, and integration of the Gardens and town through shared landform and planting has been a significant feature. The former convent and the adjoining cottages extend a 'picturesque' character. The Court House and Churches in the adjoining blocks also contribute to the 'picturesque' precinct image.

- The Gardens' development represents a continuum since foundation with trees maturing, and no one period stands out as more significant.

3.2 Scientific Significance

- Whilst a distinction is made between botanic garden and public garden (Appendix 2 Definition Botanic Garden), assessment according to this distinction has never been clean-cut amongst the provincial botanic gardens and the role of botanic gardens has continued to change. The intention for Wombat Hill in 1860 was for 'Botanic Garden and Recreation Ground' but this was not reflected in the official reservation of a 'Public Garden' and the distinction was reinforced in 1877 government regulations. This may have limited the Gardens' eligibility for early government grants which were made available to botanic gardens (eg. Warrnambool 1858, 1866).

  Whilst scientific intention cannot be assumed, there is evidence of substantial plant collections befitting of a botanic garden. The tree collection was substantially initiated by Ferdinand Mueller who supplied conifers, etc. in (1865), 1869, 1870, 1871, encouraged by William Sangster and added to by later curators and other private collectors (Appendix 9 Tree Ageing).

  The existing tree collection, including the seven National Trust classified trees (Appendix 3 National Trust Significant Tree Citations), is the Gardens' most significant resource.

- The appropriateness of the cool climate exotic plants to their location (where elevation, volcanic soil, climate and aspect favour their prime development) allows a distinctive palette and character not possible at most other provincial botanic gardens. Particularly advantaged are conifers and Rhododendrons.

- The site itself is of interest as one of a series of volcanic cones across the western Victorian planes.

3.3 Aesthetic Significance

Setting and views have already been discussed, but

'Design' is an additional aesthetic consideration, which may include layout, garden spaces, 'style', plant themes, structures, etc:

- Development of the Gardens was concentrated on tree establishment for some years before layout of paths was effected by public-spirited town's people. The design of the

Gardens was criticised by 'The Leader' newspaper in 1880 and by 1883 Council resolved to commission a 'proper plan'. The Gardens design at this stage could be considered amateur and culturally insignificant.

- The 'proper plan' by William Sangster (1884) survives. However, his layout of paths and features appears to have never been implemented and none of the well-stocked shrub beds, floral displays and arbors known from photographic evidence and possibly attributable to Sangster, remain. Therefore, no design significance can be attached to the Gardens in general as a result of Sangster's intended design.

- One design feature conceived by Sangster survives, in the fern gully and rustic fountain. Although in a different position on the ground from that shown on plan, the feature is significant as it represents an emerging fashion in the 1870s/1880s which Sangster helped popularise. Sangster had previously designed a fern gully at 'Rupertswood' and probably took inspiration from a natural feature at his Mount Macedon nursery. (Fig. 4) Although this feature has been restored after decline, it is significant as an early example of a particular design idea.

3.4 Social Significance

- Wombat Hill is part of the physical fabric of the town and inseparable from town image. 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 (like Hanging Rock or Mount Buffalo?)

- The annual Tuberous Begonia display, started by curator Gascoigne c.1898 continues as a cultural tradition. It attracts visitors from beyond the local area and is a source of local pride in competitive exhibition.

- The involvement of the community in the welfare of the gardens is demonstrated by many examples, including supply of new plant material and defence of threatened mature trees when needed.

- Responses to the community questionnaire (Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report) emphasise the experience of tranquillity provided by the setting and mature planting and movement through it. Special family celebrations in the Gardens, such as reunions and weddings, are personally significant to individuals.

3.5 'Ability to Demonstrate'

- The Gardens provide ideal growing conditions for many cold climate plant species, which are distinguished here by advanced growth and superior colouring. This influence of climate on plant performance is significant in demonstrating acclimatisation.

3.6 'By Association'

- The Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens is one of a series of surviving 19th century provincial botanic gardens in Victoria. This State-wide development was unique in Australia. With the smaller Camperdown Botanic Garden, it is a rare hill-top development, inviting comparison with 'hill station' gardens at Mount Macedon, the Dandenongs, the Adelaide Hills (S. A.) and Mount Wilson (N. S. W.)

- Many of the mature trees were supplied for trial by Government Botanist Mueller during the early 1870s. This association with Mueller lends significance to the Gardens.

- Less tenuous is the association with Sangster, as little evidence of implementation of his plan survives. However, his articles for 'The Australasian' under the nom de plume

Hortensis make reference to Daylesford and the Gardens in their 'picturesque' setting and list many of the plant species existing there. The survival of the literary setting is significant.

4.0 Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance

As one of a series of 19th century provincial botanic gardens across Victoria, the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Daylesford, shares significance.

Significance is supported by its prominent location on Wombat Hill which allows 360 degrees prospects in the best 'picturesque' design tradition and affords its integration with the Daylesford township by shared landform and tree cover, as integral to the town image. The view from the Ballarat Road approach best captures this image.

Survival of the romantic 'picturesque' literary setting as described by Hortensis (Sangster) supports the Gardens' significance as inseparable from the town.

The 19th century exotic tree collection, dominated by conifers and contrasted with deciduous species is the most significant introduced feature, with many of the trees a legacy of Ferdinand Mueller from the early 1870s. Individual classified trees assume greatest status.

The fern gully walk and rustic fountain are significant as an example of a feature popularised by William Sangster, whilst the annual Tuberous Begonia display is significant as a continuing regional tradition.

The Pioneers' Memorial Lookout Tower which affords views over the town and countryside is of local significance.

No one period of development stands out as more significant than the continuum since foundation.

5.0 Conservation Policies and Development Guidelines

Previous chapters have established the cultural heritage significance of the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Daylesford.

This chapter sets out policies for conserving significance, according to the guidelines of The Burra Charter:

'*Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstance include *preservation, restoration, reconstruction* and *adaptation* and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these'.

This chapter also provides guidelines for new development which respects cultural heritage significance.

5.1 The Setting

The Gardens share their hill setting and exotic tree cover with the Daylesford township itself. The image of one is integral to the other.

Therefore:

- Conserve the Gardens' setting by ensuring that all new development respects the scale, vernacular style and 'picturesque' aesthetic already established. This is particularly important on the western hillside, where views from the Ballarat Road entrance to the town have long been appreciated (see photograph front cover).

- Investigate planning controls in conjunction with development guidelines, which would ensure sensitive new development.

5.2 Views

Panoramic views from the Gardens are spectacular in the best 'picturesque' tradition. In some instances they have been obscured by tree growth. Views from the tower offer an enhanced quality of viewing experience, due to non-obstruction by tree growth and proximity to the main reservoir. Views to and from the Gardens are valued by the community (see Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).

Therefore:

- Identify view corridors and selectively prune or remove trees.

- Restore the interpretive plaque with view directions in its original position on the lookout tower.

5.3 Garden Spaces

The *spaces* in a garden are as important as the planting which defines them. A variety of possible experiences is created by designing different spatial arrangements. At Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, variety in the spatial experiences is (or was) expressed in:

- the avenues (semi-enclosed, *channelled* space) (Fig. 11).

- the conifer forest (tree canopies enclose the overhead space and trunks randomly frame vistas) (Fig. 18).

- the lawns and specimen trees (Fig. 17). (Specimen trees are *displayed* in their own space, eg. on a lawn, or placed as a landmark where a path turns or converges eg. Horse Chestnut at main path turn, Monkey Puzzle Trees define an original lawn space).

- beds with shrubs and small trees (enclose space).

- flower beds displayed on ground surface eg. annual 'carpet bedding', dahlia display (spatial enclosure is weak and not a primary purpose) (Fig. 19).

- hedges (Figs. 16, 19, 21, 22).

Avenues must lead from *a place* to *another place*. At Wombat Hill, the elm avenues link with pedestrian entrances to the Gardens and lead to the summit. However, they terminate somewhat short of a destination, which weakens their impact. This may reflect some 20th century changes in the path alignments or loss of avenue trees from growth competition.

The pedestrian entrances show evidence of the use of smaller plants, which respects human scale. This welcomes the visitor (sometimes with additional attention to seasonal flowers or perfumed aspects). Photos of the south-west entrance show a former hedged path alignment, which is a stronger spatial organiser than the existing landscape treatment (Fig. 16).

The main path was a major spatial organiser, connecting spaces and features on either side rather than an attraction in itself (Figs. 8, 13, 19, 20).

Therefore:

- Recognise spatial diversity in the Gardens as a primary design element, for the restoration of lost spatial experiences and the sensitive design of new ones. Reinforce existing spatial themes.

- Conserve the avenues as a single age resource by replanting *sections* where gaps are significant.

- Investigate the feasibility of continuing the avenues to complete the arrival of the paths at the summit *or* realign paths *or* design a compromise between the two.

- Do not weaken the conifer forest framework by random interplanting of deciduous or broadleaf plant species.

- Define the major lawn spaces and limit specimen trees to the truly spectacular.

- Investigate opportunities for planting specimen trees at path divergences.

- Define garden beds which enclose spaces and plan their planting themes. Maintain the 'gardenesque' style of planting to display individual qualities of each plant.

- Limit flower beds to areas where they have greatest potential impact eg. as viewed from a main path or entrance. Limit size to that which can be maintained in excellence and design each display for maximum impact.

- Design entrances in keeping with former known themes (see historic photos and on-ground evidence).

Note that further detailed design is required, which is outside the scope of this Brief.

5.4 Boundaries/Entrances/'Paths'

The large rectangle of land 2,130 feet by 1,100 feet reserved for Public Gardens in 1862 remains largely intact as Gardens (Fig. 2), although parts have been developed for water supply and railway purposes and some encroachment of private structures from adjoining freehold properties is noted. Built development has never fully contained the Gardens, but hedges and fences (remnants extant) ensured boundary containment in accordance with nineteenth century ideals.

Four original points of access into the Gardens are essentially intact. Consultation with the community reveals that the main southern entrance is now the most often used, followed by the northern (Wombat Street) entrance, the small south-western entance and the western (Daly Street) entrance (see Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).

Numerous paths, both maintained and abandoned, intended and 'goat track', are evident in the Gardens today. Paths were constructed by townsfolk as early as 1869, to 'extend and improve the space available for promenading'. By 1880 the layout of the grounds was described as 'an amateur performance' with 'the walks ... too numerous', and 'far from running in directions suited to the contour of the grounds'. Nor did the first official layout plan of 1884 remedy the situation, although some paths may have been abandoned under Sangster's influence. Repair or disguise of past earthworks is difficult in the steep terrain. The earliest paths constructed appear to have been the straight path (now altered) at the summit, (with rock edges and terracotta drains) (Figs. 8 and 13), the top Elm avenue walk (Fig. 11), connecting access paths to the west and south-west (Fig. 16) and the fern gully walk. The paths are highly valued by the community (see Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).

The vehicle park at the lookout tower now attracts large buses, increasing the pressure to cut back Elm avenues and widen paths for access.

Therefore:

- Restore the Gardens' boundaries with fencing and Hawthorn hedges, according to on-site and survey evidence. (Note that consultation with adjacent property owners whose structures have encroached into the Gardens is required.)
- Redesign entrances at main southern entrance, northern Wombat Street entrance, south-western pedestrian entrance and western Daly Street entrance. Design entrances in keeping with former known themes (see historic photos and on-ground evidence).
- Restore path systems to meet entrance points.
- Do not seek to increase Gardens area by purchase of additional land, but rather impose strict development guidelines such that 'picturesque' character is retained.
- Encourage or instigate planting of vacant adjacent land, to road boundaries.
- Restore the straight summit path alignment and terracotta channels at edges (see Figs. 8 and 19, Appendix 13 Summit Path Alignment).
- Close the main (southern) entrance to vehicles at sunset, on a 12 month trial basis and monitor effects.
- Investigate the feasibility of providing a new Gardens access point and link with the Convent Gallery.

- Prohibit the entry of large buses beyond the current maintenance depot site. Investigate the feasibility of providing a bus park, toilet facilities and disabled access paths (in conjunction with other proposals for the precinct) at this point (see 5.8 Structures).

Note that further detailed design is required, which is outside the scope of this Brief.

5.5 The Tree Collection

The existing mature tree tree collection is 'exotic' in character. Tall, dark conifers dominate and provide a backdrop for the contrasting avenue and specimen deciduous trees. This supports a 19th century 'picturesque' aesthetic which replaced native trees with exotic species.

The tree collection was largely initiated by Mueller in the 1870s and supported by Sangster and later curators. It represents an ageing resource with continuing tree losses, due to lightening strikes, snow damage and drought. An increase in tree losses and in tree surgery requirements can be expected over the next 50 years. However, it is the Gardens' resource most highly valued by the community (see Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).

Therefore:

- Maintain the 19th century trees in good health and condition, within reasonable economic limits.

- Introduce a sustained amenity program to ensure a mixed age resource over a 120 year renewal period. Avenues should be considered within this program as a single-age replacement.

- Encourage the introduction of additional species (see 5.10 Plant Acquisitions) on an on-going acclimatisation trial basis, to complete botanic collections, whilst maintaining the existing balance of conifer:deciduous species.

- Investigate opportunities for additional plant collections within the OPCA collection guidelines (see 5.12 OPCA Reference Collection, Appendix 14 OPCA Objectives).

- Complete naming of trees and interpret aspects of the collection. (Note strong community support - Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).

- Investigate the nomination of additional trees to the National Trust Register eg. Horse Chestnut at summit.

See also Appendix 5 Tree Inventory 1995, Appendix 6 Plant Donations 1985 - 1990, Appendix 7 Index to Common Names of Trees in the Gardens, Appendix 8 Summary of Tree Families and Genera in the Gardens.

5.6 The Fern Gully and Rustic Fountain

The introduction of ferns and ferneries into ornamental gardens became highly fashionable in England from about 1870, popularised by a new understanding of fern reproduction, journal literature and availability of newly discovered fern species from around the world. Whilst a 'fern glen ... with bubbling brook and tiny waterfalls' was 'in contemplation' at 'the Public Gardens at Daylesford' in 1885, following Sangster's 1884 plan, his plan for a fern gully and fernery had previously been realised in 1875 at W. J. Clarke's 'Rupertswood', Sunbury.[50]

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[50] J. H. Foster, *Victorian Picturesque The Colonial Gardens of William Sangster,* History Department, The University of Melbourne, 1989

It is not known exactly when the fern gully and fernery features were constructed at Wombat Hill, but probably well before curator Gascoigne's retirement in 1900, as records indicate that the fern gully was renovated c.1902. At this time, stone from Mt Franklin replaced the logs & stumps previously used in its construction. The slatted timber fernery, now removed, is known from a photograph c.1911 (Fig. 10).

At 'Rippon Lea', the fern gully and fernery, also designed by Sangster, were constructed at about the same time, coinciding with the peak of the Great Victorian Fern Craze in England. Timber slatting was similarly used as cladding for the shade structure, which remains as the only representative (restored) fernery for the three gardens.

Therefore:

- Preserve and maintain the fern gully as a significant (restored) feature of the Gardens. (Do not reconstruct the fernery.)
- Investigate the feasibility of restoring the 'waterfall' (fountain) within the gully to full working order. (Note strong community support - Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).
- Improve the diversity of fern species for aesthetic interest or as a botanic collection.
- Introduce the fern gully walk from its lower level in the Gardens, as a circuit walk (Note strong community support - Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).
- Interpret the significance of the feature and complete labelling of species.

5.7 The 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 by curator Gascoigne (curator 1884 - 1900) before the turn of the century. Their continued culture has been largely at the whim of individual curators, rather than by Council policy (see Table 2).

In 1988, a new conservatory was designed and built specifically to display Tuberous Begonias.

The high quality of the display, from 1 December to 30 June each year, attracts tourists from outside the Shire boundaries as well as repeat visits from local residents, although visitor numbers are unknown.

For the remaining 5 months of the year, the conservatory is under-utilised. This year, for the first time, an outside organisation was allowed to use the conservatory after the Begonias were removed. The display was unsatisfactory however, with an assortment of different genera and some only just potted up so that a display would take some time. (One can almost hear Kennedy complaining 'they are too small'.)

Better use can be made of the conservatory by reserving it for display only, rather than combining growing-on, display and harvesting of the tubers after flowering. The exhibition of the stems as they die back and pots laid on side to dry out, is not conducive to good public relations or the image of the Gardens.

With the exception of the storage cupboard where the tubers are held during dormancy, the support facilities for the growing of the Begonias are inadequate. There are currently two small glasshouses in the works area, one of which is used for potting up the tubers before placement in the display house. As it is too small to grow the number of plants required for the display, plants are put straight into the display house as growth commences. All the public see for quite some time are Begonias growing without flowers.

Therefore:

- Adopt the annual cultivation, display and exhibition of Tuberous Begonias as official Gardens policy.

- Improve the status of the display by obtaining additional varieties and naming them as part of the display. Attempt to rediscover the hybrid 'Daylesford', bred by curator Greville.

- Interpret the collection as a culturally significant tradition, first introduced by curator Gascoigne in the 19th century.

- Promote the annual display and support with information leaflet, Begonia sales, (etc.).

- Remove the 2 small glasshouses in the works area and construct one single house of sufficient size to support the growing-on of plants to flowering stage, in numbers required to fill the conservatory, with a few 'spares' to cater for plants that fail to meet the standard required. A more suitable site is required for the growing house than the area currently occupied by the 2 glasshouses.

- Grow a permanent collection of plants in the conservatory, such as genus Begonia, compatible with Tuberous Begonias, to ensure there is always something for the public to view (see 5.12 OPCA Reference Collection).

5.8 Structures

Of the *existing* structures, only the concrete lookout tower (1938) (Figs. 14,.23), has cultural significance for the Gardens (see 3.1 Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance). The building requires immediate maintenance and repair, which if neglected will entail greater costs in the future.

The existing residence (1947/48) occupies a prime position on flat land at the summit of Wombat Hill and adjacent to the major visitor attraction of the begonia display-house. It is sited to the south-east of the former residence site and has no architectural merit. It no longer affords the standard of living required of a curator's residence and does not operate in this capacity. Thus, its primary purpose for Gardens' security & visitor inquiry is compromised. The kiosk terrace is an integral part of the residence structure.

Two cannons are sited in the Gardens, one near the lookout tower and a smaller, more fragile remnant beneath the Horse Chestnut Tree. Although they may have intrinsic historic and social significance, this does not attach to the Gardens.

A distinctive style of cast iron and timber seating is known to date from at least the 1930s (Fig. 24).

Therefore:

- Take all reasonable measures to preserve the lookout tower, through repair & restoration (see Appendix 10 Conservation Report for the Lookout Tower). (Note strong community support - Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).

- Plan to remove the residence, as part of the long term redevelopment of the precinct including the maintenance depot, in favour of new facilities offering increased visitor attraction. Investigate the feasibility of developing a new kiosk or tea house in the precinct, in conjunction with a visitor education/interpretation facility. The new building and its surrounds should be sensitively designed and exhibit some architectural merit. (Note strong community support - Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).

- Investigate the viability of building a small caretaker's cottage at the main entrance, as first point of contact, for improved security of the Gardens by surveillance of entering vehicles, control of bus access and closure of the Gardens to vehicles at 'sunset'.

- Assess the condition, significance, vulnerability and safety of the two cannons, with a view to resiting in a more appropriate setting. A suggestion from the community consultation questionnaire was that the larger cannon be moved to Burke Square.

- Maintain the distinctive cast iron and timber seating and use as the model for all future seating in the Gardens.

- Design a sign system, including style and placement, for directional signs (Note strong community support - Appendix 15 Community Consultation Report).

5.9 Maintenance: Depot, Staff and Equipment

The issue of the Gardens' maintenance is complex in the current context of State Government requirements for Councils to competitively tender for their on-going maintenance (CCT) and recent Council amalgamations for service delivery. Whilst these considerations are not part of this Brief, the issues of maintenance depot impact on Gardens site and maintenance requirements of the Gardens are discussed below.

Currently, the depot complex on Wombat Hill summit serves as a base for the care of all reserves and street planting within the former Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon. Whilst this situation has some positive implications in centring the Gardens as the origin of horticultural expertise and providing a presence of horticultural staff for public inquiry, it also has negative impacts, viz.

- It emphasises a horticultural maintenance function at the expense of the scientific (botanical), conservation and educational (interpretive) roles of a botanic garden

- The depot complex occupies a prime site near the summit and on gently sloping land, which might be better utilised *in the medium or long term* for facilities aimed at increased visitor attraction

- The operation of the depot as a base produces increased traffic, noise and parking in the southern part of the Gardens, particularly at peak times of work start, lunch break and work finish

- Depot expansion has been ad-hoc without master planning, as funds became available. This has resulted in a gradual encroachment on to Gardens land and small pockets of 'no-man's land, which could be redeveloped.

The Gardens have experienced significant periods of decline and overgrowth, which the current Parks & Gardens Officer has taken care to address. In a 'holding capacity', current staff numbers of 2.5 persons per year are adequate. However, improvements, as recommended elsewhere, will require additional 'person power' expenditure.

The current selection of tools and equipment is modern and up-to-date. However, efficiency could be improved by the purchase of a small horticultural type front-end loader (eg. Kubota B2800, with a bucket capacity of 0.5 to 0.75 m^3), as the current situation often results in the manual loading and unloading of materials into and from a small trailer drawn by a tractor used for grass cutting. Construction plant available from elsewhere in the Shire is too heavy to drive across lawns to the work site.

Updating of equipment is currently based on age and use. Modern accountability procedures require that documentary evidence be kept for mechanised equipment, including the hours of use, down-time, breakdown of equipment, maintenance and cost of servicing, as justification of the expenditure for replacement of an item.

Therefore:

- Determine the Shire's position on future maintenance direction (including amalgamation and in-house council staffing versus CCT tendering) and the implications of a continued depot site and maintenance plant requirements.

- Determine requirements for depot size and investigate re-siting outside the Gardens' boundary, on land with direct vehicle access.

- Retain the current maintenance capacity equivalent to 2.5 persons per year and supplement with additional person-power for capital developments and voluntary labour as appropriate.

- Ensure that future maintenance conserves the significant components of the Gardens, viz. the mature tree collection, the fern gully, the theme planting, the begonia display and the lookout tower as a first priority.

- Introduce and maintain a mechanised-equipment log book to support the continued regular up-dating of equipment.

- Purchase a small Kubota-type tractor with a front-end loader attachment. (This recommendation is qualified by stating that in order to be cost-effective, down time of the proposed tractor should be no greater than 30%.)

5.10 Plant Acquisitions

This policy guides the introduction of new plants into the Gardens, to complement, restore and enhance the existing collections (see also 5.5 The Tree Collection, 5.11 Plant Records and 5.12 OPCA Reference Collection).

Extensive donations of forest trees by Mueller during the period 1865-1870 form the framework of the mature tree collection today. Within an extensive conifer collection, the Gardens support discrete *thematic* collections, eg.

- *Geographic* (Australia, Europe, Eastern Europe, Southern Europe, Asia, Himalayas, China, Japan, New Zealand, North America, South America, Portugal).

- *Ecological* (forest trees; cool temperate eg. Fern Gully; mountainous; sub-tropical eg. glasshouse Tuberous Begonias).

- *Horticultural* (Elm avenues; annual bedding plants; Rose cultivars; Rhododendron cultivars).

Therefore:

- Based on a sustained amenity strategy, develop a program of plant acquisition to replace major tree losses, renovate existing collections, reinforce existing themes and develop new ones.

- Ensure plant acquisitions are in accordance with the Botanic Gardens Conservation Strategy, and observe CITES regulations in both acquisition and disposal.

- As a general collection displaying diversity, ensure the inclusion of plants representing both Gymnosperm & Angiosperm orders and the display of a diverse range of plant forms, adaptations, evolutionary specialisations and botanical curiosities.

- Favour *species* over modern *cultivars.*

- Generally, plant as theme groups rather than as single specimens.
- Consider the impact of a strong guiding colour theme eg. terracotta orange and lime yellow against the dark conifer backdrops. Severely limit the impact of 'white'.
- Design for lawn *spaces*, forest *canopies* and beds of dense shrubbery, for a variety of spatial experiences. (Do not clutter intended *spaces* with specimen trees.)
- Continue acclimatisation trials, recognising an element of survival risk in species selection.

Opportunities for sensitive new (theme) planting:

- *Replace known lost species (trees).*
- *Plant representative examples of all of the evergreen trees and shrubs available in 1880 (see footnote 46), including all of the forest tree species donated by Mueller.*
- *Plant Tasmanian cool temperate theme species in fern gully, including upper, middle storey & ground flora.*
- *Plant Maple theme (group, avenue or walk).*
- *Plant species of geographic similarity (Himalayan? Cornus theme?).*
- *OPCA collection/s Species Begonia?.*
- *Plant Mollis Azaleas as bank of colour on reservoir incline (salmon, bronze, orange).*
- *Improve entrance experiences at main and pedestrian entrances.*
- *Reinforce the planting themes of Sangster's Plan (see Fig. 5, Tables 3 and 4).*
- *Plant annual beds (limited and spectacular) in the 'Gardenesque' tradition.*
- *Replace boundary hedges in visible sections (Crataegus monogyna).*
- *Reinforce existing themes.*
- *Establish a vision and 'Market the Best' eg. at Geelong the spectacular Ginkgo; at Portland the Copper Beech and dahlia beds. Both depend on siting and setting, as much as the specimens.*

Note that further detailed design is required, which is outside the scope of this Brief.

5.11 Plant Records (Accessions)

This policy is mainly concerned with reinforcement of the Garden's botanic role (see also 5.5 The Tree Collection, 5.10 Plant Acquisitions and 5.12 OPCA Reference Collection).

It is an *essential* feature of a *botanic* garden that it contains accurately identified, documented and labelled collections of plants for conservation, reference, research, education and pleasure. This distinguishes it from other gardens and parks as a valuable *scientific* and *educational*, as well as *recreational* resource.

However, most botanic gardens contain many plants of dubious identity and unknown provenance. Often of hybrid origin, they have little scientific or educational value. It is difficult and often impossible to identify plants of unknown origin (especially in the case of hybrids and cultivars).

No accurate records of early plantings, including the forest trees sent by Mueller between 1865 and 1870 were kept.

Therefore:

- Ensure that all existing trees are listed on the 1995 Tree Inventory data base (Appendix 5 Tree Inventory 1995) and are accurately recorded as to number, botanical name and position.
- Ensure that National Trust listed trees are accurately sited on the 1995 base plan.
- Overlay the CAD generated base plan with a 10 metre x 10 metre grid to enable immediate location of a tree against nominated attributes.
- Develop comprehensive records (accessions) for all plants in the Gardens, (except annuals, bedding plants and some amenity plantings; spontaneous plants such as weeds and seedlings), including botanical name, author, common name, provenance, identification status, grid locality within the gardens, country of origin, source (wild or not) (see Appendix 11 Plant Records Procedures Manual).
- Maintain the plant records on a data base system.
- Ensure that metal planting tags (Dymotags) identify all new plantings.
- Extensively label the existing plants (except where there are multiple specimens) with information for public education.

5.12 OPCA Reference Collection

The Shire has expressed a desire to hold one or more reference collections under the Objectives of the Ornamental Plants Collections Association (OPCA) (see Appendix 14 OPCA Objectives).

In selecting a suitable genus for Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, the Consultants have discussed the options with officers of the OPCA. An extensive list of genera requiring registration as collections reveals that many are unsuitable for the Daylesford climate. In making a recommendation it is necessary to consider existing flora, tree canopy, shade, root intrusion, drainage, compatibility with existing collections, effect upon the landscape and availability of staff to maintain a collection.

Therefore:

- The genus 'Begonia' would be an excellent adjunct to the collection of Tuberous Begonias. Grown in the existing conservatory as a permanent collection, thereby maximising use of the display house, they would provide a frame for the main Tuberous Begonia display at its time of flowering. Should there be too many at this time, some could be temporarily removed to the proposed 'growing house'. The culture of Begonia species is almost identical to that of the Tuberous Begonias and could be achieved without Gardens' staff having to acquire further knowledge. As survival of the genus in its native rainforest is threatened, a conservation role is an additional opportunity, strengthening the botanic function of the Gardens.

- A second (or alternative) genus which could be considered is Ilex, which already has some basis as a 'holly walk' in the Gardens.

Note that a collector's plaque, relevant to the collection, is available for collection promotion.

5.13 Regulations

Regulations for the operation of the Gardens drawn up in 1877 remain current, despite their obvious mismatch with modern expectations (Appendix 16 Regulations).

Therefore:

- Review and revise Regulations in support of preservation of the Gardens' cultural heritage significance and compatible passive recreation use.

6.0 References

(Former) Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon, Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens files, Council Minutes, Structure Plans, 1995 survey plan

Daylesford Historical Society records including Sangster plan, newspaper articles and photographs

National Trust Registration citations and photographs

Department of Conservation and Environment Reserves File (RS 4726) and photographs

OPCA Collections Manual (available from Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne) for procedures on setting up a collection

OPCA Plants listed in Nursery Catalogues in Victoria, 1855 - 1889 for plant species lists

1984 Plant Survey

7.0 Cost Estimates

Priority Actions for *Years 1 to 5* are listed below against indicative costs.
The Actions should be read in conjunction with Section 5.0 Conservation Policies and Development Guidelines.

Priority Action	Indicative Cost
• Existing tree management	$10,000 per annum
• Tree planting & weed control	$5,000 per annum
• Tree removal	$5,000 per annum
• Redesign of summit precincts (multi-discipline approach required)	allow $20,000
• Redesign of (four) entrances	allow $10,000
• Directional signage (research, design, placement, manufacture, installation)	allow $25,000
• Boundary surveys, fencing, hedging	allow $20,000
• Main path restoration at summit, including realignment & channels	allow $15,000
• Restoration of lookout tower (technical report required)	allow $50,000
• Restoration of waterfall in fern gully (technical report required)	allow $15,000
• Interpretation for Tuberous Begonia display	allow $17,500
• Update of tree inventory & base plan	allow $5,000
• Revise Regulations	(Council)
• Reassess new planning requirements	(Council)

Appendix 1

The Burra Charter

THE AUSTRALIA ICOMOS CHARTER FOR THE CONSERVATION OF PLACES OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (THE BURRA CHARTER)

Preamble

Having regard to the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1966), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the following Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS on 19th August 1979 at Burra Burra. Revisions were adopted on 23rd February 1981 and on 23 April 1988.

Definitions

ARTICLE 1. For the purpose of this Charter:

1.1 ***Place*** means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surrounds.

1.2 ***Cultural significance*** means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

1.3 ***Fabric*** means all the physical material of the *place*.

1.4 ***Conservation*** means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its *cultural significance*. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstance include *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction* and *adaptation* and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

1.5 ***Maintenance*** means the continuous protective care of the *fabric*, contents and setting of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves *restoration* or *reconstruction* and it should be treated accordingly.

1.6 ***Preservation*** means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

1.7 ***Restoration*** means returning the EXISTING *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

1.8 ***Reconstruction*** means returning a *place* as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the *fabric*. This is not to be confused with either recreation or conjectural reconstruction which are outside the scope of this Charter.

1.9 ***Adaptation*** means modifying a *place* to suit proposed compatible uses.

1.10 ***Compatible use*** means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

Conservation Principles

ARTICLE 2. The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place* and must include provision for its security, its *maintenance* and its future.

ARTICLE 3. *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric* and should involve the least possible physical intervention. It should not distort the evidence provided by the *fabric*.

ARTICLE 4. *Conservation* should make use of all the disciplines which can contribute to the study and safeguarding of a *place*. Techniques employed should be traditional but in some circumstances they may be modern ones for which a firm scientific basis exists and which have been supported by a body of experience.

ARTICLE 5. *Conservation* of a *place* should take into consideration all aspects of its *cultural significance* without unwarranted emphasis on any one aspect at the expense of others.

ARTICLE 6. The conservation policy appropriate to a *place* must first be determined by an understanding of its *cultural significance*.

ARTICLE 7. The conservation policy will determine which uses are compatible.

ARTICLE 8. *Conservation* requires the maintenance of an appropriate visual setting: e.g., form, scale, colour, texture and materials. No new construction, demolition or modification which would adversely affect the setting should be allowed. Environmental intrusions which adversely affect appreciation or enjoyment of the *place* should be excluded.

ARTICLE 9. A building or work should remain in its historical location. The moving of all or part of a building or work is unacceptable unless this is the sole means of ensuring its survival.

ARTICLE 10. The removal of contents which form part of the *cultural significance* of the *place* is unacceptable unless it is the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*. Such contents must be returned should changed circumstances make this practicable.

Conservation Processes

Preservation

ARTICLE 11. *Preservation* is appropriate where the existing state of the *fabric* itself constitutes evidence of specific *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

ARTICLE 12. *Preservation* is limited to the protection, *maintenance* and, where necessary, the stabilisation of the existing *fabric* but without the distortion of its *cultural significance*.

Restoration

ARTICLE 13. *Restoration* is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric* and only if returning the *fabric* to that state reveals the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

ARTICLE 14. *Restoration* should reveal anew culturally significant aspects of the *place*. It is based on respect for all the physical, documentary and other evidence and stops at the point where conjecture begins.

ARTICLE 15. *Restoration* is limited to the reassembling of displaced components or removal of accretions in accordance with Article 16.

ARTICLE 16. The contributions of all periods to the place must be respected. If a *place* includes the *fabric* of different periods, revealing the *fabric* of one period at the expense of another can only be justified when what is removed is of slight *cultural significance* and the *fabric* which is to be revealed is of much greater *cultural significance*.

Reconstruction

ARTICLE 17. *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration and where it is necessary for its survival, or where it reveals the *cultural significance* of the *place* as a whole.

ARTICLE 18. *Reconstruction* is limited to the completion of a depleted entity and should not constitute the majority of the *fabric* of the *place*.

ARTICLE 19. *Reconstruction* is limited to the reproduction of *fabric*, the form of which is known from physical and/or documentary evidence. It should be identifiable on close inspection as being new work.

Adaptation

ARTICLE 20. *Adaptation* is acceptable where the *conservation* of the *place* cannot otherwise be achieved, and where the *adaptation* does not substantially detract from its *cultural significance*.

ARTICLE 21. *Adaptation* must be limited to that which is essential to a use for the *place* determined in accordance with Articles 6 and 7.

ARTICLE 22. *Fabric* of *cultural significance* unavoidably removed in the process of *adaptation* must be kept safely to enable its future reinstatement.

Conservation Practice

ARTICLE 23. Work on a *place* must be preceded by professionally prepared studies of the physical, documentary and other evidence, and the existing *fabric* recorded before any intervention in the *place*.

ARTICLE 24. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the *fabric* or by archaeological excavation should be undertaken where necessary to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the *place* and/or to secure evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible through necessary *conservation* or other unavoidable action. Investigation of a *place* for any other reason which requires physical disturbance and which adds substantially to a scientific body of knowledge may be permitted, provided that it is consistent with the conservation policy for the *place*.

ARTICLE 25. A written statement of conservation policy must be professionally prepared setting out the *cultural significance* and proposed *conservation* procedure together with justification and supporting evidence, including photographs, drawings and all appropriate samples.

ARTICLE 26. The organisation and individuals responsible for policy decisions must be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

ARTICLE 27. Appropriate professional direction and supervision must be maintained at all stages of the work and a log kept of new evidence and additional decisions recorded as in Article 25 above.

ARTICLE 28. The records required by Articles 23, 25, 26 and 27 should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available.

ARTICLE 29. The items referred to in Articles 10 and 22 should be professionally catalogued and protected.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

GUIDELINES TO THE BURRA CHARTER: CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

These guidelines for the establishment of cultural significance were adopted by the Australian national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (Australia ICOMOS) on 14 April 1984 and revised on 23 April 1988. They should be read in conjunction with the Burra Charter.

CONTENTS

1.0 PREFACE

1.1 Intention of guidelines

These guidelines are intended to clarify the nature of professional work done within the terms of the Burra Charter. They recommend a methodical procedure for assessing the cultural significance of a place, for preparing a statement of cultural significance and for making such information publicly available.

1.2 Applicability

The guidelines apply to any place likely to be of cultural significance regardless of its type or size.

1.3 Need to establish cultural significance

The assessment of cultural significance and the preparation of a statement of cultural significance, embodied in a report as defined in section 4.0, are essential prerequisites to making decisions about the future of a place.

1.4 Skills required

In accordance with Article 4 of the Burra Charter, the study of a place should make use of all relevant disciplines. The professional skills required for such study are not common. It cannot be assumed that any one practitioner will have the full range of skills required to assess cultural significance and prepare a statement. Sometimes in the course of the task it will be necessary to engage additional practitioners with special expertise.

1.5 Issues not considered

The assessment of cultural significance and the preparation of a statement do not involve or take account of such issues as the necessity for conservation action, legal constraints, possible uses, structural stability or costs and returns. These issues will be dealt with in the development of a conservation policy.

2.0 THE CONCEPT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

2.1 Introduction

In the Burra Charter cultural significance means "aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations".

Cultural significance is a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. The places that are likely to be of significance are those which help an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which will be of value to future generations.

Although there are a variety of adjectives used in definitions of cultural significance in Australia, the adjectives "aesthetic", "historic", "scientific" and "social", given alphabetically in the Burra Charter, can encompass all other values.

The meaning of these terms in the context of cultural significance is discussed below. It should be noted that they are not mutually exclusive, for example, architectural style has both historic and aesthetic aspects.

2.2 Aesthetic value

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use.

2.3 Historic value

Historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the terms set out in this section.

A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.

2.4 Scientific value

The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

2.5 Social value

Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

2.6 Other approaches

The categorisation into aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values is one approach to understanding the concept of cultural significance. However, more precise categories may be developed as understanding of a particular place increases.

3.0 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Introduction

In establishing the cultural significance of a place it is necessary to assess all the information relevant to an understanding of the place and its fabric. The task includes a report comprising written material and graphic material. The contents of the report should be arranged to suit the place and the limitations on the task, but it will generally be in two sections: first, the assessment of cultural significance (see 3.2 and 3.3) and second, the statement of cultural significance (see 3.4).

3.2 **Collection of information**
Information relevant to the assessment of cultural significance should be collected. Such information concerns:

(a) the developmental sequence of the place and its relationship to the surviving fabric;
(b) the existence and nature of lost or obliterated fabric;
(c) the rarity and/or technical interest of all or any part of the place;
(d) the functions of the place and its parts;
(e) the relationship of the place and its parts with its setting;
(f) the cultural influences which have affected the form and fabric of the place;
(g) the significance of the place to people who use or have used the place, or descendants of such people;
(h) the historical content of the place with particular reference to the ways in which its fabric has been influenced by historical forces or has itself influenced the course of history;
(i) the scientific or research potential of the place;
(j) the relationship of the place to other places, for example in respect of design, technology, use, locality or origin;
(k) any other factor relevant to an understanding of the place.

3.3 **The assessment of cultural significance**
The assessment of cultural significance follows the collection of information.

The validity of the judgements will depend upon the care with which the data is collected and the reasoning applied to it.

In assessing cultural significance the practitioner should state conclusions. Unresolved aspects should be identified.

Whatever may be considered the principal significance of a place, all other aspects of significance should be given consideration.

3.3.1 **Extent of recording –**
In assessing these matters a practitioner should record the place sufficiently to provide a basis for the necessary discussion of the facts. During such recording any obviously urgent problems endangering the place, such as stability and security, should be reported to the client.

3.3.2 **Intervention in the fabric –**
Intervention in, or removal of, fabric at this stage should be strictly within the terms of the Burra Charter.

3.3.3 **Hypotheses –**
Hypotheses, however expert or informed, should not be presented as established fact. Feasible or possible hypotheses should be set out, with the evidence for and against them, and the line of reasoning that has been followed. Any attempt which has been made to check a hypothesis should be recorded, so as to avoid repeating fruitless research.

3.4 **Statement of cultural significance**
The practitioner should prepare a succinct statement of cultural significance, supported by, or cross referenced to, sufficient graphic material to help identify the fabric of cultural significance.

It is essential that the statement be clear and pithy, expressing simply why the place is of value but not restating the physical or documentary evidence.

4.0 THE REPORT

4.1 **Content**
The report will comprise written and graphic material and will present an assessment of cultural significance and a statement of cultural significance.

In order to avoid unnecessary bulk, only material directly relevant to the process of assessing cultural significance and to making a statement of cultural significance should be included.

See also Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports.

4.2 **Written material**

The text should be clearly set out and easy to follow. In addition to the assessment and statement of cultural significance as set out in 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 it should include:

(a) name of the client;
(b) names of all the practitioners engaged in the task;
(c) authorship of the report;
(d) date;
(e) brief or outline of brief;
(f) constraints on the task, for example, time, money, expertise;
(g) sources (see 4.4).

4.3 **Graphic material**

Graphic material may include maps, plans, drawings, diagrams, sketches, photographs and tables, and should be reproduced with sufficient quality for the purposes of interpretation.

All components discussed in the report should be identified in the graphic material. Such components should be identified and described in a schedule.

Detailed drawings may not be necessary. A diagram may best assist the purpose of the report.

Graphic material which does not serve a specific purpose should not be included.

4.4 **Sources**

All sources used in the report must be cited with sufficient precision to enable others to locate them.

It is necessary for all sources consulted to be listed, even if not cited.

All major sources or collections not consulted, but believed to have potential usefulness in establishing cultural significance, should be listed.

In respect of source material privately held the name and address of the owner should be given, but only with the owner's consent.

4.5 **Exhibition and adoption**

The report should be exhibited and the statement of cultural significance adopted in accordance with Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports.

GUIDELINES TO THE BURRA CHARTER: CONSERVATION POLICY

These guidelines, which cover the development of conservation policy and strategy for implementation of that policy, were adopted by the Australian national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (Australia ICOMOS) on 25 May 1985 and revised on 23 April 1988. They should be read in conjunction with the Burra Charter.

CONTENTS

1.0 PREFACE

1.1 Intention of guidelines

These guidelines are intended to clarify the nature of professional work done within the terms of the Burra Charter. They recommend a methodical procedure for development of the conservation policy for a place, for the statement of conservation policy and for the strategy for the implementation of that policy.

1.2 Cultural significance

The establishment of cultural significance and the preparation of a statement of cultural significance are essential prerequisites to the development of conservation policy (refer to Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance).

1.3 Need to develop conservation policy

The development of a conservation policy, embodied in a report as defined in Section 5.0, is an essential prerequisite to making decisions about the future of the place.

1.4 Skills required

In accordance with the Burra Charter, the study of a place should make use of all relevant disciplines. The professional skills required for such a study are not common. It cannot be assumed that any one practitioner will have the full range of skills required to develop a conservation policy and prepare the appropriate report. In the course of the task it may be necessary to consult with other practitioners and organisations.

2.0 THE SCOPE OF THE CONSERVATION POLICY

2.1 Introduction

The purpose of the conservation policy is to state how the conservation of the place may best be achieved both in the long and short term. It will be specific to that place. The conservation policy will include the issues listed below.

2.2 Fabric and setting

The conservation policy should identify the most appropriate way of caring for the fabric and setting of the place arising out of the statement of significance and other constraints. A specific combination of conservation actions should be identified. This may or may not involve changes to the fabric.

2.3 Use

The conservation policy should identify a use or combination of uses, or constraints on use, that are compatible with the retention of the cultural significance of the place and that are feasible.

2.4 Interpretation

The conservation policy should identify appropriate ways of making the significance of the place understood consistent with the retention of that significance. This may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric, the use of the place and the use of introduced interpretative material. In some instances the cultural significance and other constraints may preclude the introduction of such uses and material.

2.5 Management

The conservation policy should identify a management structure through which the conservation policy is capable of being implemented. It should also identify:

(a) those to be responsible for subsequent conservation and management decisions and for the day^to^day management of the place;
(b) the mechanism by which these decisions are to be made and recorded;
(c) the means of providing security and regular maintenance for the place.

2.6 Control of physical intervention in the fabric

The conservation policy should include provisions for the control of physical intervention. It may:

(a) specify unavoidable intervention;
(b) identify the likely impact of any intervention on the cultural significance;
(c) specify the degree and nature of intervention acceptable for non-conservation purposes;
(d) specify explicit research proposals
(e) specify how research proposals will be assessed;
(f) provide for the conservation of significant fabric and contents removed from the place;
(g) provide for the analysis of material;
(h) provide for the dissemination of the resultant information;
(i) specify the treatment of the site when the intervention is complete.

2.7 Constraints on investigation

The conservation policy should identify social, religious, legal or other cultural constraints which might limit the accessibility or investigation of the place.

2.8 Future developments

The conservation policy should set guidelines for future developments resulting from changing needs.

2.9 Adoption and review

The conservation policy should contain provision for adoption and review.

3.0 DEVELOPMENT OF CONSERVATION POLICY

3.1 Introduction

In developing a conservation policy for the place it is necessary to assess all the information relevant to the future care of the place and its fabric. Central to this task is the statement of cultural significance.

The task includes a report as set out in Section 5.0. The contents of the report should be arranged to suit the place and the limitations of the task, but it will generally be in three sections:

(a) the development of a conservation policy (see 3.2 and 3.3);
(b) the statement of conservation policy (see 3.4 and 3.5);
(c) the development of an appropriate strategy for implementation of the conservation policy (see 4.0).

3.2 **Collection of information**
In order to develop the conservation policy sufficient information relevant to the following should be collected:

3.2.1 **Significant fabric –**
Establish or confirm the nature, extent, and degree of intactness of the significant fabric including contents (see Guidelines to Burra Charter: Cultural Significance).

3.2.2 **Client, owner and user requirements and resources –**
Investigate needs, aspirations, current proposals, available finances, etc., in respect of the place.

3.2.3 **Other requirements and concerns –**
Investigate other requirements and concerns likely to affect the future of the place and its setting including:

(a) federal, state and local government acts, ordinances and planning controls;
(b) community needs and expectations;
(c) locational and social context.

3.2.4 **Condition of fabric –**
Survey the fabric sufficiently to establish how its physical state will affect options for the treatment of the fabric.

3.2.5 **Uses –**
Collect information about uses, sufficient to determine whether or not such uses are compatible with the significance of the place and feasible.

3.2.6 **Comparative information –**
Collect comparative information about the conservation of similar places (if appropriate).

3.2.7 **Unavailable information –**
Identify information which has been sought and is unavailable and which may be critical to the determination of the conservation policy or to its implementation.

3.3 **Assessment of information**
The information gathered above should now be assessed in relation to the constraints arising from the statement of cultural significance for the purpose of developing a conservation policy.

In the course of the assessment it may be necessary to collect further information.

3.4 **Statement of conservation policy**
The practitioner should prepare a statement of conservation policy that addresses each of the issues listed in 2.0, viz.:

- fabric and setting;
- use;
- interpretation;
- management;
- control of intervention in the fabric;
- constraints on investigation;
- future developments;
- adoption and review.

The statement of conservation policy should be cross^referenced to sufficient documentary and graphic material to explain the issues considered.

3.5 **Consequences of conservation policy**
The practitioner should set out the way in which the implementation of the conservation policy will or will not:

(a) change the place including its setting;
(b) affect its significance;
(c) affect the locality and its amenity;
(d) affect the client, owner and user;
(e) affect others involved.

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSERVATION POLICY

Following the preparation of the conservation policy a strategy for its implementation should be prepared in consultation with the client. The strategy may include information about:

(a) the financial resources to be used;
(b) the technical and other staff to be used;
(e) the sequence of events;
(d) the timing of events;
(e) the management structure.

The strategy should allow the implementation of the conservation policy under changing circumstances.

5.0 THE REPORT

5.1 Introduction

The report is the vehicle through which the conservation policy is expressed, and upon which conservation action is based.

See also Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports.

5.2 Written material

Written material will include:

(a) the statement of cultural significance;
(b) the development of conservation policy;
(c) the statement of conservation policy;
(d) the strategy for implementation of conservation policy.

It should also include:

(a) name of the client;
(b) names of all the practitioners engaged in the task, the work they undertook, and any separate reports they prepared;
(c) authorship of the report;
(d) date;
(e) brief or outline of brief;
(f) constraints on the task, for example, time, money, expertise;
(g) sources (see 5.4).

5.3 Graphic material

Graphic material may include maps, plans, drawings, diagrams, sketches, photographs and tables, clearly reproduced.

Material which does not serve a specific purpose should not be included.

5.4 Sources

All sources used in the report must be cited with sufficient precision to enable others to locate them.

All sources of information, both documentary and oral, consulted during the task should be listed, whether or not they proved fruitful.

In respect of source material privately held, the name and address of the owner should be given, but only with the owner's consent.

5.5 Exhibition and adoption

The report should be exhibited and the statement of conservation policy adopted in accordance with Guidelines to the Burra Charter Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports.

GUIDELINES TO THE BURRA CHARTER: PROCEDURES FOR UNDERTAKING STUDIES AND REPORTS

These guidelines for the preparation of professional studies and reports were adopted by the Australian national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (Australia ICOMOS) on 23 April 1988. They should be read in conjunction with the Burra Charter.

CONTENTS

1.0 Preface

These guidelines make recommendations about professional practice in the preparation of the studies and reports within the terms of the Burra Charter.

Attention is also drawn to the advice about ethical, procedural and legal matters provided in the practice notes issued by various professional bodies.

2.0 Agreements between client and practitioner

Before undertaking a study or report, the client and the practitioner should agree upon:

(a) the extent of the task, for example, up to the preparation of a statement of significance, up to the preparation of a statement of conservation policy or up to the preparation of a strategy for implementation;
(b) the boundaries of the place;
(c) any aspect which requires intensive investigation;
(d) the dates for the commencement of the task, submission of the draft report and submission of the final report;
(c) the fee and the basis upon which fees and disbursements will be paid;
(f) the use of any joint consultant, sub^consultant or other practitioner with special expertise;
(g) the basis for any further investigation which may be required, for example, within the terms of 7.0 below or section 3.3 of Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy;
(h) the representative of the client to whom the practitioner will be responsible in the course of the task;
(i) the sources, material or services to be supplied by the client including previous studies or reports;
(j) any requirements for the format or reproduction of the report;
(k) the number of copies of the report to be supplied at each stage;
(l) copyright and confidentiality;
(m) how the authorship will be cited;
(n) the condition under which the report may be published or distributed by the client, the practitioner or others;
(o) the procedure for any required exhibition of the report;
(p) the basis for comment upon the report and any consequent amendment;
(q) the responsibility for effecting archival storage in accordance with Article 28 of the Burra Charter.

3.0 **Responsibility for content of report**
The content of the report is the responsibility of the practitioner. The report may not be amended without the agreement of the practitioner.

4.0 **Draft report**
It is useful for the report to be presented to the client in draft form to ensure that it is understood and so that the practitioner may receive the client's comments.

5.0 **Urgent action**
If the practitioner believes that urgent action may be necessary to avert a threat to the fabric involving, for example, stability or security, the practitioner should immediately advise the client to seek specialist advice.

6.0 **Additional work**
Where it becomes clear that some aspect of the task will require more investigation or more expertise than has been allowed within the budget or the terms of the agreement, the practitioner should advise the client immediately.

7.0 **Recommendations for further investigations**
In respect of major unresolved aspects of cultural significance, conservation policy or of strategies for implementation of conservation policy, recommendations for further investigation should be made only where:

(a) the client has been informed of the need for such investigation at the appropriate stage and it has been impossible to have it undertaken within the budget and time constraints of the task;
(b) further information is anticipated as a result of intervention in the fabric which would not be proper at this stage, but which will become appropriate in the future.

Such recommendations should indicate what aspects of cultural significance, conservation policy or implementation might be assisted by such study.

8.0 **Exhibition and comment**
The report for any project of public interest should be exhibited in order that interested bodies and the public may comment and reasonable time should be allowed for the receipt and consideration of comment. Where public exhibition is not appropriate, comment should be sought from relevant individuals, organisations and specialists.

9.0 **Adoption and review of report**
Recommendations should be made for the formal adoption of the report and for any subsequent review.

10.0 **Further evidence**
If after the completion of the report further evidence is revealed, for example, by intervention in the fabric or information from other sources, it is desirable for this evidence to be referred to the original practitioner so that the report may be amended if necessary.

11.0 **Accessibility of information**
All material relating to the cultural significance of the place should be made readily available to increase the common pool of knowledge. Publication by the client and/or practitioner should be encouraged.

Appendix 2

Definition Botanic Garden

Definition Botanic Garden

Introduction

In Victoria, Australia, there developed in the 19th century a tradition of provincial botanic gardens, centred on Melbourne Botanic Garden, the first (& largest) in the State, dating from 1846. The essential role and the degree to which botanic gardens differed from municipal parks was never widely separated in Victoria. Their establishment was in response to public demand and development reflected the public taste for lush manicured social settings amidst an unknown and alien dry native 'bush'.

"The Victorian provincial gardens initially concentrated on ***the acclimatisation and display of botanical specimens*** *but later became barely distinguishable from municipal parks* ***as venues for public celebrations.***" (1)

At Daylesford, Victoria, the situation was little different. When the Town Clerk forwarded to the Secretary for Lands on 29 November 1877 the regulations drawn up by the Committee of Management ie. the Council, for, as he put it, the Botanic Gardens, a file notation was made saying: 'point out that the Reserve to which laws are intended to apply is for a Public Garden - not for a Botanic Garden'. (Underlined by the person making the notation - Rs4726.)

More recently, the Royal Melbourne Botanic Gardens has initiated development of a "native" plant annex at Cranbourne, which will no doubt set a trend for a new series of late 20th century regional botanic gardens or annexes, in appreciation of an increasingly important conservation role in relation to a dwindling indigenous flora.

Definitions

Some important 19th and 20th Century *definitions of botanic garden* provide evidence of a continuously evolving role:

- The traditional definition of the **Royal Horticultural Society** (2) stresses botanical collection, education, scientific classification and acclimatization trials whilst acknowledging a public amenity role -

... a garden in which a diversity of plants is grown for purposes of study and instruction and in which they are arranged according to a system of classification and not simply for ornament or utility ... Hence a time-honoured feature of botanic gardens is an area divided into beds wherein clearly labelled annuals, biennials, and herbaceous perennials, and sometimes a few low-growing shrubs, of the same botanical groups are grown together ... It may also function as a plant-breeding station and trial ground where plants new to the region are tested for hardiness and garden merit, and whence they are distributed to local gardens '

... A botanic garden being primarily an educational institution, all plants on display should be clearly and accurately labelled; the labels ... should be so placed that the public can find and read them without difficulty

... Botanic gardens form important training grounds for young gardeners who become acquainted with a wide range of plants in their daily work

... many botanic gardens also serve as public parks and bird sanctuaries and have large glasshouses, rock-gardens, herbaceous borders, lakes, ornamental flower beds, etc., as additional features.

- The botanic garden role as expressed by the **1871 Board of Enquiry into the Melbourne Botanic Garden, (3)** represents a benchmark of changing public opinion and the expectation into which William Guilfoyle came as new Director in 1873:

... Such a Garden should have more than a scientific object - it should also be a place where the whole colony could study horticulture, arboriculture, floriculture and landscape gardening in their most perfect forms - it should especially be a model of careful and thorough cultivation, of well planned scientific effect, and of art skilfully applied to the embellishment of nature.

- A dual purpose for botanic gardens is acknowledged by William Guilfoyle (4) -

... while picturesque effect is created, the primary object of a Botanical Garden - namely, the proper botanical classification and distribution of plants - can be thoroughly carried out ... At every step the visitor should see something to remind him that he was (sic) not only in a Landscape, but also a Botanic Garden.

Whilst a municipal park might reflect the authority's response to public desire for flowerbeds, Guilfoyle at least, was very clear on their role in a botanic garden -

... flower gardening in such an extensive place should be concentrated in certain spots ... flowers everywhere amongst trees and shrubs...are out of place in those portions set apart for showing the various species of different orders of plants, an arrangement which must receive strict attention in any Botanic Garden.

- **The Australian Heritage Commission** (5) acknowledges both difference and similarity in defining botanic garden and municipal park -

both have a *public purpose* and may feature conservatories, curator's lodge, bandstand, elaborate gates and fences, ornaments and memorials, whilst *botanic gardens are distinguished by their emphasis on botanical collections and plant acclimatisation* and *public parks by their concentration on floral effect for visual and social focus.*

- From its concern for the botanic world as a rapidly declining genetic resource, the **International Union for the Conservation of Nature (I.U.C.N.)** (6) proposes a definition based on 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 programmes in plant taxonomy in associated herbaria

- **Hortus** (7) emphasises the scientific role -

... A botanical garden is a controlled and staffed institution for the maintenance of a living collection of plants under scientific management for purposes of education and research, together with such libraries, herbaria, laboratories and museums as are essential to its particular undertakings.

... Each botanical garden naturally develops its own special field of interests depending on its personnel, location, extent, available funds and the terms of its charter. It may include greenhouses test grounds and herbarium, an arboretum and other departments which maintains a scientific as well as a plant ground staff, and publication is one of its major modes of expression.

... The botanic garden may be an independent institution, a governmental operation or affiliated with a college or university. If a department of an educational institution, it may be related to the teaching program. In any case, it exists for scientific ends and is not to be restricted or diverted for other demands. It is not merely a landscaped or ornamental garden, although it may be artistic, nor is it an experimental station or yet a park with labels on the plants.

... The essential element is the intention of the enterprise, which is the acquisition and dissemination of botanical knowledge.

(1) Watts, P., 1983, "Historic Gardens of Victoria, A Reconnaisance."
(2) Royal Horticultural Society, Dictionary of Gardening, 1969.
(3) **William Sangster of Taylor and Sangster, was one of the 3 Commissioners appointed to the Board of Enquiry.**
(4) Guilfoyle, W., early annual reports as Director, Melbourne Botanic Gardens.
(5) AHC, 1991, "Parks, Gardens and Special Trees", Tech. Publ. No. 2, (J. Ramsay).
(6) Hayward, V.F., The Botanic Gardens Conservation Strategy, I.U.C.N., Botanic Gardens Conservation Secretariat, Kew, 1989.
(7) Hortus Third, L. H. Bailey Hortorum, Cornell University, 1976.

Summary Definition

From these varied definitions, an understanding of those qualities which are unique to the botanic garden can be summarised.

Thus, the essential values of a botanic garden fall broadly under 4 headings: **scientific, education, conservation and recreation.**

A botanic garden *will include*:

- *A diverse botanical collection based on scientific classification*
- *Clear and accurate labelling of all plants to support study and instruction*
- *On-going experimentation with acclimatisation trials, where plants are tested for their hardiness and local garden merit*
- *Monitoring of plant collections*
- *Documentation of collections, including wild origin*
- *Exchange with other botanic gardens, arboreta, research stations*
- *A model place, for the public education in horticulture, arboriculture, floriculture and landscape design in their most perfect forms, including careful and thorough cultivation, well-planned scientific effect and art skilfully applied to the embellishment of nature*
- *Recognition of a conservation role*

Additionally,

- *It may include glasshouses/greenhouses, rock gardens, testgrounds(?), arboreta*
- *It may include annexes*
- *It may include facilities for research ie. libraries, herbaria, laboratories, museums, and issue publications*
- *It may operate as an independent institution, government operation or be affiliated with a college or university in relation to a teaching program*
- *It may develop its own special field of interests depending on personnel, location, extent, available funds and charter*
- *It may include ornamental features such as flower beds, herbaceous borders, lakes, etc. for public amenity and social focus*
- *It may serve as a bird sanctuary*
- *It may serve as a public park*

What is the Charter for the Royal Melbourne Botanic Gardens and how does it relate to the provincial gardens?

The Royal Botanic Gardens (Melbourne) Act of the Parliament of Victoria was passed in December, 1991 and included provision for the botanic gardens, the National Herbarium of Victoria and the State botanical collection, with the following objectives:

- To conserve, protect and improve the botanic gardens and managed land and their collections of living plants
- To conserve and enhance the State botanical collection and National Herbarium
- To provide for the use of the State botanical collection or plants or plant specimens at the botanic gardens or managed land for scientific or reference purposes, consistent with accepted international practice
- To increase public knowledge and awareness of plants and plant communities
- to provide for the use of the botanic gardens for education, public enjoyment and tourism

In addition, the **Functions of the Board** support the traditional relationship with the provincial botanical gardens:

"to provide advice and assistance to managers of other botanical gardens and public gardens in Victoria"

The Botanic and Public Gardens Advisory Committee at the Royal Botanic Gardens, fosters the achievement of high levels of management in public gardens which have been identified as especially significant. As well as initiating management plans, it is available to Regional Managers and their staff for implementation advice, including the organisation of the distribution of stock from various sources, the production of plant labels, liaison with the Ornamental Plants Collections Committee and assistance with schemes for development of educational and tourism potentials.

Its **Model Objectives for Provincial Botanic Gardens** are to:

- **Provide a high standard of maintenance, design, curation and display of plants for the education and enjoyment of the public**
- **Identify any historic, scientific or cultural values of the gardens and prepare management policies which will maintain and enhance these values**
- **Prepare conservation and management plans and guidelines to implement the policies**
- **Provide a diverse range of accurately identified plants for botanical and horticultural education, research and conservation**
- **Maintain a register of plants**
- **Manage the gardens to provide opportunities for passive recreation**
- **Interpret the gardens and educate the public about their aesthetic, social, scientific (botanical) and historic values**

Appendix 3

National Trust Significant Tree Citations

REGISTER OF SIGNIFICANT TREES

37 20 86

A. FAMILY Pinaceae

B. BOTANICAL NAME Pinus wallichiana Jacks

C. COMMON NAME Bhutan Pine

D. TREE/STAND Single

E. LOCATION Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Daylesford.

Near the car park.

F. OWNERSHIP Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon

G. DESCRIPTION & BACKGROUND AGE: 120 years

HEIGHT: 32.7 m

CIRCUMFERENCE: 3.4 m

CANOPY SPREAD: 11.0 m

A large specimen of Bhutan Pine located in the Gardens which contain many fine examples of other Pinus species. In excellent condition. Presumably a gift from the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, Baron Von Meuller

Access: unrestricted.

I. CATEGORY(S) RECOMMENDED

2(2) 3(4) ~~5(5)~~ 10(1) 5(2)

J. PREPARED BY

J Hawker

K. COMMITTEE APPROVAL

CLASSIFIED

RECORDED

L. PHOTOS

Contemporary

M. SHIRE/CITY

Shire of Daylesford & Glenlyon

H. CATEGORIES

1. Any tree which is of horticultural or genetic value and could be an important source of propagating stock, including specimens that are particularly resistant to disease or exposure.
2. Any tree which occurs in a unique location or context and so provides a contribution to the landscape, including remnant native vegetation, important landmarks and trees which form part of an historic garden, park or town.
3. Any tree of a species or variety that is rare or of very localised distribution.
4. Any tree that is particularly old or venerable.
5. Any tree outstanding for its large height, trunk circumference or canopy spread.
6. Any tree of outstanding aesthetic significance.
7. Any tree which exhibits a curious growth form or physical feature such as abnormal outgrowths, natural fusion of branches, sever lightning damage or unusually pruned forms.
8. Any tree commemorating a particular occasion (including plantings by Royalty etc.) or having associations with an important historical event.
9. Any tree associated with Aboriginal activities.
10. Outstanding example of Species.

ASSESSMENT FORM
REGISTER OF SIGNIFICANT TREES

A. FAMILY: Tiliaceae

B. BOTANICAL NAME: Tilia cordata Mill.

C. COMMON NAME: Small-leaved European Linden

D. NUMBER OF TREES: Single

E. LOCATION: Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Daylesford, near the works area

F. MUNICIPALITY: Shire of Daylesford & Glenlyon

G. OWNERSHIP: Shire of Daylesford & Glenlyon

H. CIRCUMFERENCE: 3.02 m HEIGHT: 14.75 m SPREAD: 18.5 m

ESTIMATED AGE: 100 yrs DATE MEASURED: 25 July 1992

I. DESCRIPTION & BACKGROUND: A well-structured tree of outstanding size and form with a full rounded crown. Other known examples occur in the Royal Botanic Gardens and at Dalvui (2 very tall trees south of the house).

J. CATEGORY(S) RECOMMENDED:

2(2) 5(7) 10(1)

K: CONDITION:

Good

L: CLASSIFIED:

(STATE)

REGIONAL

12/8/92

M. PHOTOGRAPHS:

25/7/92

N. LONGITUDE & LATITUDE:

O: ACCESS:

UNRESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

NONE

P. PREPARED BY:

J Fordham

CATEGORIES:

1. Any tree which is of horticultural or genetic value and could be an important source of propagating stock, including specimens that are particularly resistant to disease or exposure.
2. Any tree which occurs in a unique location or context and so provides a contribution to the landscape, including remnant native vegetation, important landmarks, and trees which form part of an historic garden, park or town.
3. Any tree of a species or variety that is rare or of very localised distribution.
4. Any tree that is particularly old or venerable.
5. Any tree outstanding for its large height, trunk circumference or canopy spread.
6. Any tree of outstanding aesthetic significance.
7. Any tree which exhibits a curious growth form or physical feature such as abnormal outgrowths, natural fusion of branches, severe lightning damage or unusually pruned forms.
8. Any tree commemorating a particular occasion (including plantings by Royalty) or having associations with an important historical event.
9. Any tree associated with Aboriginal activities.
10. Any tree that is an outstanding example of the species.

ASSESSMENT FORM
REGISTER OF SIGNIFICANT TREES

144 -7 00
37 20 36

A. FAMILY Pinaceae

B. BOTANICAL NAME Pinus ponderosa Dougl.

C. COMMON NAME Western Yellow Pine

D. TREE/STAND Single

E. LOCATION Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Daylesford.

Near lower path, NW corner between Daly & Hill Street entrance.

F. OWNERSHIP Shire of Daylesford & Glenlyon

G. DESCRIPTION & BACKGROUND AGE: 120 years (C.1863)

HEIGHT: 37.5 m

CIRCUMFERENCE: 4.7 m

CANOPY SPREAD: 22.5 m

A large number of Western Yellow Pines occur in the Gardens this being one of the largest and in excellent condition. Many of the plants in the Gardens were donated by Baron Von Mueller, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne from 1857 to 1871.

I. CATEGORY(S) RECOMMENDED

2(2) 5(2)

J. PREPARED BY

J Hawker

K. COMMITTEE APPROVAL

CLASSIFIED

(RECORDED)

L. PHOTOS

Contemporary

M. SHIRE/CITY

Shire of Daylesford & Glenlyon

H. CATEGORIES

1. Any tree which is of horticultural or genetic value and could be an important source of propagating stock, including specimens that are particularly resistant to disease or exposure.
2. Any tree which occurs in a unique location or context and so provides a contribution to the landscape, including remnant native vegetation, important landmarks and trees which form part of an historic garden, park or town.
3. Any tree of a species or variety that is rare or of very localised distribution.
4. Any tree that is particularly old or venerable.
5. Any tree outstanding for its large height, trunk circumference or canopy spread.
6. Any tree of outstanding aesthetic significance.
7. Any tree which exhibits a curious growth form or physical feature such as abnormal outgrowths, natural fusion of branches, sever lightning damage or unusually pruned forms.
8. Any tree commemorating a particular occasion (including plantings by Royalty etc.) or having associations with an important historical event.
9. Any tree associated with Aboriginal activities.
10. Outstanding example of Species.

ASSESSMENT FORM
REGISTER OF SIGNIFICANT TREES

37 20 36

A. FAMILY Pinaceae

B. BOTANICAL NAME Pinus coulteri D. Don.

C. COMMON NAME Big-Cone Pine

D. TREE/STAND Single

E. LOCATION Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Daylesford.
Southern side of lower path in the NE corner.

F. OWNERSHIP Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon.

G. DESCRIPTION & BACKGROUND AGE: 120 years

HEIGHT: 37.5 m

CIRCUMFERENCE: 4.65 m

CANOPY SPREAD: 22.0 m

A very large specimen of Big-Cone Pine which is rare in cultivation. Growing among many other Pine species this being the only example in the Gardens.

This tree contains a substantial amount of dead wood.

I. CATEGORY(S) RECOMMENDED

2(2) 3(3) 5(5)

J. PREPARED BY

J Hawker

K. COMMITTEE APPROVAL

CLASSIFIED

(RECORDED)

L. PHOTOS

Contemporary

M. SHIRE/CITY

Shire of Daylesford & Glenlyon

H. CATEGORIES

1. Any tree which is of horticultural or genetic value and could be an important source of propagating stock, including specimens that are particularly resistant to disease or exposure.
2. Any tree which occurs in a unique location or context and so provides a contribution to the landscape, including remnant native vegetation, important landmarks and trees which form part of an historic garden, park or town.
3. Any tree of a species or variety that is rare or of very localised distribution.
4. Any tree that is particularly old or venerable.
5. Any tree outstanding for its large height, trunk circumference or canopy spread.
6. Any tree of outstanding aesthetic significance.
7. Any tree which exhibits a curious growth form or physical feature such as abnormal outgrowths, natural fusion of branches, sever lightning damage or unusually pruned forms.
8. Any tree commemorating a particular occasion (including plantings by Royalty etc.) or having associations with an important historical event.
9. Any tree associated with Aboriginal activities.
10. Outstanding example of Species.

ASSESSMENT FORM
REGISTER OF SIGNIFICANT TREES

37 20 36

A. FAMILY Pinaceae

B. BOTANICAL NAME Abies nordmanniana (Stev.) Spach

C. COMMON NAME Caucasian Fir

D. TREE/STAND Single

E. LOCATION Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Daylesford.
Northern side of Central Water Reservoir.

F. OWNERSHIP Shire of Daylesford & Glenlyon

G. DESCRIPTION & BACKGROUND AGE: 120 years
HEIGHT: 23.5 m
CIRCUMFERENCE: 1.83 m
CANOPY SPREAD: 9.8 m
Rare tree in cultivation. Only specimen in the Gardens and was presumably a gift from Baron Von Meuller

I. CATEGORY(S) RECOMMENDED
2(2) 3(3)

J. PREPARED BY
J Hawker

K. COMMITTEE APPROVAL
CLASSIFIED
RECORDED

L. PHOTOS
Contemporary

M. SHIRE/CITY
Shire of Daylesford & Glenlyon

H. CATEGORIES

1. Any tree which is of horticultural or genetic value and could be an important source of propagating stock, including specimens that are particularly resistant to disease or exposure.
2. Any tree which occurs in a unique location or context and so provides a contribution to the landscape, including remnant native vegetation, important landmarks and trees which form part of an historic garden, park or town.
3. Any tree of a species or variety that is rare or of very localised distribution.
4. Any tree that is particularly old or venerable.
5. Any tree outstanding for its large height, trunk circumference or canopy spread.
6. Any tree of outstanding aesthetic significance.
7. Any tree which exhibits a curious growth form or physical feature such as abnormal outgrowths, natural fusion of branches, sever lightning damage or unusually pruned forms.
8. Any tree commemorating a particular occasion (including plantings by Royalty etc.) or having associations with an important historical event.
9. Any tree associated with Aboriginal activities.
10. Outstanding example of Species.

ASSESSMENT FORM
REGISTER OF SIGNIFICANT TREES

144 84 28
37 20 36

A. FAMILY Pinaceae

B. BOTANICAL NAME Abies pinsapo Boiss

C. COMMON NAME Spanish Fir

D. TREE/STAND Single

E. LOCATION Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Daylesford

Western side of Central Water Reservoir.

F. OWNERSHIP Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon

G. DESCRIPTION & BACKGROUND AGE: 120 years

HEIGHT: 31.5 m

CIRCUMFERENCE: 4.07 m

CANOPY SPREAD: 14.5 m

A single specimen found in the Gardens and possibly the largest in Victoria, if not Australia. The tree contains a forked trunk which requires cabling. A third trunk fork was torn from the tree without causing any major damage.

I. CATEGORY(S) RECOMMENDED

2(2) 3(4) 5(5)

J. PREPARED BY

J Hawker

K. COMMITTEE APPROVAL

(CLASSIFIED)

RECORDED

L. PHOTOS

Contemporary

M. SHIRE/CITY

Shire of Daylesford & Glenlyon

H. CATEGORIES

1. Any tree which is of horticultural or genetic value and could be an important source of propagating stock, including specimens that are particularly resistant to disease or exposure.
2. Any tree which occurs in a unique location or context and so provides a contribution to the landscape, including remnant native vegetation, important landmarks and trees which form part of an historic garden, park or town.
3. Any tree of a species or variety that is rare or of very localised distribution.
4. Any tree that is particularly old or venerable.
5. Any tree outstanding for its large height, trunk circumference or canopy spread.
6. Any tree of outstanding aesthetic significance.
7. Any tree which exhibits a curious growth form or physical feature such as abnormal outgrowths, natural fusion of branches, sever lightning damage or unusually pruned forms.
8. Any tree commemorating a particular occasion (including plantings by Royalty etc.) or having associations with an important historical event.
9. Any tree associated with Aboriginal activities.
10. Outstanding example of Species.

ASSESSMENT FORM
REGISTER OF SIGNIFICANT TREES

194 37 20 36

A. FAMILY Pinaceae

B. BOTANICAL NAME Cedrus atlantica "Glauca" (Endl.) Carr

C. COMMON NAME Blue Atlas Cedar

D. TREE/STAND Single

E. LOCATION Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens, Daylesford

Western side of Central Reservoir near the Glasshouse.

F. OWNERSHIP Shire of Daylesford and Glenlyon

G. DESCRIPTION & BACKGROUND AGE: 120 years

HEIGHT: 22.5 m

CIRCUMFERENCE: 4.54 m

CANOPY SPREAD: 27.0 m

A large and dominant lawn specimen located between the Central Reservoir and Glasshouse. Several limbs were torn from the tree during the 1980 snowstorm and these stubs require removal. However the tree is in excellent condition.

I. CATEGORY(S) RECOMMENDED

2(2) 6(1)

J. PREPARED BY

J Hawker

K. COMMITTEE APPROVAL

CLASSIFIED

RECORDED

L. PHOTOS

Contemporary

M. SHIRE/CITY

Shire of Daylesford & Glenlyon

H. CATEGORIES

1. Any tree which is of horticultural or genetic value and could be an important source of propagating stock, including specimens that are particularly resistant to disease or exposure.
2. Any tree which occurs in a unique location or context and so provides a contribution to the landscape, including remnant native vegetation, important landmarks and trees which form part of an historic garden, park or town.
3. Any tree of a species or variety that is rare or of very localised distribution.
4. Any tree that is particularly old or venerable.
5. Any tree outstanding for its large height, trunk circumference or canopy spread.
6. Any tree of outstanding aesthetic significance.
7. Any tree which exhibits a curious growth form or physical feature such as abnormal outgrowths, natural fusion of branches, sever lightning damage or unusually pruned forms.
8. Any tree commemorating a particular occasion (including plantings by Royalty etc.) or having associations with an important historical event.
9. Any tree associated with Aboriginal activities.
10. Outstanding example of Species.

Appendix 4

Citation Australian Heritage Commission

NAME OF PLACE DAYLESFORD BOTANIC GARDENS
WOMBAT HILL GARDENS
017291 2/03/094/0018/01
NOMINATION - TO BE ENTERED IN THE INTERIM LIST

LOCATION/BOUNDARIES:

About 2ha, off Central Spring Road, Daly, Hill and Frazer Streets, Daylesford.

TITLE INFORMATION:

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

DAYLESFORD BOTANTIC GARDENS ARE PROVINCIAL BOTANIC GARDENS ESTABLISHED IN 1861 OF A PREDOMINANTLY GARDENESQUE STYLE. THE GARDENS ARE IMPORTANT TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY AND TO VISITORS FOR AESTHETIC REASONS AS FOLLOWS: THE MATURE TREES ON THEIR HILLTOP LOCATION ARE A LOCAL LANDMARK FEATURE; THE VIEWING PLATFORM PROVIDES VIEWS ACROSS THE TOWN AND LOCAL COUNTRYSIDE; INTIMATE ATTRACTIVE SCENERY IS CREATED BY THE FERN GULLY AND AVENUES (CRITERION E 1).
THE GARDENS ARE IMPORTANT FOR CONTAINING A DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL FEATURES NOTED AS FOLLOWS: AN EXISTING LAYOUT WHICH REFLECTS TO A LARGE DEGREE THE LAYOUT OF SANGSTER AND TAYLOR, DESIGNED IN 1884; MATURE EXOTIC CONIFEROUS TREES AND CURVILINEAR AVENUES OF MATURE ELMS AND SYCAMORES; THE CYLINDRICAL WATER TOWER OF 1888; AN OVAL CONCRETE RESERVOIR AND VIEWING PLATFORM OF 1938; AND A RESIDENCE, KIOSK AND TOILET BLOCK ALSO OF A 1938 CONSTRUCTION PERIOD (CRITERION A 3).
THE GARDENS HAVE EDUCATIONAL VALUE FOR THE LOCAL COMMUNITY AND VISITORS FOR EXHIBITING LARGE MATURE SPECIMENS OF BUNYA BUNYA PINES, A SPANISH FIR, VARIOUS CEDARS, OAKS, BHUTAN PINES AND CALIFORNIAN REDWOODS (CRITERION G 1).
THE GARDENS WITH THEIR PREDOMINANTLY CONIFER COLLECTION ARE SIGNIFICANT AS AN EXAMPLE OF A NINETEENTH CENTURY PROVINCIAL BOTANIC GARDEN (CRITERION B 2).
THE GARDENS ARE IMPORTANT FOR THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH THE PROMINENT GARDEN DESIGNERS WILLIAM SANGSTER AND WILLIAM TAYLOR, WHO MODIFIED THE GARDEN DESIGN IN 1884 (CRITERION H 1).

SIGNIFICANT ASSOCIATIONS:	SIGNIFICANT DATE(S):
W.SANGSTER/W.TAYLOR DESIGNERS	1861

DESCRIPTION:

THE GARDENS WERE COMMENCED IN 1861 AND BELIEVED TO BE ORIGINALLY LAID OUT AS A PINETUM (COLLECTION OF CONIFERS). NOTHING ELSE IS KNOWN OF THEIR EARLY DESIGN AND THEY WERE MODIFIED BY WILLIAM SANGSTER AND WILLIAM TAYLOR IN 1884-85. THE MOST NOTABLE FEATURE OF THE GARDENS IS THEIR DOMINANT SITING ON

A TALL STEEP HILL NEAR THE CENTRE OF TOWN. THE GARDENS WERE ONCE VERY ELABORATE WITH LARGE BEDDING-OUT DISPLAYS. THEY WERE THE SCENE OF MANY CIVIC CELEBRATIONS. THEY REMAIN TODAY A MORE SIMPLE PARKLAND WITH MANY VERY FINE TREES, AND AVENUES OF SYCAMORES AND ELMS. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE CAN BE GAINED FROM A NUMBER OF VANTAGE POINTS IN THE GARDENS.
THE GARDENS CONTAIN A FERN GULLY WITH A RUSTIC FOUNTIAN, A CONCRETE WATER TOWER CONSTRUCTED IN 1888, AND A WATER RESEVOIR, VIEWING TOWER, RESIDENCE, KIOSK AND TOILET BLOCK CONSTRUCTED ABOUT 1938. OTHER FEATURES, INCLUDING THE MAIN GATES, THE TREWHELLA PAVILLION AND A BAND STAND HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

CONDITION:

THE GARDENS ARE GREATLY SIMPLIFIED. A BANDSTAND AND POSSIBLY OTHER STRUCTURES, HAS BEEN REMOVED. PARTS OF THE GARDEN ARE ONLY INFREQUENTLY MAINTAINED.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

PERROT, LYON, MATHESON, WARD & ASSOCIATES. DAYLESFORD AND HEPBURN SPRINGS CONSERVATION STUDY, 1984.
STEVENSEN, B. DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE WOMBAT HILL BOTANIC GARDENS, 1983, DEPT. APPLIED BIOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE, BALLARAT CAE (STUDENT THESIS).
WATTS, P. HISTORIC GARDENS OF VICTORIA, 1983, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS.

Appendix 5

Tree Inventory 1995

Tree Inventory 1995

Trees were numbered with Dymo tags and genera and species identified in the Hawker Tree Inventory of 1983 (Nos. 1 to 581.)

This work forms the basis of the 1995 Tree Inventory and Plan, except that where avenues or tree groups were originally allocated one number only, new numbers in the 582 to 997 series have been allocated. Tree losses since 1983 are recorded. Trees planted since 1983 have also been given new numbers in this process. In some instances, new plants have been allocated with the number of the original plant on the location. Where gaps appear, Gardens' staff have yet to complete the cross-checking of tree tags on site with tree numbers on plan.

No.	Genus	Species	Comments
1	Acer	pseudoplatanus	
2	*missing*		
3	Betula	pendula 'Dalecarlica'	
4	*missing*		
5	Crataegus	monogyna	
6	*missing*		
7	Betula	pendula	
8	Aesculus	hippocastanum	
9	Acer	pseudoplatanus 'Atropurpureum'	
10	Acer	pseudoplatanus	
11	Acacia	melanoxylon	
12	Fraxinus	excelsior	
13	Fagus	sylvatica	
14	Acer	pseudoplatanus	
15	Acer	pseudoplatanus 'Atropurpureum'	
16	Acer	pseudoplatanus	
17	Acer	pseudoplatanus	
18	Acer	pseudoplatanus	
19	Cedrus	deodara	
20	Quercus	petrea	
21	Acer	pseudoplatanus	
22	*missing*		
23	Acer	pseudoplatanus	
24	Acer	pseudoplatanus	
25	Aesculus	hippocastanum	
26	Prunus	laurocerasus	
27	Viburnum	tinus	
28	*missing*		
29	Prunus	laurocerasus	
30	Quercus	robur	the 'Royal Oak' 1863
31	Ilex	aquifolium	
32	Photinia	serrulata	
33	Crataegus	monogyna	
34	Ilex	x altaclarensis	
35	Juglans	regia	
36	Sorbus	domestica	labelled incorrectly S. aucuparia
37	Aesculus	briotti	replaced Phormium tenax
38	Clethra	arborea	
39	Olearia	argophylla	
40	*missing*		
41	*missing*		
42	Quercus	palustris	
43	Pittosporum	eugenioides	
44	Camellia	japonica	
45	Acer	campestre	
46	Prunus	laurocerasus	
47	*missing*		
48	Betula	pendula	
49	Ligustrum	ovalifolium 'Aureum'	
50	*missing*		
51	Betula	pendula 'Purpurea'	
52	Betula	pendula 'Fastigiata'	
53	Populus	nigra 'Italica'	
54	*missing*		
55	*missing*		
56	Betula	utilis	replaced Aeonium arboreum 'Atropurpureum'
57	*missing*		
58	Hebe	andersonii	
59	Viburnum	opulus 'Sterile'	
60	Betula	alleghaniensis	syn. B. lutea
61	Viburnum	tinus	
62	Metrosideros	excelsa	replaced Tanacetum ptarmicaeflorum
63	Betula	alba	replaced Cornus florida
64	Rosa sp.		Arbour
65	Crataegus	pubescens f. stipulacea	
66	*missing*		

67	Crataegus	pubescens	
68	*missing*		
69	*missing*		
70	*missing*		
71	Prunus	laurocerasus	
72	Populus	x canescens	P.alba x P.tremula
73	Viburnum	tinus	
74	Populus	x canescens	P.alba x P.tremula
75	*missing*		
76	*missing*		
77	Acacia	baileyana	
78	Arbutus	unedo	
79	Clethra	arborea	
80	Arbutus	unedo	
81	Nerium	oleander	
82	Magnolia	grandiflora	
83	Picea	smithiana	
84	Pittosporum	undulatum	
85	Prunus	laurocerasus	
86	Viburnum	tinus	
87	Ulmus	x hollandica	U.glabra x U.carpinifolia
88	*missing*		
89	Quercus	canariensis	
90	Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
91	Pinus	ponderosa	
92	Prunus	lusitanica	
93	Pinus	ponderosa	
94	Cupressus	lusitanica	
95	Robinia	pseudo-acacia	
96	Pinus	wallichiana	
97	Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
98	Cupressus	macrocarpa	
99	Pinus	ponderosa	
100	Sequoidendron	giganteum	
101	Cupressus	torulosa	
102	Ulmus	x hollandica	U.glabra x U.carpinifolia
103	Cordyline	australis	
104	Cedrus	deodara	
105	Arbutus	unedo	
106	Prunus	laurocerasus	
107	Robinia	pseudoacacia	
108	Cedrus	deodara	
109	Robinia	pseudoacacia	
110	Ulmus	x hollandica	U.glabra x U.carpinifolia
111	Cytisus	monspessulanus	
112	Quercus	robur	
113	Prunus	cerasifera	
114	Quercus	robur	
115	Quercus	robur	
116	Prunus	avium	
117	Aesculus	hippocastanum	
118	Pittosporum	crassifolium	
119	Arbutus	unedo	
120	Quercus	robur	
121	Quercus	robur	
122	Aesculus	hippocastanum	
123	Fraxinus	excelsior 'Aurea'	
124	Quercus	robur	
125	Ilex	aquifolium 'Ferox argentea'	
126	Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana	
127	Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
128	Cedrus	deodara	
129	Quercus	robur	
130	Quercus	robur	
131	Araucaria	bidwillii	
132	Cedrus	deodara	
133	Cytisus	praecox	Hedge of Seedling Growth
134	*missing*		
135	Fraxinus	ornus	

136	Sequoiadendron	giganteum	
137	Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana	
138	Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana	
139	Cedrus	deodara	
140	Abies	nordmanniana	
141	Ulmus	x hollandica	U.glabra x U.carpinifolia
142	Ulmus	x hollandica	U.glabra x U.carpinifolia
143	Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
144	Quercus	canariensis	
145	Acer	pseudoplatanus	
146	Picea	smithiana	
147	Acer	pseudoplatanus	
148	Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
149	Pittosporum	eugenioides 'Variegatum'	
150	Fraxinus	ornus	
151	Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
152	Sequoiadendron	giganteum	
153	Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
154	Picea	smithiana	
155	Acacia	melanoxylon	
156	Picea	smithiana	
157	*missing*		
158	Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
159	Pinus	wallichiana	
160	*missing*		
161	Sequoiadendron	giganteum	
162	Quercus	canariensis	
163	Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
164	Sequoiadendron	giganteum	
165	*missing*		
166	Prunus	cerasifera	
167	*missing*		
168	Ulmus	glabra	
169	Pinus	radiata	
170	Eucalyptus	globulus	
171	Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
172	Acacia	melanoxylon	
173	Eucalyptus	globulus	
174	Sequoia	sempervirens	
175	Acacia	melanoxylon	
176	Robinia	pseudoacacia	
177	Quercus	petraea	
178	Acacia	melanoxylon	
179	Picea	pungens glauca	replaced Prunus laurocerasus
180	Cedrus	atlantica glauca	replaced Acer pseudoplatanus
181	Cotoneaster	serotinus	syn. C.glaucophyllus f. serotinus
182	Acer	pseudoplatanus	
183	Cryptomeria	japonica	
184	Acer	pseudoplatanus	
185	Pinus	radiata	
186	Fraxinus	excelsior	
187	Fraxinus	excelsior	
188	Pittosporum	eugenioides	
189	Prunus	lusitanica	
190	Acer	pseudoplatanus	
191	Clethra	arborea	
192	*missing*		
193	Fraxinus	excelsior	
194	Pittosporum	eugenioides	
195	Cedrus	deodara	
196	Picea	pungens glauca	replaced Populus x canadensis
197	Cupressus	lusitanica	
198	*missing*		
199	Rhododendron cv.		
200	Prunus	lusitanica	

201 Acer	pseudoplatanus	
202 Carica	papaya	
203 Pistacia	chinensis	
204 Magnolia	grandiflora	
205 Acer	negundo 'Variegatum'	
206 Fraxinus	angustifolia 'Raywood'	syn. F.oxycarpa 'Raywood'
207 Ilex	aquifolium	
208 Rhododendron cv.		
209 Cordyline	australis	
210 Clethra	arborea	replaced Prunus x blireiana
211 Prunus	lusitanica	
212 Pittosporum	eugenioides	
213 Quercus	palustris 'Macedon'	
214 Ilex	aquifolium 'Aureo-marginatum'	
215 Ilex	aquifolium 'Ferox Aurea'	
216 Ilex	aquifolium	
217 Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana	
218 Ilex	x altaclarensis	
219 Crataegus	phaenopyrus	
220 Viburnum	tinus	
221 Rosa sp.		replaced Vitis sp.
222 *missing*		
223 Buxus	sempervirens aureo-marginata	
224 Lophomyrtus	bullata	
225 Cupressus	sempervirens aureo-marginata	
226 *missing*		
227 *missing*		
228 Laburnum	x watereri 'Vossii'	
229 *missing*		
230 Rhododendron cv.		
231 Laburnum	x watereri 'Vossii'	
232 *missing*		
233 Trachycarpus	fortunei	
234 Ulmus	glabra	
235 *missing*		
236 Berberis	thunbergii	
237 *missing*		
238 Spiraea	japonica x bumalda	syn. S. x bumalda
239 Liquidambar	styraciflua	
240 Ilex	aquifolium	
241 *missing*		
242 Aesculus	hippocastanum	
243 Quercus	palustrus 'Macedon'	syn. Q. 'Macedon
244 Betula	pendula 'Youngii'	
245 Prunus	lusitanica	
246 Ilex	aquifolium	
247 Fagus	sylvatica 'Tricolor'	
248 Cordyline	australis	
249 Ilex	aquifolium 'Aureo-marginatum'	
250 Clethra	arborea	
251 Cercis	canadensis	
252 Rhododendron	ponticum	
253 Araucaria	cunninghamii	
254 Trachycarpus	fortunei	
255 Betula	pendula	

256	Picea	sitchensis
257	Arbutus	unedo
258	Acacia	melanoxylon
259	*missing*	
260	Prunus	laurocerasus
261	Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana
262	*missing*	
263	Chamaecyparis	obtusa
264	Chamaecyparis	pisifera
265	Chamaecyparis	pisifera 'Squarrosa'
266	Prunus	lusitanica
267	Pittosporum	eugenioides
268	Prunus	laurocerasus
269	Pittosporum	eugenioides
270	Psuedotsuga	menziesii
271	Picea	smithiana
272	*missing*	
273	Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana
274	Acmena	smithii
275	Doryanthes	palmeri
276	Ulmus	procera
277	Viburnum	tinus
278	Ulmus	procera
279	Acacia	melanoxylon
280	Ulmus	x hollandica
281	*missing*	
282	Acacia	melanoxylon
283	Populus	nigra 'Italica'
284	Ulmus	x hollandica
285	*missing*	
286	Clethra	arborea
287	Acer	pseudoplatanus
288	Quercus	canariensis
289	Ulmus	x hollandica
290	Ulmus	procera
291	Populus	nigra 'Italica'
292	Fraxinus	ornus
293	Pittosporum	eugenioiodes
294	Populus	canescens
295	Prunus	laurocerasus
296	Acacia	melanoxylon
297	Ulmus	x hollandica
298	Picea	smithiana
299	*missing*	
300	Pittosporum	eugenioides
301	Ulmus	x hollandica
302	Pinus	radiata
303	Prunus	laurocerasus
304	Cedrus	deodara
305	Pinus	wallichiana
306	Ulmus	x hollandica
307	Pittosporum	eugenioides
308	Sequoia	sempervirens
309	Quercus	ilex
310	Cupressus	sempervirens

311	Ulmus	x hollandica
312	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
313	*missing*	
314	*missing*	
315	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
316	Sequoiadendron	giganteum
317	Pinus	ponderosa
318	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
319	Pinus	radiata
320	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
321	Eucalyptus	globulus
322	Sequoiadendron	giganteum
323	Pinus	radiata
324	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
325	Sequoiadendron	giganteum
326	Picea	smithiana
327	Pinus	pinaster
328	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
329	Pinus	radiata
330	Pinus	pinaster
331	Ulmus	x hollandica
332	Pinus	radiata
333	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
334	Pinus	radiata
335	Cedrus	deodara
336	Prunus	laurocerasus
337	Pinus	coulteri
338	Ulmus	x hollandica
339	Cedrua	deodara
340	Cupressus	macrocarpa
341	*missing*	
342	Sequoiadendron	giganteum
343	Pinus sp.	
344	Fraxinus	ornus
345	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
346	Sequoiadendron	giganteum
347	Cedrus	deodara
348	Cupressus	macrocarpa
349	Quercus	canariensis
350	Cedrus	deodara
351	Pinus sp.	
352	Cedrus	deodara
353	Sequoiadendron	giganteum
354	Fraxinus	ornus
355	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
356	Ulmus	x hollandica
357	Quercus	robur
358	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
359	Fraxinus	ornus
360	Acmena	smithii
361	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
362	Fraxinus	ornus
363	Ulmus	x hollandica
364	Viburnum	tinus
365	Ulmus	x hollandica

366	Pyrus	pashia
367	Pittosporum	crassifolium
368	Cedrus	deodara
369	Ulmus	x hollandica
370	Polyscias	sambucifolia
371	Pinus	pinaster
372	Araucaria	bidwillii
373	Quercus	leucotrichophora
374	Cupressus	torulosa
375	Prunus	lusitanica
376	Ulmus	procera
377	Pinus	ponderosa
378	Viburnum	tinus
379	Prunus	laurocerasus
380	Prunus	lusitanica
381	*missing*	
382	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
383	Fraxinus	excelsior
384	Cupressus	macrocarpa
385	*missing*	
386	Ulmus	x hollandica
387	Ulmus	x hollandica
388	Gleditsia	triacanthos
389	Sequoia	sempervirens
390	Araucaria	araucana
391	Arbutus	unedo
392	Pinus	radiata
393	Acacia	mearnsii
394	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
395	Pinus sp.	
396	Euonymus	japonicus
397	Sequoiadendron	giganteum
398	Acacia	melanoxylon
399	Arbutus	unedo
400	Pinus	ponderosa
401	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
402	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
403	Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana
404	Sequoiadendron	giganteum
405	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
406	Pinus	ponderosa
407	Sequoiadendron	giganteum
408	Castanea	sativa
409	Prunus	lusitanica
410	Araucaria	heterophylla
411	Pinus sp.	
412	*missing*	
413	Laurus	nobilis
414	Sequoiadendron	giganteum
415	Pinus	ponderosa
416	Cedrus	deodara
417	Pittosporum	eugenioides
418	Photinia	serrulata
419	Eucalyptus	botryoides
420	Castanea	sativa

421 Acacia	melanoxylon	
422 Cedrus	deodara	
423 Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana	
424 Quercus	canariensis	
425 Pinus	canariensis	
426 Cupressus	macrocarpa	
427 Cedrus	deodara	
428 Cedrus	deodara	
429 Sequoiadendron	giganteum	
430 Cedrus	deodara	
431 Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
432 Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
433 Pinus	canariensis	
434 Acacia	melanoxylon	
435 Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana	
436 Pinus	wallichiana	
437 Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
438 Pinus	radiata	
439 Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
440 Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
441 Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
442 Pinus	canariensis	
443 Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana	
444 Acacia	melanoxylon	
445 Pinus	radiata	
446 Pinus	pinaster	
447 Quercus	leucotrichophora	
448 Prunus	laurocerasus	
449 Pinus	radiata	
450 Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
451 Acacia	melanoxylon	
452 Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
453 Ulmus	x hollandica	
454 Ulmus	procera	
455 Pinus	canariensis	
456 Prunus	laurocerasus	
457 Fraxinus	ornus	
458 Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
459 Tilia	x vulgaris	syn. T.europea
460 Cedrus	deodara	
461 Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana	
462 *missing*		
463 Ulmus	glabra	
464 Araucaria	heterophylla	
465 Pseudotsuga	menziesii	
466 Cedrus	atlantica	
467 Sequoiadendron	giganteum	
468 *missing*		
469 *missing*		
470 Cistus	psilosepalus	
471 Abies	nordmanniana	
472 Crataegus	laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet'	
473 Viburnum	tinus	
474 Cedrus	deodara	
475 Pittosporum	eugenioides	

476 Pinus	canariensis	
477 Pittosporum	eugenioides	
478 Cedrus	deodara	
479 Cedrus	deodara	
480 Abies	pinsapo	
481 Cupressus	macrocarpa	
482 Cedrus	deodara	
483 *missing*		
484 Araucaria	heterophylla	
485 Liquidambar	styraciflua variegata	
486 Acer	palmatum	
487 Araucaria	araucana	
488 Acacia	melanoxylon	
489 Cordyline	australis	
490 Quercus	canariensis	
491 Ilex	x altaclarensis	
492 Clethra	arborea	
493 Fraxinus	excelsior	
494 Ilex	x altaclarensis	
495 Acer	palmatum	
496 Cryptomeria	japonica	commem. Sir E. Hilary's climb of Everest 1954
497 Quercus	palustris	commem. Princess Elizabeth 21st birthday 1947t
498 Trachycarpus	fortunei	
499 Fraxinus	excelsior	
500 Cedrus	atlantica f. glauca	
501 Gleditsia	triacanthos	
502 Prunus	serrulata cv.	
503 *missing*		
504 Celtis	occidentalis	
505 *missing*		
506 *missing*		
507 Elaeagnus	pungens marginata	
508 *missing*		
509 Acer	palmatum 'Dissectum'	
510 Acer	palmatum 'Ornatum'	
511 Quercus	canariensis	
512 Arbutus	unedo	
513 Prunus	lusotanica	
514 Prunus	laurocerasus	
515 Pittosporum	eugenioides	
516 Pittosporum	tenuifolium ssp. colensoi	syn. P. colensoi
517 Quercus	cerris	
518 Ginkgo	biloba	
519 Ulmus	x hollandica	
520 Ulmus	x hollandica	
521 Ilex	aquifolium	
522 Cordyline	australis	
523 Ceratonia	siliqua	
524 Camellia	japonica	
525 *missing*		
526 Sorbus	aucuparia	
527 *missing*		
528 Doryanthes	palmeri	
529 Crataegus	x lavellei	
530 Spiraea	cantoniensis	

531 Acacia	melanoxylon	
532 Fraxinus	excelsior	
533 Trachycarpus	fortunei	
534 Hebe	buxifolia	
535 Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana 'Aurea'	
536 *missing*		
537 *missing*		
538 Eriostemon	myoporoides	
539 Choisya	ternata	
540 *missing*		
541 Fuchsia	magellanica	
542 Fagus	sylvatica 'Atropunicea Pendula'	
543 Cotoneaster	integerrima	
544 Metrosideros	kermadecensis 'Variegata'	
545 Berberis sp.		
546 Eucalyptus sp.		
547 Eucalyptus sp.		
548 Populus	canariensis	
549 Ilex	aquifolium	
550 Prunus	lusitanica	
551 Pittosporum	eugenioides	
552 *missing*		
553 Fraxinus	excelsior	
554 Sequoiadendron	giganteum	
555 Pittosporum	eugenioides	
556 Juniperus	oxycedrus	
557 Prunus	laurocerasus	
558 Prunus	lusitanica	
559 Populus	canescens	
560 Acacia	melanoxylon	
561 Tilia	cordata	labelled as T. x europea
562 Camellia	japonica	
563 *missing*		
564 Trachycarpus	fortunei	
565 Chamaecyparis	obtusa 'Aurea'	
566 Malus sp.		
567 Rhododendron	ponticum	
568 *missing*		
569 Camellia japonica		
570 Quercus sp.		
571 *missing*		
572 Berberis	thunbérgii	
573 Sambucus	nigra	
574 Camellia	japonica cv.	
575 Kerria	japonica 'Plenflora'	
576 Magnolia	liliiflora	syn. M.quinquepeta
577 Camellia	japonica cv.	
578 Cotoneaster	serotinus	syn. C.glaucophylla f. serotinus
579 Abelia	schumannii	
580 Choisya	ternata	
581 Clianthus	puniceus	
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584 Populus	x canescens	
585 Populus	x canescens	

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594 Ulmus x hollandica
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601 Ulmus procera
602 Ulmus procera
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608 Pinus sp.
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639 Ulmus procera
640 Fraxinus sp.

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648 Crataegus pubescens
649 Viburnum tinus
650 Cupressus lusitanica
651 Ulmus x hollandica
652 Robinia pseudoacacia
653 Ulmus x hollandica
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655 Ulmus x hollandica
656 Ulmus x hollandica
657 Ulmus procera
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696	Ulmus	x hollandica
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698	Ulmus	x hollandica
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701	Sequoiadendron	giganteum
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717	Pittosporum	eugenioides
718	Ulmus	x hollandica
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778 Prunus laurocerasus
779 Prunus laurocerasus
780 Prunus laurocerasus
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783 Prunus laurocerasus
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791 Quercus robur
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794 Quercus robur
795 Quercus robur
796 Quercus robur
797 Acacia melanoxylon
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799 Ulmus x hollandica
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824	Ulmus	x hollandica
825	Ulmus	x hollandica
826	Ulmus	x hollandica
827	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
828	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
829	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
830		
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836	Cedrus	atlantica
837	Cedrus	atlantica
838	Ulmus	x hollandica
839	Ulmus	x hollandica
840	Ulmus	x hollandica
841	Ulmus	x hollandica
842	Ulmus	x hollandica
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844	Ulmus	x hollandica
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860	Araucaria	heterophylla

861	Fraxinus	ornus
862	Fraxinus	ornus
863	Fraxinus	ornus
864	Fraxinus	ornus
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872	Ulmus	x hollandica
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878	Ulmus	x hollandica
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887	Pittosporum	eugenioides
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897	Populus	nigra 'Italica'
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912	Ulmus	procera
913	Ulmus	procera
914	Acacia	melanoxylon
915		

916	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
917	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
918	Pittosporum	eugenioides
919	Acer	pseudoplatanus
920	Ulmus	x hollandica
921	Ulmus	x hollandica
922	Ulmus	x hollandica
923		
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928	Vacant	
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932	Acer	pseudoplatanus
933	Cryptomeria	japonica
934	Cryptomeria	japonica
935	Cryptomeria	japonica
936	Cryptomeria	japonica
937	Cryptomeria	japonica
938	Cryptomeria	japonica
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944	Cryptomeria	japonica
945	Cryptomeria	japonica
946	Cryptomeria	japonica
947		
948		
949	Picea	smithiana
950	Acacia	melanoxylon
951	Picea	smithiana
952	Ulmus	glabra
953	Ulmus	glabra
954	Ulmus	glabra
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979	Ulmus	x hollandica
980	Ulmus	x hollandica
981	Ulmus	x hollandica
982	Ulmus	x hollandica
983	Ulmus	x hollandica
984		
985		
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987		
988	Fraxinus	ornus
989	Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana
990	Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana
991	Chamaecyparis	lawsoniana
992		
993		
994	Pseudotsuga	menziesii
995	Picea	smithiana
996		
997	Fraxinus	ornus
998		

Appendix 6

Plant Donations 1985 - 1990

Plant Donations 1985 - 1990

As part of the Victoria 150 Project, and continuing from it, John Hawker arranged for the donation of plants to the Gardens in 1985, 1987, 1988 and 1990. The plant lists and relevant correspondence follow. Surviving plants should be recorded on an existing conditions plan by Gardens staff.

Department of Conservation Forests & Lands

State Forests and Lands Service

240 Victoria Parade
East Melbourne
Victoria 3002
Telephone (03) 651 4011

Your Ref
Our Ref

13th August, 1985.

Mr Robert Beard
Town Hall
Vincent Street
DAYLESFORD. VIC. 3460.

Dear Mr Beard,

Re: Rejuvenation of Provincial Botanic Gardens - M.C.C. trees

Further to the advice about the trees being provided by Melbourne City Council, the following species are available. You will receive a phone call when these trees are ready to be collected from the Wandin Nursery. When transporting these plants they should be enclosed to prevent wind damage. Following planting, the trees should be watered in with 'Ridomil' (Ciba - Geigy) to ensure there is no soil contamination from soil borne organisms.

Prunus campanulata
Magnolia quinquepeta
Camellia japonica cvs (x2)
Thuja plicata (x2)
Thuja plicata 'Fastigiata'
Taxus baccata
Acer palmatum
Liquidamber styraciflua
Cunninghamia lanceolata
Photinia 'Robusta'
Acer saccharinum 'Fastigiata'

Total 13

Melbourne City Council were unable to supply any English Oaks (Quercus robur) to extend the Oak avenue and it is suggested that you contact the following advanced tree nurseries;

- Established Tree Transplanters Pty.Ltd.
  Wandin Creek Road Wandin East Vic. 3139 phone (059) 644 240
- Ronneby Tree Farm
  P.O. Box 44 Berwick Vic. 3806 phone (03) 460 7522
- Lancefied Advanced Tree Nursery.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN HAWKER
PROJECT OFFICER.

VICTORIA 150

7007(F1)

Trees From John Hawker
Macaden Nursery. 22 July 87
Forest Commission

No		
1	Picea Abies	Norway Spruce
4	Pinus Sylvestris	Scots Pine
2	Abies Pinsapo	Spanish fir (uncertain tree)
2	Pinus Pinea	Stone Pine
3	Pinus Muricata	Bishop Pine
2	Pinus Patula	Mexican Pine

DAYLESFORD BOTANIC GARDEN

Collected Wednesday, 16th March 1988

* = PLANTED

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 * removed, ate.
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 * By track to rain
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) *

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.

Department of Conservation Forests & Land

Your Ref:
In reply please quote: 8.1.44 694/90
Contact:

Royal Botanic Gardens
and National Herbarium

Birdwood Avenue
South Yarra Victoria 3141
Telephone (03) 650 9424
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May 25, 1990

30 MAY 1990

Mr Robert Beard
Town Hall
Vincent Street
Daylesford 3460

Dear Robert

Re: Royal Botanic Garden Excess Plants

Attached is a list of plants collected by Greg Rae for planting in the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens. Several of the plants are new introductions into Victorian and will be a valuable addition to the collection in the Botanic Garden.

Yours faithfully

John Hawker
Horticultural Project Officer

DAYLESFORD BOTANIC GARDENS

Plants collected Tuesday 22nd May 1990

78.2233	Cedrus atlantica f. glauca	Planted
73.0229	Abies mariesii	
76.0196	Picea abies	Planted
Geelong B.G	Prumnopitys andina	
4/2/76	Sequoia sempervirens	Planted
85.1562	Lagarostrobus franklinii	Planted
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	Planted
87.814	Pinus hartwegii	Planted
86.1135	Pinus sylvestris var. mongolica	Planted
86.1134	Pinus tabuleaformis	Planted
87.485	Juniperus lucayara	

John Hawker

Appendix 7

Index to Common Names of Trees in the Gardens

Index to Common Names of Trees in the Gardens

Botanical Name	Common Name
Abelia schumannii	Rose Pink Abelia
Abies nordmanniana	Caucasian Fir, Christmas tree
Abies pinsapo	Spanish Fir, Hedgehog Fir
Acacia baileyana	Cootamundra Wattle
Acacia mearnsii	Black Wattle
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood
Acer campestre	Hedge Maple, Field Maple
Acer negundo 'Variegatum'	Variegated Box Elder
Acer palmatum	Japanese Maple
Acer palmatum 'Dissectum'	Cut-Leaf Japanese Maple
Acer palmatum 'Ornatum'	Ornate Japanese Maple
Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore, Great Maple, Scottish Maple
Acer pseudoplatanus 'Atropurpureum	Purple-leaf Sycamore
Acmena smithii	Lilly-Pilly
Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse Chestnut
Aesculus x carnea 'Briotti'	
Araucaria araucana	Monkey Puzzle
Araucaria bidwillii	Bunya Bunya Pine
Araucaria cunninghamii	Don Hoop Pine, Moreton Bay Pine
Araucaria heterophylla	Norfolk Island Pine
Arbutus unedo	Irish Strawberry Tree
Berberis thunbergii	Japanese Barberry
Betula alba	European Birch
Betula alleghaniensis	Yellow Birch
Betula pendula	Silver Birch
Betula pendula 'Fastigiata'	Upright Silver Birch
Betula pendula 'Purpurea'	Purple Birch
Betula pendula 'Youngii'	Weeping Silver Birch
Buxus sempervirens aureo-marginata	Variegated English Box
Camellia japonica	Camellia
Carica papaya	Pawpaw, Papaya
Castanea sativa	Sweet Chestnut, Spanish Chestnut
Cedrus atlantica	Atlas Cedar
Cedrus atlantica f. glauca	Blue Atlas Cedar
Cedrus deodara	Deodar, Himalayan Cedar
Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob
Cercis canadensis	Redbud
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Aurea'	Golden Lawson Cypress
Chamaecyparis obtusa	Hinoki Cypress
Chamaecyparis pisifera	Sawara Cypress
Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Squarrosa'	----------
Choisya ternata	Mexican Orange
Cistus psilosepalus	Hairy Rock Rose
Clianthus puniceus	Glory Pea
Clethra arborea	Lily of the Valley Tree, Folhado
Cordyline australis	Cabbage Tree
Cornus capitata	Evergreen Dogwood
Cotoneaster glaucophyllus f. serotinus	Late Cotoneaster
Crataegus laevigatus 'Paul's Scarlet'	Double red Hawthorn
Crataegus intergerrimus	----------
Crataegus x lavellei	French Hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn, English Hawthorn
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington Thorn

Crataegus pubescens	Mexican Hawthorn
Crataegus pubescens f. stipulacea	Mexican Hawthorn
Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese Cedar, Sugi
Cryptomeria japonica 'Elegans'	----------
Cupressus lusitanica	Mexican Cypress
Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress
Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress
Cupressus sempervirens aureo-marginata	Golden Italian Cypress
Cupressus torulosa	Himalayan Cypress
Doryanthes palmeri	Queensland Spear Lily
Elaeagnus pungens 'Marginata'	Variegated Elaeagnus
Eriostomen myoporoides	Long-leaved Wax Flower
Euonymus japonica	Japanese Spindle Tree
Eucalyptus botryoides	Bangalay, Southern Mahogany
Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus	Tasmanian Blue Gum, Blue Gum
Fagus sylvatica	Common Beech, European Beech
Fagus sylvatica 'Tricolor'	Tricolor Beech
Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea Pendula'	Weeping Purple Beech
Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. oxycarpa 'Raywood'	Claret Ash
Fraxinus excelsior	Common European Ash
Fraxinus excelsior 'Aurea'	Golden Ash
Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula'	Weeping Ash
Fraxinus ornus	Manna Ash, Flowering Ash
Fuchsia magellanica	Hardy Fuchsia
Genista monspessulanus	Montpelier Broom
Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust
Hebe andersonii	Veronica
Hebe buxifolia	Veronica
Ilex x altaclarensis	Highclere Holly
Ilex aquifolium	Common Holly, English Holly
Ilex aquifolium 'Aureo-marginatum'	Golden Holly
Ilex aquifolium 'Ferox Aurea'	Golden Hedgehod Holly
Juglans regia	English Walnut, Persian Walnut, Madeira Walnut
Juniperus oxycedrus	Prickly Juniper
Kerrie japonica 'Plenaflora'	Double Japanese Rose
Laburnum x watereri 'Vossii'	Golden Chain
Laurus nobilis	True Laurel, Bay Laurel, Sweet Bay, Bay Tree
Ligustrum ovalifolium aureum	Golden Privet
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum, American sweet Gum, Red Gum
Liquidambar styraciflua variegata	Variegated Sweet gum
Lophomyrtus bullata	Blister-Leaf Myrtle
Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia
Magnolia liliiflora	Mu-Lan, Woody Orchid
Metrosideros excelsa	Pohutukawa, New Zealand Christmas Tree
Metrosideros kermadecensis 'Variegata'	Variegated Pohutukawa, Variegated Kermdec
Nerium oleander	Oleander, Rose Bay
Olearia argophylla	Muskwood, Musk Daisy Bush
Phormium tenax	New Zealand Flax, New Zealand Hemp
Photinia serrulata	Chinese Hawthorn
Picea pungens 'Glauca'	Colorado Spruce, Blue Spruce
Picea sitchensis	Sitka Spruce
Picea smithiana	Morinda Spruce, Himalayan Spruce
Pinus canariensis	Canary Island Pine
Pinus coulteri	Big Cone Pine
Pinus radiata	Monterey Pine
Pinus pinaster	Maritime Pine

Pinus ponderosa	Ponderosa Pine, Western Yellow Pine
Pinus wallichiana	Himalayan Pine, Blue Pine, Bhutan Pine
Pistacia chinensis	Chinese Pistachio
Pittosporum crassifolium	Karo
Pittosporum eugenioides	Tarata, Lemonwood
Pittosporum eugenioides 'Variegatum'	Variegated Tarata
Pittosporum tenuifolium ssp.colensoi	Tawhiwhi, Kohuhu
Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittosporum
Polyscias sambucifolia	Elderberry Panax
Populus canescens	Grey Poplar
Populus crassifolium	Caro, Karo, Evergreen Pittosporum
Populus nigra 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar, Italian Poplar,
Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry,
Prunus cerasifera	Cherry Plum, Myrobalan
Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel
Prunus lusitanica	Portugal Laurel
Prunus serrulata cv.	Flowering Cherry
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir
Pyrus pashia	Pashia Pear
Quercus canariensis	Algerian Oak, Mirbeck's Oak
Quercus cerris	Turkey Oak
Quercus ilex	Holm Oak
Quercus leucotrichophora	Himalayan Oak
Quercus petrea	Durmast Oak
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak
Quercus 'Macedon'	Firth Oak
Quercus palustris 'Variegata'	Variegated Pin Oak
Quercus robur	English Oak
Rhododendron ponticum	Rhododendron
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust, Yellow Locust, False Acacia
Sambucus nigra	Black Elder, Elderberry
Sequoia sempervirens	Californian Redwood, Coast Redwood
Sequoiadendron giganteum	Giant Sequoia, Big Tree, Sierra Redwood
Sorbus aucuparia	Common Mountain Ash, Rowan
Sorbus domestica	Service Tree
Spiraea cantoniensis	Reeves Spiraea
Spiraea japonica 'Bumalda'	Japanese Spiraea
Syringa vulgaris	Common Lilac
Tilia cordata	Small-leaved Lime, Little-Leaf Linden
Tilia x europaea	Lime, Common Lime, European Linden
Trachycarpus fortunei	Hemp Palm
Ulmus glabra	Wych Elm
Ulmus x hollandica	Dutch elm
Ulmus procera	English Elm
Viburnum opulus 'Sterile'	Snowball Tree
Viburnum tinus	Laurestinus

Appendix 8

Summary of Tree Families and Genera in the Gardens

Tree Ageing

As no records of plant accessions were kept in the past, it is necessary for our clear understanding of the development of the Gardens to reconstruct, by document research and tree age assessment, the layers of planting contributed by successive benefactors and curators, their themes and styles.

Much can be learnt through the researching of articles in the Daylesford Mercury, the Daylesford Express and the Daylesford Advocate, the Leader, 'A Wanderer', Daylesford and its Surroundings, (Troedel & Co., 1885), the Australasian, National Trust files, the Baron von Mueller Database (Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne), the historic photograph collections and personal communication with Parks and Gardens Officer Robert Beard, (for mature tree losses).

A compilation of information obtained from these sources gives a good account of what trees were growing at the Gardens up to 1898. No further mention of the acquisition of trees and shrubs is evident until the 1940's, when William Greville obtained young trees and shrubs from the Government Nurseries at Macedon and Creswick in return for allowing cuttings and seed to be collected from the Gardens. No evidence has been found to indicate what these may have been.

The document research is complemented and supported by the interpretation of accurate on-site tree measuring. The estimated 'ageing' of trees is possible through the measuring of specific factors in growth, as documented in the International Dendrology Society Yearbook, 1994. The consensus of opinion by the members of this organisation supports the following:

> 'record the diameter at breast height (d), girth (d x 3.14), height (h), mean crown spread (diameter) (2r), crown circumference (r2 x 3.14) and a size index calculated from the above as follows: O/d x h x O/2r (the square root of the trunk diameter multiplied by height and square root of the mean crown spread). This method takes all important factors into consideration and the index derived from the equation actually records the tree's biomass'.

This formula has been applied to a number of specimen trees which were selected as indicative of specific groups of plantings and periods in the gardens evolution. The trees referred to are identified by number as per the 1995 tree survey and the 1995 base plan of the Gardens. The following is a record of the selected specimen trees and their estimated ages, although it does not necessarily indicate when the tree was *planted* and is most useful when compared with information in the articles cited above.

Tree No.

009. Acer pseudoplatanus 'Atropurpureum' 60 years (1935) [1]

019. Cedrus deodara 120 years (1875) [2]

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[1] Although no record can be found of the planting of Acers as the avenue of trees at the vehicular entrance to the Gardens, the age of the trees suggests that they were planted during William Greville's tenure as Curator. Research by Heather Rae indicates the Gardens underwent something of a resurgence during his time, and when we look at the estimated age and year it is quite possible that these trees were some five years old when planted and could have come from the Government Nurseries at Macedon or Creswick. Greville did get donations of plants from other gardens and nurserymen but there is no specific mention of 'trees'.

[2] Mueller donated Conifers to Provincial Botanic Gardens at regular intervals from 1856/57 onwards. The first mention of a donation from Mueller to Daylesford is in May 1865 (Mueller Database) at which time he sent 100 Forest Trees and 20 Packets of seed. Unfortunately there is no record of what Genera or species these may have been. 'Ageing' indicates this tree may have been in the collection donated to the 'Daylesford Public Gardens' in 1870, although there is a discrepancy of five years in the age. The age and date of this specimen would support the complaint by Mr Kennedy (Unsourced cutting, 2 December 1869, National

Summary of Tree Families and Genera in the Gardens

An analysis of the 1983 Tree Survey reveals the following plant *families* are represented by the respective number of *genera* and *species*:

Family	Genera
Aceraceae	Acer (4)
Agavaceae	Cordyline (1), Doryanthes (1), Phormium (1)
Anacardiaceae	Pistacia (1)
Apocynaceae	Nerium (1)
Aquifoliaceae	Ilex (2)
Araucariaceae	Araucaria (4)
Berberidaceae	Berberis (1)
Betulaceae	Betula (3)
Buxaceae	Buxus (1)
Caprifoliaceae	Abelia (1), Sambucus (1), Viburnum (2)
Caricaceae	Carica (1)
Celastraceae	Euonymus (1)
Cistaceae	Cistus (1)
Clethraceae	Clethra (1)
Compositae	Olearia (1), Tanacetum (1)
Cornaceae	Cornus (1)
Crassulaceae	Aeonium (1)
Cupressaceae	Chamaecyparis (3), Cupressus (4), Cryptomeria (1), Juniperus (1), Sequoia (1), Sequoiadendron (1)
Elaeagnaceae	Elaeagnus (1)
Ericaceae	Arbutus (1), Rhododendron (1)
Fagaceae	Castanea (1), Fagus(1), Quercus (7)
Gingkoaceae	Gingko (1)
Hamamelidaceae	Liquidambar (1)
Hippocastaneaceae	Aesculus (2)
Juglandaceae	Juglans (1)
Lauraceae	Laurus (1)
Leguminosae;	
Caesalpinioideae	Gleditsia (1), Ceratonia (1)
Mimosoideae	Acacia (3)
Papilionoideae	Robina (1), Genista (1), Laburnum (1), Cercis (1), Clianthus (1)
Magnoliaceae	Magnolia (2)
Myrtaceae	Acmena (1), Eucalyptus (2), Lophomyrtus (1) Metrosideros (2)
Oleaceae	Fraxinus (3), Ligustrum (1), Syringa (1)
Onagraceae	Fuchsia (1)
Palmae	Trachycarpus (1)
Pinaceae	Abies (2), Cedrus (2), Picea (3), Pseudotsuga (1), Pinus (6)
Pittosporaceae	Pittosporum (4)
Rosaceae	Cotoneaster (1), Crataegus (6), Kerria (1), Photinia (1), Prunus (5), Pyrus (1), Rosa (1), Sorbus (2), Spiraea (1)
Rutaceae	Choisya (1), Eriostemon (1)
Salicaceae	Populus (3)
Scrophulariaceae	Hebe (2)
Theaceae	Camellia (1)
Tiliaceae	Tilia (2)
Ulmaceae	Celtis (1), Ulmus (3)
Umbelliferae	Polyscias (1)

030. Quercus robur 137 years (1858) [3]
337. Pinus coulteri 121 years (1874) [4]
386. Ulmus x hollandica 129 years (1866) [5]
387. Ulmus x hollandica 109 years (1886) [6]
464. Araucaria heterophylla 57 years (1938) [7]
500. Cedrus atlantica f. glauca 120 years (1875) [8]
520. Ulmus x hollandica 126 years (1869) [9]
561. Tilia x cordata 122 years (1873) [10]

No attempt has been made to assess the ages of trees that do not appear on the tree survey of Hawker, 1983.

The age assessment of the mature trees indicates that they were planted some 15 to 20 years before Sangster became involved with the gardens. Specimens listed at the side of his plan for a Public Garden were already growing in the Gardens, and would have been some 30 to 35 feet in height, with some trees (Pinus insignis) attaining a height of 25 feet in 25 years. (The Leader, May 29,1880)

Trust file) that the Conifers forwarded to him from the Botanical Gardens Melbourne were 'absurdly small'.

[3] The Daylesford Express, 21 May 1863 cites 'The simple act of planting two oak trees in celebration of the Royal nuptials was something more than a mere ceremony'.
'Ageing' supports the fact that this specimen is one of the remaining 'Royal Oaks', and was about five years old when planted, the other tree having died. The comment by A Muxworthy in a letter to the Daylesford Advocate that 'the other died as well', appears not to bear substance.

[4] It would appear from the 'ageing' that this specimen also came from Mueller as a donation (Mueller Database).

[5] This specimen was recorded as the average sized tree in the avenue of Elms that edge the steep path on the western side of the gardens, and would have been amongst the earliest plantings by curator Kennedy.

[6] An averaged sized tree in this avenue was selected for 'ageing', and indicates that the promenade was planted by Kennedy.

[7] Two Araucarias were planted during the tenure of curator William Greville at, or close to, the time of construction of the Lookout Tower, and would have been part of the revival period.

[8] This specimen is one of 7 trees on the National Trust Register, and was selected for 'ageing' as being indicative of the age of the others. It would have been planted by Kennedy during the 1870's, from the collection of plants sent by Mueller, possibly one of the 'absurdly small' ones.

[9] This specimen was selected as the average sized tree from the upper Elm avenue, and would have been planted during Kennedy's tenure of office.

[10] There is no mention of Mueller sending out the genus Tilia to any gardens around the State of Victoria, and since Mueller was more interested in the introduction of 'forest' trees, it must be assumed that Kennedy acquired this specimen either through the contacts he had with the nursery industry or as a donation to the gardens.

Four plans are included as a set of overlays to show the planting development of the Gardens over time, on a 1995 existing conditions base. Notes on planting design intent are included below.

1850's
Note:
- Clearing of indigenous forest trees
- the **'Royal Oak'** *Quercus robur* no. 30 planted in 1863 as an advanced tree (originally 2 specimens)

1860's (probably planted in 1870's as advanced trees)
Note:
- Large numbers of a small selection of species.
- Upper **elm avenue** *Ulmus x hollandica* nos. 605, etc. leads to summit and may have continued around the summit (remnant trees - nos. 297, 306, etc.)
- Extensive planting of **conifers** on northern and north-eastern slopes, principally:
  Pseudotsuga menziesii
  Sequoiadendron giganteum
  Pinus radiata
  Picea smithiana
  Cedrus deodara
  Chamaecyparis lawsoniana
  (etc.)
- **Feature specimens**, eg.
  at path intersections *Ginkgo biloba* no. 518, *Quercus cerris* no. 517
  terminating view *Araucaria bidwillii* no. 131
  defining a space *Araucaria araucana* no. 487 and *lost specimen* (behind curator's cottage)
  leading views *Trachycarpus fortunei* nos. 564, (etc.)
- Remnant boundary planting reported in 1869 (see text) *Eucalyptus globulus* nos. 170, 173, 321 and *Quercus robur* nos. 112, 114, 115, 120 - 121, 124, 791 - 796.

1870's (may have been planted as seeds in 1870's with the advanced trees originating in the 1860's).
Note:
- Planting is not extensive, but in confined areas.
- Additional mixed conifer planting in north-west corner, but no new species.
- Group feature plantings of conifers:
  Cedrus deodara nos. 474, 478, 479 / 347, 350 / 368, 422 / 104, 108
  Cedrus atlantica 466, 836, 837
- Individual specimens introduced:
  Tilia cordata no. 561
  Picea sitchensis no. 256
  Araucaria cunninghamii no. 253
  Aesculus hippocastanum no. 25

1880's
Note:
- Extensive planting
- lower **Elm avenue** *Ulmus x hollandica* nos. 387, 597, etc. and *Ulmus procera* nos. 601, 602, 626, etc. connects to western entrance and finishes before road turns to summit.
- Western entrance planted with small/medium scale trees, chosen for ornamental floral and fragrant effect eg. *Clethra arborea* no. 79, *Magnolia grandiflora* no. 82, *Pittosporum undulatum* no. 84
- Extensive planting of the glasshouse lawn precinct and connections to the fern gully, with broad leaf evergreen and deciduous species (note general absence of conifers); particularly *Ulmus x hollandica* nos. 269, 301, 920, 921, 922 and *Ulmus procera* nos. 276,

278, 290 in the fern gully walk, the 'holly walk' *Ilex aquifolium* nos. 31, 214, 215, 216, 240, 246, 249, and *Ilex x altaclarensis* nos. 34, 218, 491, 494.

- General infill planting, particularly Aesculus hippocastanum, Arbutus unedo, Pittosporum eugenioides, Prunus laurocerasus, Prunus lusitanica, Robinia pseudoacacia, Viburnum tinus.

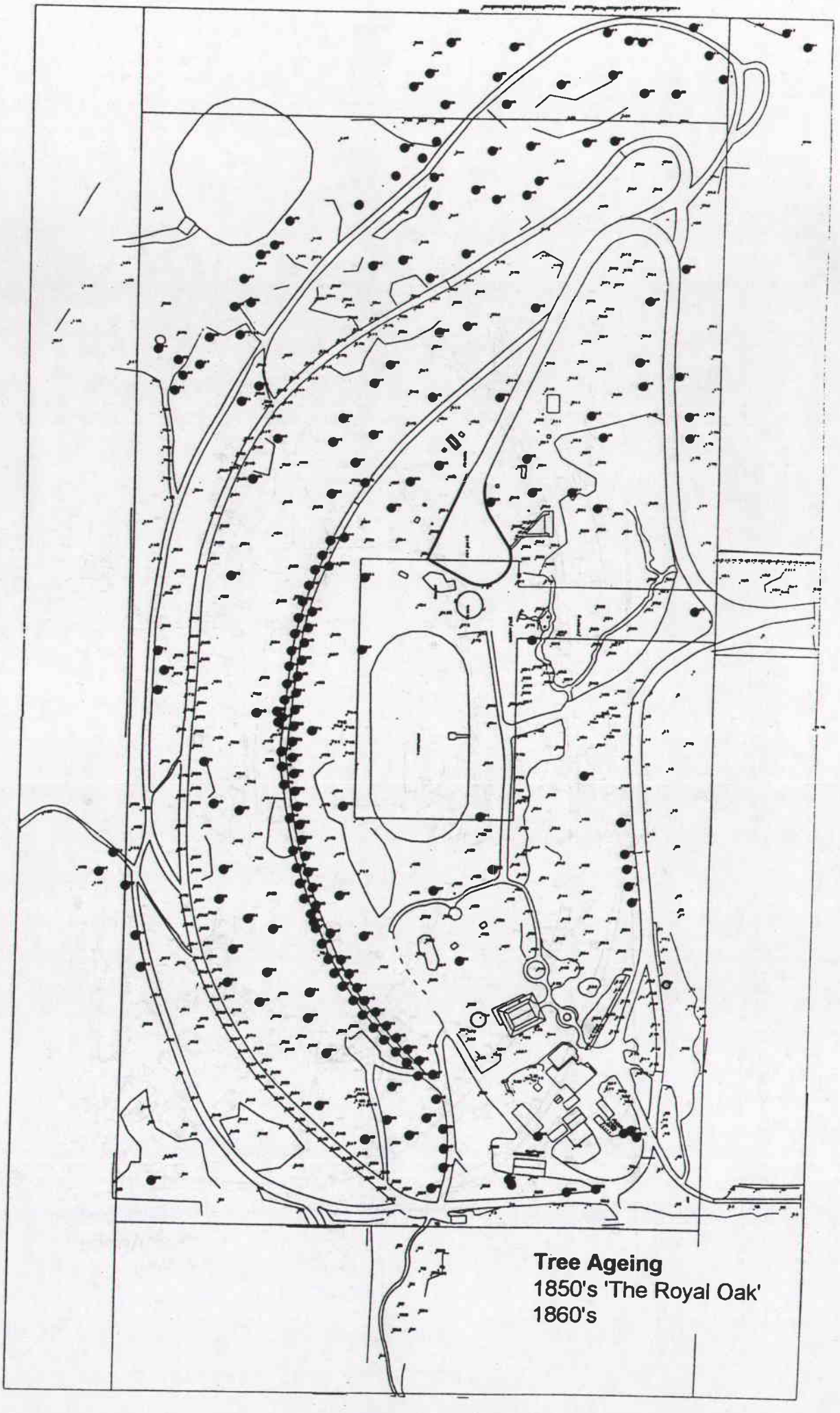
Post 1930

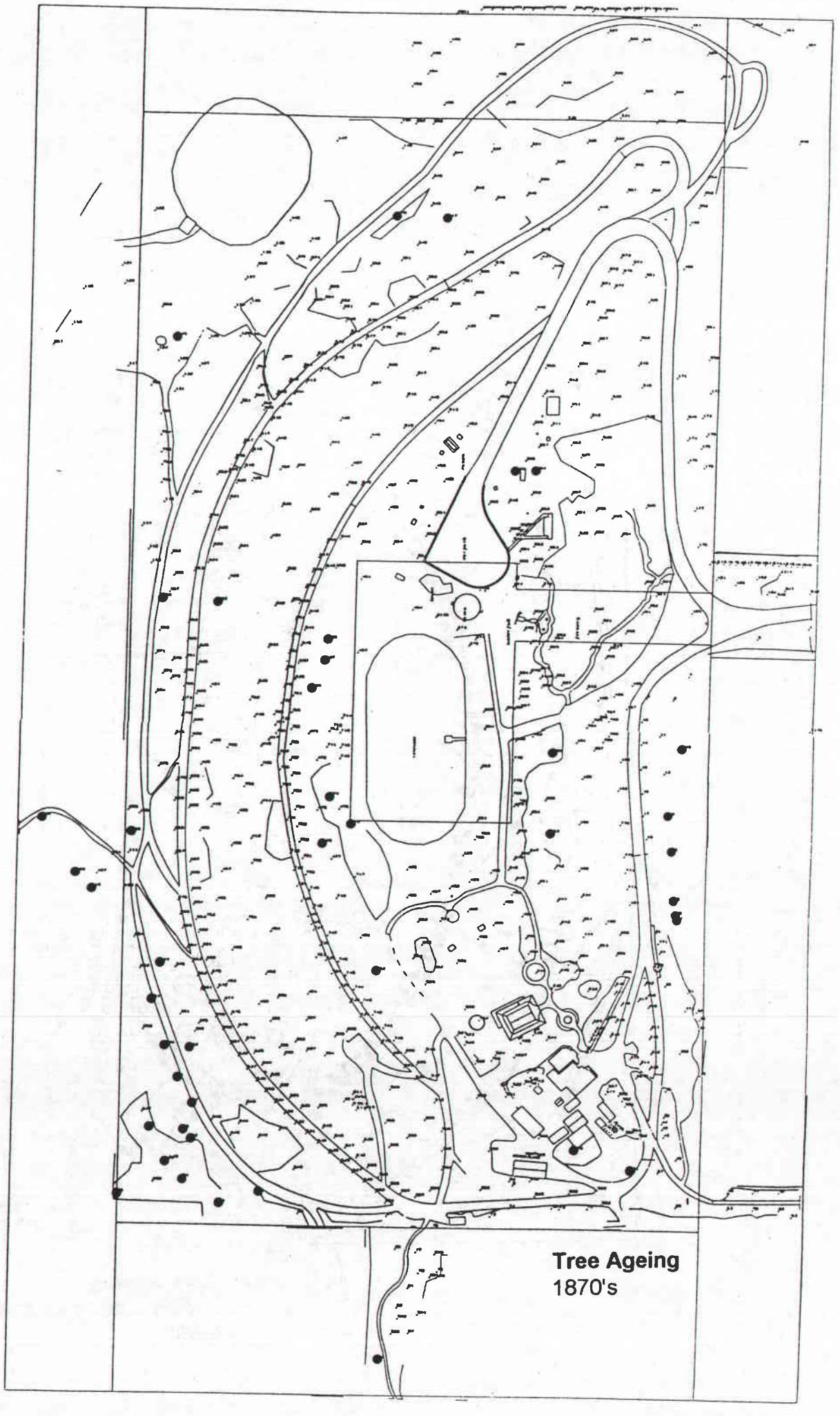
Note:

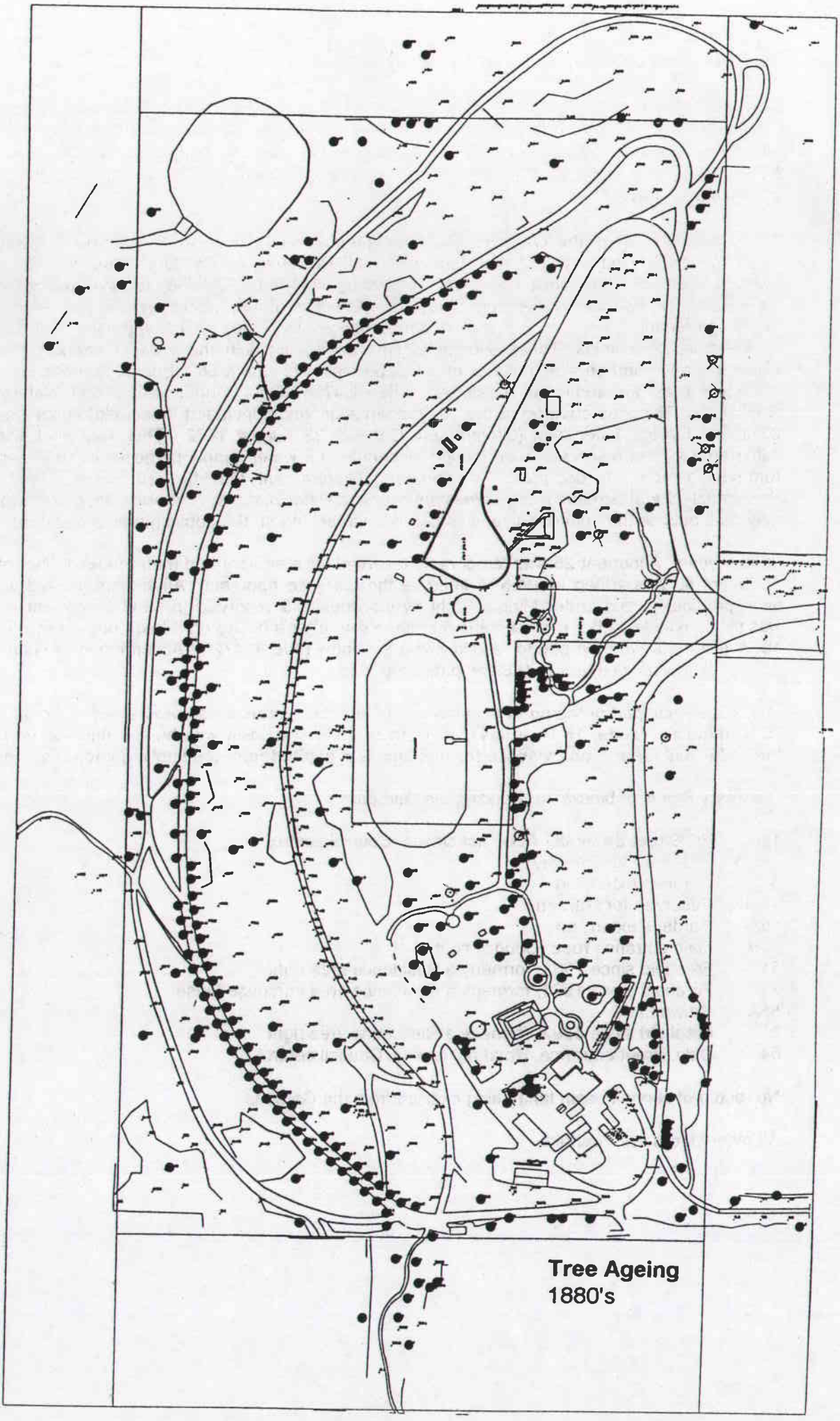
- Minor planting, principally in conjunction with the tower surrounds, *Araucaria heterophylla* and walk to glasshouse.
- *Acmena smithii* and *Pittosporum crassifolium* introduced.
- Main southern entrance planted as *Acer pseudoplatanus* avenue (weak definition)
- Southern pedestrian entrance planted as *Betula pendula* avenue (assorted varieties), also weakly defined.

Post 1983

Information not available. (Refer Appendix 6.)


Tree Ageing
1850's 'The Royal Oak'
1860's


Tree Ageing
1870's


Tree Ageing
1880's

Gardens Survey and Allotment Subdivision

When the Gardens were temporarily reserved in 1862, Wombat Hill had not been subdivided into allotments for sale, so bearings were taken from the north-east corner of Allotment 1 on Block 10 to the west of Wombat Hill. The reservation was thus a rectangle 21 chains 30 links by 11 chains 3 links. Area covered was 23 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches. (Government Gazette, 23 December 1862.)

Ten years later, when the Gardens were permanently reserved in 1872, Wombat Hill had been subdivided and many of the allotments sold. However, on 25 June 1869, the Town Clerk had written to the Minister for Lands requesting allotments 32 to 38 inclusive and 56 be included in the reservation. He said: 'The Public Gardens of Daylesford are situated upon a very high eminence . . . 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.' (File Rs4726, Dept Conservation and Natural Resources). The area covered in the 1872 reservation which included these allotments was 23 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches. (Government Gazette, 23 August 1872.) This was much the same area as first reserved, even though reservation for water supply purposes in 1867 had removed 1 acre, 3 roods and 20 perches. (Government Gazette, 20 August 1867.) Presumably the allotments more or less equalled the water reserve. (The main reservoir was later built outside the boundaries of its reserve, encroaching on the public gardens reserve.)

In later years, Allotment 25 was temporarily reserved for a nursery and then revoked. Part of Allotment 46 was added in 1886 to improve the entrance approach. Allotments 42 and 43 were previously held under Miners Right by individual/s & reserved in 1938. Allotment 41 was similarly held as there is a note in the file to say, after a house on it had burned down in 1938, a start had to be made to rebuild within 3 months (File Rs4726). According to the plan, Allotment 40 was gazetted in 1889 as public gardens.

In 1910, a small part of the north-east corner of the public gardens was proclaimed as a road. (Government Gazette, 16 February 1910). Another service basin was built in this corner in the 1970s, but there is no evidence that the land was excised from the public garden reserve.

Summary Status of blocks surrounding the Gardens:

12A	Hill Street Entrance. Road not closed. Council control.
24-25	Reserved for Railway
31A	Gardens extension
40-42	Reserved for Gardens
45A	Gardens extension
45B	Main entrance road. Council control
51	Freehold since 1963, formerly a Residence area right
53	Freehold since 1976, formerly a Residence area purchase lease
55A	Crown Land
60	Freehold since 1992, formerly a Residence area right
64	Daly Street entrance. Road not closed. Council control.

No record of service basin land being excised from the Gardens.

All other blocks are freehold.

Appendix 12

Gardens Survey and Allotment Subdivision

The Master Plant Collections Plan

CAD generated plans available from the Shire offices will show the position of individual plants within their 10m x 10m grids, at a scale of 1:100. The plans also show buildings, features, contour lines and trees (as crosses & numbers). Where planting is dense, the scale of the 1:100 plans may be insufficient and enlargements may be needed.

Using The Census

All staff must be familiar with the Census to locate individual plants, place labels, show the public a particular plant, help locate other plants, check on growth, collect cuttings and herbarium specimens, etc. This can be done by accessing the computer entry which will look similar to the example below:

00342 !Fokenia hodginsii bc24/2E/931234/2

The number at the start is a *Unique Identifying Number* in the Census, designating a particular species, cultivar or hybrid. It can be used to call up the data about the plant on computer without retyping the name.
In front of the name is a symbol representing the *Conservation Status* of the species:
"!" indicates a rare or endangered exotic plant and "#" indicates a rare or endangered native plant.
The *Botanical Name* in Latin follows.
Next is a combination of the *grid code*, identification *status code*, *accession number* and *theme code*.

Locating a Plant by Grid Reference

The Grid Locations of plants in the Gardens are listed as $10m^2$ co-ordinates: thus a hectare (100m x 100m) is represented by a code of letters in lower case, such as "ac" & the particular $10m^2$ grid with a number from "00" to "99". Thus the grid aa76 designates a block of ground 10m x 10m square.

The digits of the grids are read upwards and 10's across. (It helps to remember that the bottom line runs 00, 10, 20, 30, etc.)

The diagram below indicates the arrangement of the individual $10m^2$ grid within the hectare grid.

aa09 aa19 aa29 aa39 aa49 aa59 aa69 aa79 aa89 aa99

aa08 aa18 aa28 aa38 aa48 aa58 aa68 aa78 aa88 aa98

aa07 aa17 aa27 aa37 aa47 aa57 aa67 aa77 aa87 aa97

aa06 aa16 aa26 aa36 aa46 aa56 aa66 aa76 aa86 aa96

aa05 aa15 aa25 aa35 aa45 aa55 aa65 aa75 aa85 aa95

aa04 aa14 aa24 aa34 aa44 aa54 aa64 aa74 aa84 aa94

aa03 aa13 aa23 aa33 aa43 aa53 aa63 aa73 aa83 aa93

aa02 aa12 aa22 aa32 aa42 aa52 aa62 aa72 aa82 aa92

aa01 aa11 aa21 aa31 aa41 aa51 aa61 aa71 aa81 aa91

aa00 aa10 aa20 aa30 aa40 aa50 aa60 aa70 aa80 aa90

The Census data base and gridded CAD Plan can be linked, to locate plants with particular attributes.

It is possible to obtain information for plants by family, genus, theme (Australia, Africa, etc.), rare and threatened category or in selected layers, eg:

- Alphabetical order, with all the information in database (*Full Census*)
- Alphabetical order with only names and grid details (*Working Census*)
- Alphabetical order of grids (ie all the plants in each $10m^2$ grid) (*Inverse Census*)

Plant Identifications

Plant identification is a routine duty for the Gardens Staff, undertaken for the general public, plant collections, and the occasional external garden survey.

From the Census data base, the Identification Status of each plant in the Gardens is evident. The Identification Code is also a prompt for action to upgrade identification status and for requesting labels.

Planting Sheets

When new plants are added to the collection or moved, they are first recorded on the *Planting Sheets* before being added to the main data base (Census) and the Master Plant Collections Plan. The Planting Sheets function as data entry forms and contain the following information:

Tag Number - a sequential number of planting. The sheets should be completed with a continuous series of numbers so that they can be stored in a simple sequence.
Accession Number - the key to all background information about the plant. Any mistake in transcribing this number may mean the information about the plant could be lost. It may be difficult to read the number, in which case it may be necessary to check with the main data base. This number should accompany the plant at all times.
Botanical Name - this name should be copied from the label as accurately and neatly as possible to save later confusion.
Grid - this is the grid reference for the plant's location in the Gardens.
(Transfer from) - this is a way of recording the transfer of an existing plant to another grid. An alternative would be to cross off the old grid on the Census listing and add the new grid in it's place.
Census - this column is ticked by the Parks and Gardens Officer when the plant has been entered into the main data base.
Labels - this column is ticked when aluminium dymotags have been made for the plants.

Sample Planting Sheet

Tag Number	Accession Number	Botanical Name	Grid	Census	Labels
464	95464	*Araucaria heterophylla*	aa61		

Losses Sheets

Losses Sheets are a means of recording the reasons for plant losses so that remedial action can be taken in the future. However, the main way of recording lost plants on the data base is done by crossing the plant off the Census listings and the Master Plant Collections Plan.

Sample Losses Sheet

Tag Number	Accession Number	Botanical Name	Grid	Reason for Loss
464	95264	*Araucaria heterophylla*	aa61	Hit by Lightning
386	95103	*Ulmus x hollandica*	dc02	Phytophthora

Plant Labels

There are two kinds of labels used to record the plants:

Planting Tags (Dymotags)

This is a small metal tag with only a number on it. The number is recorded on the *Planting Sheets*. It has been found that when all other labels are lost, the tag number generally remains. It is therefore the last means of saving the information about a particular plant by relating the number to the Planting Sheets. It is then possible to find the name and accession number.

Public Display Labels

These are the major means of communicating with the public about the plants in the Gardens. As many of the plants should be labelled as possible except where there are multiple plantings of the same plant.

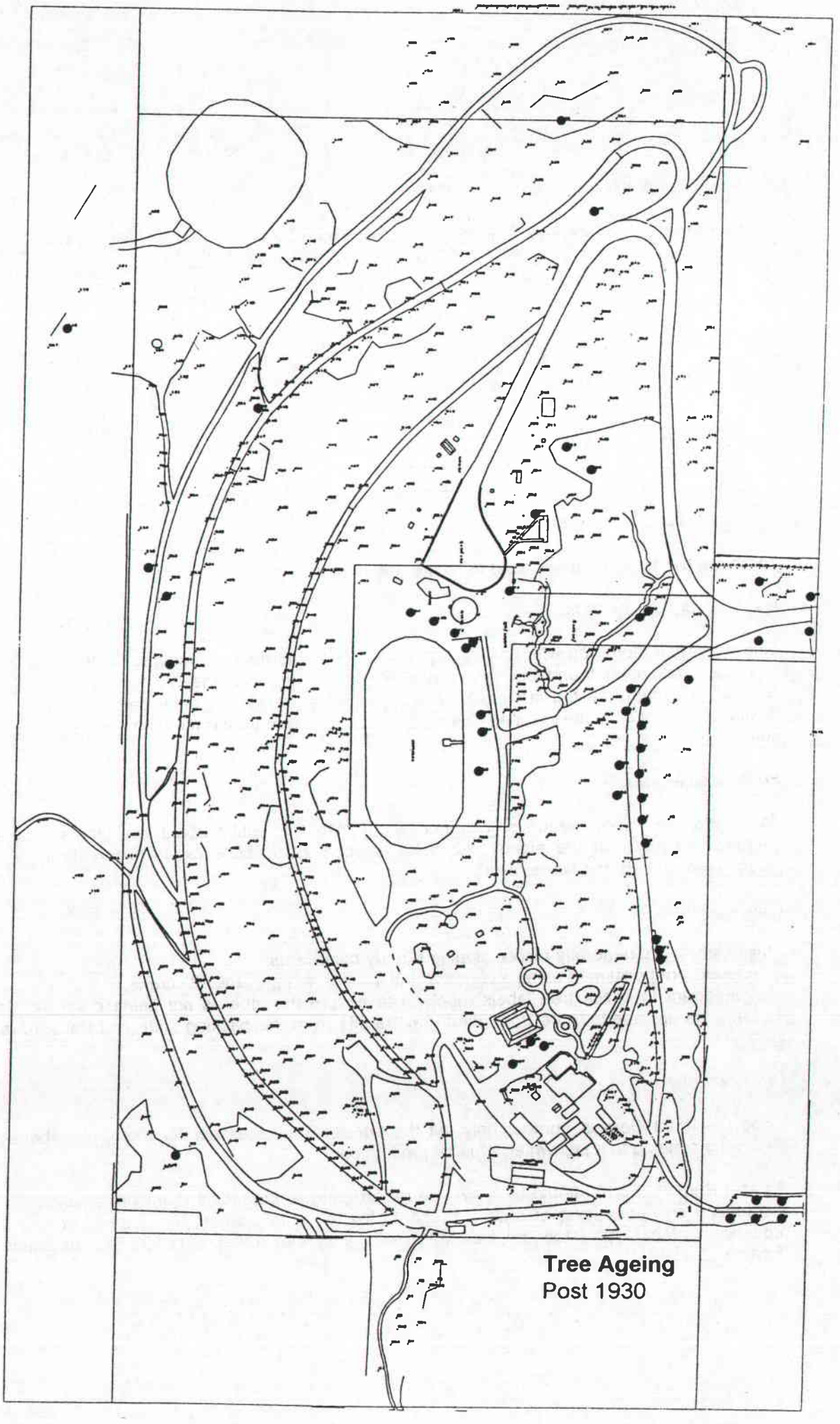
Placing Labels

Staked labels are generally placed sloping slightly backwards.
Tree labels are positioned using a cordless drill, rubber and galvanized screws.
It is important to check tree labels regularly to ensure the label is not being outgrown. If adjustments are needed, the front plate may be slid from the backing plate and the screws loosened.

Ordering Labels

Using the Plant Census number only, all the information necessary for the plant label is printed for sending to a signwriter for label production.

A Label Request Form should be drawn up for ordering of the labels to ensure accuracy of information and prioritising of orders. It should list the plant names, the number of labels required, the label type (standard, tree, mini, with or without stake) and Identification Status (from the Census).


Tree Ageing
Post 1930

Appendix 10

Conservation Report for the Lookout Tower

Conservation Report for the Lookout Tower

Statement of Significance

The Pioneers' Memorial Lookout Tower is a major landmark on Wombat Hill. The reinforced concrete tower was constructed in 1938 to the design of Maryborough Architect E. J. Peck. The tower evolved from a wish to have a viewing platform above the growing tree canopy of the Wombat Hill gardens to a desire to have a fitting structure of beauty to crown the Gardens. It was then dedicated as a memorial to the district's pioneers. The building design is characteristic for the era being of reinforced concrete and of simple geometric design and decoration. The building is one of the many structures built in Victoria during the period between the two world wars to commemorate war, settlement, and centenaries.

The tower is of (high) local *social, historic* and *aesthetic* significance. It is enhanced by its siting on top of Wombat Hill and its proximity to the 1882 round, brick reservoir and the 1888 oval-shaped main reservoir. The similarity of materials with the main reservoir links the two structures. The tower demonstrates the central nature of Wombat Hill to the Daylesford community and is an expression of the social importance attached to the gardens. The tower is an intact and representative example of the commemorative towers constructed in this era and is one of two similar towers in the region, the other being at Bristol Hill Maryborough, Other comparable towers of the era are at Eltham, Albury and Goulburn.

Conservation Policy and Actions

Preserve the tower. Maintain and repair to prevent further deterioration.

Construct a new waterproof hatch to the access opening in the roof of the tower viewing platform.

Renew the viewing tower floor area with a new layer of concrete which ensures that water is shed from the floor area.

Treat exposed reinforcing against rust before repairing the concrete.

Carry out spalling concrete repair, using a concrete mix of similar strength and aggregate to the original, so as to ensure compatibility with the existing walls in colour, texture and strength.

Repair the cracking in the concrete where necessary, to protect the reinforcement.

Monitor movement of front steps. Underpin the steps if movement has not stabilised. When movement has stopped, fill the cracks to protect the steps and reinforcement from the entry of water.

Clean graffiti off walls and treat the walls with an anti-graffiti coating.

Inspect the galvanised mesh and pipe balustrade and repair using similar materials and details to original.

Reinstate the original (brass) plaque with view directions.

Retain the existing grassed area around the base of the tower. Ensure that planting does not encroach on this area, as the structure is designed to be placed on a clear podium, not in a garden bed setting.

The building should not be painted in an effort to "freshen up" its appearance. The patchy patina of the wall finish is part of the character of the structure - repair and maintenance work should not obliterate this finish. If a new coating is required after the repairs are undertaken, it is to be similar to the existing finish.

History

As early as 1930 proposals were made to erect a lookout tower on Wombat Hill as the view remembered by many early residents was now becoming obscured by the growing tree canopy of the Gardens. An initial proposal was to use the poppet head of the Ajax Mine.

The project finally moved forward with the opening of a public subscription for the tower fund in 1937, a contribution from the Council and a government grant towards the cost of its erection, to provide labour for the unemployed.[11] Initially the poppet head idea was pursued, but in October 1937 a number of Councillors inspected a lookout tower at Maryborough and decided that the concrete structure was far superior to the proposed re-use of the poppet legs. Councillors stated that the 'concrete tower could be a thing of beauty and a memorial tower'.[12] They commissioned Edwin J. Peck, Architect, of Maryborough to produce plans and specifications.[13] He had previously designed a similar tower for Bristol Hill, Maryborough in 1932.

Originally the tower was to be sited on the western side of the hill[14] but after considerable debate the site was decided at its present location on the summit to ensure that the best view was obtained[15].

The tower construction was supervised by Mr. George Clayfield of Daylesford.[16] It was cast in situ, with some of the steps being precast.[17] During construction, the decision was taken to increase the height by 10 feet (3 metres) to ensure a full view of the surrounding district.[18] In October 1938 the Council voted to dedicate the tower to the memory of Daylesford's pioneers.[19]

The tower was opened on the 18 November 1938 by the Governor of Victoria, His Excellency Lord Huntingfield.[20] It had cost £1,028 with £650 supplied by the Government in the form of sustenance support, £112 from public subscription, £50 from the Forests Commission on condition it could be used for fire protection purposes and a debt of £216.[21]

The nearby concrete toilet block was constructed in the same year.

In 1942 the tower was used as an Air Observation Post.

Description

The tower is sited at the top of Wombat Hill adjacent to the water supply basin.

The tower construction is of reinforced concrete with a V-shaped viewing platform, approximately 4 metres above ground, and the tall slender tower rising from the intersection of the two arms of the V. Below the viewing platform is a sheltered area with a concrete floor raised three steps above ground level. The viewing platform is supported on square concrete

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[11] Shire of Daylesford, Council Minutes, 12 March 1937 and 23 March 1937

[12] *Daylesford Advocate*, 19 October 1937

[13] Ibid

[14] Daylesford Advocate, 20 November 1937

[15] Daylesford Advocate, 23 November 1937, 3 December 1937, 10 December 1937, 14 December 1937, 8 February 1938.

[16] Daylesford Advocate, 5 April 1938

[17] Daylesford Advocate 17 June 1938, 26 June 1938.

[18] Daylesford Advocate, 26 July 1938

[19] Daylesford Advocate, 4 October 1938

[20] Daylesford Advocate 22 November 1938

[21] Ibid

columns with smooth rendered bases and rough cast finish on the shafts. These rise through the floor of the viewing platform to form the balustrade posts and are decorated with raised vertical rectangles in smooth render. Between the column on the ground level are rendered dwarf walls 900 mm high. At the viewing platform level the balustrade between the concrete posts is of pipe metal and cyclone wire mesh. Below the floor level of the viewing platform is a simplified moulded cornice. The viewing platform is reached by a wide set of stairs that spiral externally around the tower.

The tower has a square base at ground level but is octagonal in plan above the viewing platform level. It is entered through a doorway from the viewing platform. The doorway is marked by a rough-cast finish to the tower and a square panelled architrave marking the entrance with a smooth rendered inner frame with one corbelled square at the upper corner for decoration. The access to the top of the tower is by an internal spiral concrete stair lit by small rectangular openings on one tower face. The tower rises approximately 20 metres above the ground. The tower viewing area is square in plan and has a concrete roof supported on square corner columns. Below the tower viewing area platform are the vertical rectangular decorations used in the viewing platform posts. The viewing openings have a balustrade of metal pipes and cyclone wire.

Condition

The building requires immediate maintenance and repair.

The roof over the tower viewing platform has an opening to allow access to the roof and flagpole. This is allowing rain to enter and run down the steps, causing water damage to the area. The opening should be covered by a waterproof hatch. The water is ponding on the tower viewing platform. The floor area should be renewed with a new layer of concrete which ensures that the water is shed from the floor area.

The concrete walls appear not to have had any maintenance since construction. There are cracks and in some areas reinforcing bars are exposed. This damage should be repaired to ensure further damage does not occur. Exposed reinforcing should be treated against rust prior to repairing the concrete. The concrete repair should be carried out using a concrete mix of similar strength & aggregate to the original, to ensure compatibility with the existing walls in colour texture and strength.

The front steps have moved away from the main part of the structure. This movement should be monitored and if it has not stabilised, the steps should be underpinned to arrest the movement. If the movement has stopped then the cracks should be filled to protect the steps and reinforcement from the entry of water.

Past repairs to the tower viewing platform balustrade have not been carried out to match the original materials and detailing.

The insides of the stairwell walls have been the canvas for graffiti over the years. Whilst this does not damage the building, it contributes to an air of neglect. Consideration could be given to carefully cleaning off the graffiti and treating the walls with an anti graffiti coating.

Comparative analysis

The building displays characteristics of the between wars design style: the use of unadorned concrete and galvanised pipes and mesh and the use of simple geometric shapes for the building form and decoration. The building is directly comparable to the Pioneer Memorial Tower, Bristol Hill, Maryborough which was the source of inspiration to the Daylesford Councillors and also designed by E. J. Peck.

Both buildings have a similar design basis with a large viewing platform about 4 metres from the ground acting as a base for a slender octagonal tower containing a spiral staircase and terminating in a square viewing platform. The Wombat Hill Tower differs from the Bristol Hill Tower in that concrete spiral steps are used in the tower instead of the bluestone from the

Maryborough gaol which was used at Bristol Hill; the Wombat Hill tower is taller; the tower viewing platform is smaller and contained within the perimeter of the tower - it does not cantilever as at Bristol Hill; and the concrete is unpainted.

The Wombat Hill Tower is an extension of the Bristol Hill design. The references to classical motifs at Bristol Hill have been replaced with a more modern form of decoration. The taller tower, due to the change in brief from the Council, and the less cumbersome resolution of the tower lookout platform make the Wombat Hill tower a more elegant structure.

References

Original specification held by Hepburn Shire - on file No. 57/17.
Council Minutes and local Newspapers transcribed by local historian, Heather Rae.

Appendix 11

Plant Records (Accessions) Procedures Manual

Plant Records (Accessions) Procedures Manual

It is the possession of well-documented research and reference collections that distinguishes Botanic Gardens from parks and other public areas where plants are grown. Central to all these functions and activities is the maintenance of records of plant sources, their performance, significance and position within the Gardens. Accurately-maintained records are also vital for the planning of collections, as well as their labelling and interpretation to the public. The scientific and educational value of the plant collections is greatly increased by ensuring that all plants are fully identified, documented and labelled.

The Tree Inventory Data Base (Appendix 5) and the 1995 CAD generated base plan provide a basis for further work in establishing comprehensive plant records.

Staff at the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens are responsible for establishing and maintaining the plant records, consisting of the Plant Collections Data Base (The Census), the Master Plant Collections Plan, Planting Sheets, Losses Sheets, Plant Identifications and Plant Labels.

In order to implement the plant records, a metric grid map is required of the Gardens. This will enable accurate position recording of the plants.

The Plant Collections Data Base ('The Census')

The Census is a computer listing of all plants growing in the Gardens. It is the basic resource used for planning all the collections.

The data base contains the following information:

Number	A unique identifying number for each taxon in the data base and a simple means of retrieving a record without typing in the whole name.
Species Name	Latin Name.
Species Code	A code system indicating rare and threatened plants, native plants and synonyms. "#" = R and T native, "!" = R and T exotic.
Common Name	Common Name.
Family	A numeric family code eliminating the need to enter family name for each plant specimen eg. 332 = Myrtaceae. The family system adopted is that of Cronquist and also that of *The Flora of Australia* and the National Herbarium.
Natural Distribution	2-digit codes indicating area of plant nativity.
Location in Gardens	A grid reference where the plant is located within the gardens eg. bc24.
Identification Status	An indication of the degree of confidence in the plant identification and the action necessary for ensuring future identification and proper labelling.

The *Identification Status* should indicate:

1. Plants to be identified.
2. Plants to be sent to the National Herbarium of Victoria for identification.
3. Plants that can and cannot be given public display labels.

A system of codes for Identification Status and *appropriate actions* are suggested below.

ID 3 = No change, the identification of these plants has been verified.
(These plants have been identified with certainty either by Wombat Hill B. G. staff, or by experts at another institution. All should have display labels.) *No action required.*

ID 2 = These plants have not been verified, or identification is not possible yet for various reasons.

ID 2L (display label required)
These names are provisionally accepted although the identity has not been verified. Plants in this category can be examined when they flower and their identification verified. They can have a display label.
If Staff are unable to identify any plant, flowering and fruiting specimens should be sent to another institution (National Herbarium of Victoria) for identification.

ID 2E (expert identification required at another institution)
These plants are probably identifiable by another institution which has literature, herbarium or living specimens and experts in the group.
The identifying institution may ask for material from other specimens in the same genus before sending specimens to specialists in the particular plant family.

ID 2X (unwanted)
These plants are unidentifiable. They are of unknown origin, probably hybrids and may never be identified.
They should eventually be replaced with verified plants.

ID 1 = No change
These plants have not been identified.

New Accessions

New accessions will receive one of 3 *categories* which will be written on the label:
Wild-collected material with full name.....3
Non-wild collected species of reputable origin.....2
Other material.....1

They will receive a number referring to a *special collection or theme* eg. Rhododendrons, Conifers, Ferns. This enables printouts of special collections by search for numeric code.

Each will receive an *Accession Number* - a number indicating the year of introduction of a plant to the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens & linked to its source. The first 2 digits indicate the year of accession and the remainder a sequential number: e.g. 951234 indicates the 1234th plant accessed in the year 1995. The accession number can be used as a key to finding out the provenance of any plant.

Planting sheets (see Sample below) are used to enter data into the main data base. They are then stored in order of planting, as a backup to the plant numbering system.

Plants which are lost, dead or planned for removal are marked by the Parks & Gardens Officer on the Census listings and also on the Master Plant Collections Plan. About once a year the plans need to be updated on the CAD system. *Losses Sheets* (see Sample below) are not used for computer changes but as a record for plant deaths.

Planting sheets are filled out at the time of planting, whilst the other procedures are done as part of a routine stocktake, corrections being most easily made on an *Inverse Census*, (a listing of plants by grid). These corrections are submitted to the Parks and Gardens Officer at regular intervals to be entered in the main Census.

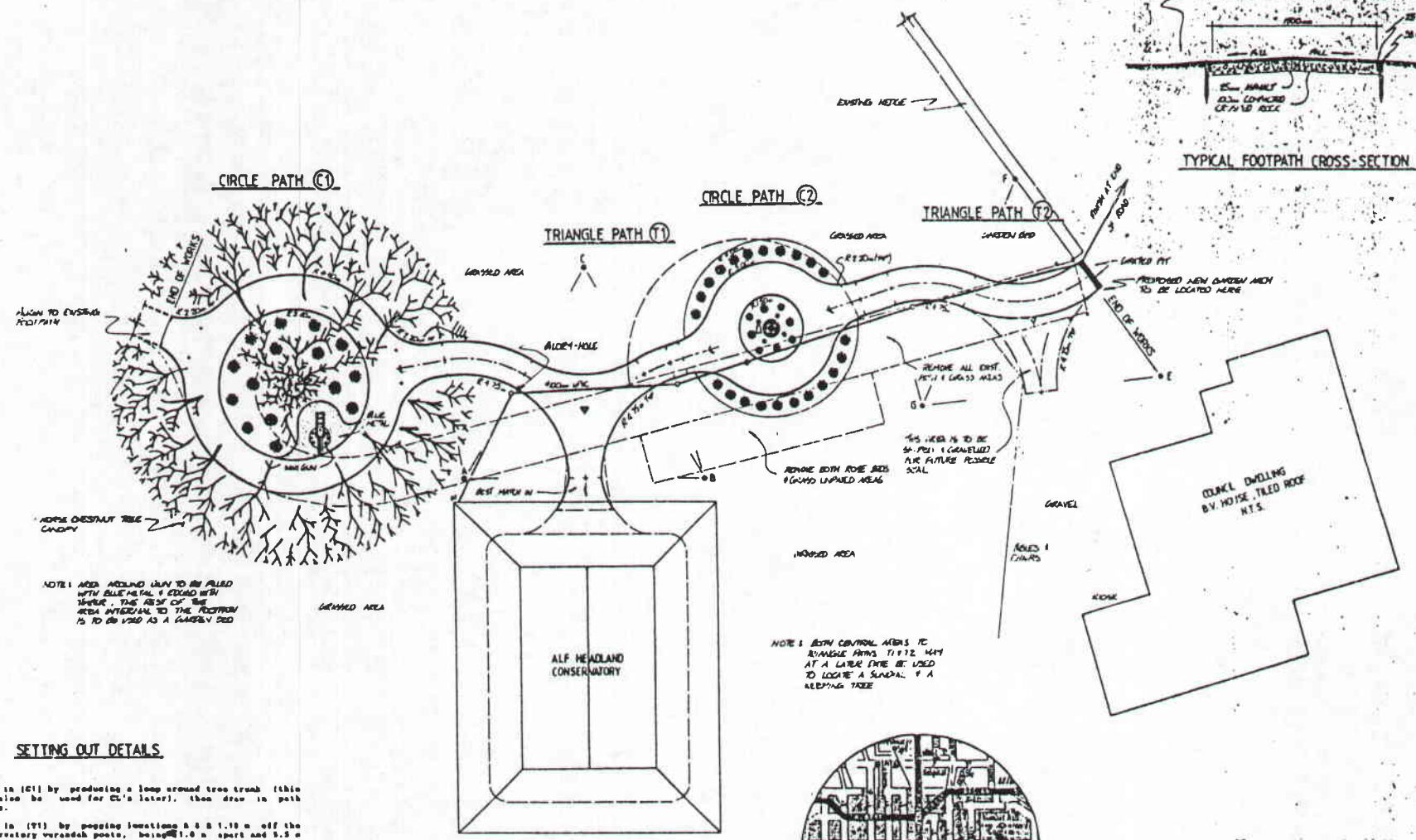
An annual stocktake Census print-out should be available for October 1 each year. With limited staff, it may be advisable to employ a skilled botanist to perform the yearly Census.

Records are only as accurate as their input data. It is important to record all deaths, removals and transplantings on both the plans and data bases. Planting Sheets are extremely important and every care should be taken to transfer all information on the plant label to the Planting Sheet - the accession number is as important as the plant!

Appendix 13

Summit Path Alignment

1990 Drawing for 'Footpath Reconstruction' (constructed) shows original straight path and viewline, which should be reconstructed.



NOTE: AREA AROUND LAWN TO BE FILLED WITH BLUE METAL & EDGED WITH TIMBER. THE REST OF THE AREA INTERNAL TO THE FOOTPATH IS TO BE USED AS A GRASSED SEED

NOTE: BOTH CENTRAL AREAS TO TRIANGLE PATHS T1 & T2 MAY AT A LATER DATE BE USED TO LOCATE A SUNDIAL & A WEEPING TREE

SETTING OUT DETAILS

(a). Draw in (C1) by producing a loop around tree trunk (this can also be used for CL's later), then draw in path radius.

(b). Draw in (T1) by pegging locations A & B 1.10 m off the Conservatory verandah posts, being 1.0 m apart and 0.5 m to CL of building.

(c). Locate C by using 11.0 m radius from A & B.

(d). Draw in path by using 4.70 m radius from A, B & C, and centre triangle by 8.25 m radius from A, B & C.

(e). Join path between (T1) & (C1) by extending CL radius on (T1) until it intersects (C1) CL, at this point the radius from (T1) is to end and the path lines to run parallel to (C1) CL. Also remember then to draw in the splay radius.

(f). Draw (C2) by locating D 7.65 m from B and 10.65 m from A, then proceed by drawing in path and beds.

(g). Join path between (C2) & (T1) again by intersecting CL's and matching up paths.

(h). Draw (T2) by locating E & F in line with hedge and 11.0 m apart, with CL being 1.0 m from hedge edge. Locate G by using 11.0 m radius from E & F then continue same as (d).

(i). Join (T2) & (C2) by again extending CL from (T2) until it intersects with (C2) CL and extend paths to match.

SHIRE OF DAYLESFORD & GLENLYON

TITLE: FOOTPATH RECONSTRUCTION WOMBAT GARDEN, DAYLESFORD

DWG No. 90-14

DESIGN	DRAWN	DATE	SCALE		SHEET
D.J.LUND.	D.J.LUND	30-8-90	AS SHOWN	A1	1 OF 1.

Appendix 14

OPCA Objectives

APPENDIX : OPCA OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Association are to:

1. identify and register existing plant collections and individual plants of significance to ornamental plant collections.

2. foster and participate in the assembly of a data base of plants that represents the species and varieties of plants of ornamental value in Victoria.

3. identify from the data base plants of particular value to ornamental horticulture because of their aesthetic, historical or other cultural or scientific significance with a view to including them in a Reference Collection.

4. identify and register individuals and organisations who either manage or own significant collections of plants useful for identification or propagation purposes or who have specialist knowledge of a particular group of plants.

5. give due recognition to, encourage, and liaise with those organisations and individuals who own or care for the Reference Collections.

6. facilitate the retention, extension and provision of new Reference Collections and to see that they are to maintained and recorded in the best possible manner.

7. encourage the development of Reference Collections on sites experiencing the most appropriate climatic, edaphic and cultural conditions and where good management and care of the plants can be provided.

8. encourage and, where appropriate, organise the reintroduction of significant ornamental plants which have been lost from Victorian horticulture and to include them in Reference Collections.

9. encourage the propagation, introduction and maintenance in cultivation of rare and endangered ornamental species to avoid the need for re-collection from the wild.

10. facilitate the supply of propagation material from plants in Reference Collections to nurserymen, institutions and other interested parties.

11. facilitate the photographing and documentation of the characteristics and performance of the plants in the Reference Collections.

12. organise or facilitate the accessibility of Reference Collections to specialists and to the general public according to conditions agreed to in writing between the owner and the Association.

13. provide assistance at the discretion of the Policy Committee, which may include financial support or help with voluntary labour, to enable the Reference Collection to be maintained and recorded to a satisfactory level.

14. make arrangements with owners of Reference Collections regarding the care and function of the Reference Collections and to set out the conditions required to be observed by the owners or persons entrusted with the care of Reference Collections.

15. remove from the Accreditation Register the Reference Collections which have been neglected or managed in such a manner, which, in the opinion of the Association, would warrant their removal from the Register.

16. inform and educate interested amateur and professional horticulturists and related disciplines and the general public as to the scope and purpose of the Reference Collections.

17. encourage publication of material of both scientific and general interest for the information of specialists and the general public.

18. collate and disseminate information on taxa included in the Reference Collections that have demonstrated or may demonstrate a potential to become environmental weeds.

19. liaise with the Royal Botanic Gardens and other government departments and organisations to assist in achieving the objectives.

20. liaise with specialist groups who have particular interest and knowledge of a plant group.

21. initiate, promote, support or oppose legislative or other measures connected with or affecting the aforesaid objectives.

22. initiate, promote or support research and development of the taxa held in the Reference Collections.

Appendix 15

Community Consultation Report

Community Consultation Report

Involvement of the community in deciding the future role, development and management direction of the Gardens is essential in the process of formulating master plan and management plan recommendations.

For this purpose, community involvement was invited through an informal discussion workshop at the Gardens' kiosk and at an evening presentation at the Town Hall on 26 October, 1995.

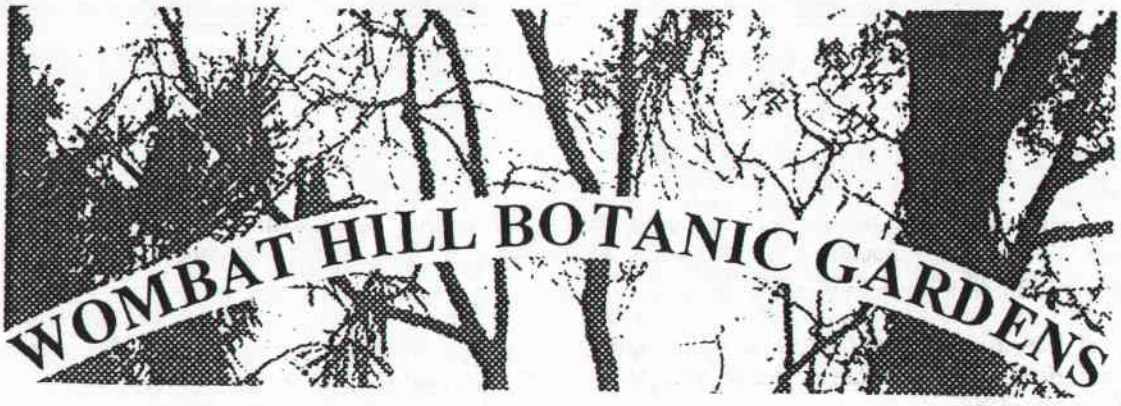
Both sessions were well attended and responses to the questionnaires were a valuable guide to the consultant in preparing the final report.

Twenty four responses to the questionnaire were received. The results are summarised as **bold** additions to the original questionnaire which follows.

Further survey of Gardens' visitors is recommended, however, as only a small sample and local response has been captured (see question 10). Tourist opinion and the experience of children would add a further dimension. Visitor survey during the Begonia Festival and on a summer weekend is recommended.

Many of the questionnaire respondents have detailed their suggestions and these responses (to questions 2 and 11) are also recorded below.

In addition, seven detailed submissions were received and considered in modifications and additions to the final report.



INVITATION TO THE COMMUNITY

HEPBURN SHIRE COUNCIL &
the GARDENS' CONSULTANT TEAM

invite you to discuss ideas for the future development of the Gardens

ON

Thursday 26th October

* 4 - 6 pm **Workshop** in the Gardens *at the Kiosk*

AND

* 7.30 pm **Public Information Meeting**
at the Town Hall, Vincent Street Daylesford

This is your opportunity to guide the development of the Gardens over the next 20 years

Please come along !

Jill Orr-Young
Consultant Landscape Architect

DAYLES3.DOC

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Daylesford

Invitation for Community Contribution to the Master Plan

Summary of Responses

1. The following *ideas* have been put forward for consideration for future development. Please *tick* those you would like to see incorporated in the master plan

95.8% ☑ The fern gully completed as a circuit walk & the waterfall restored to full working order

75% ☑ The residence & depot *site* redeveloped as a new 'Visitors' Centre' with information & refreshments

83.3% ☑ More interpretive signage, including naming of trees & directional signs

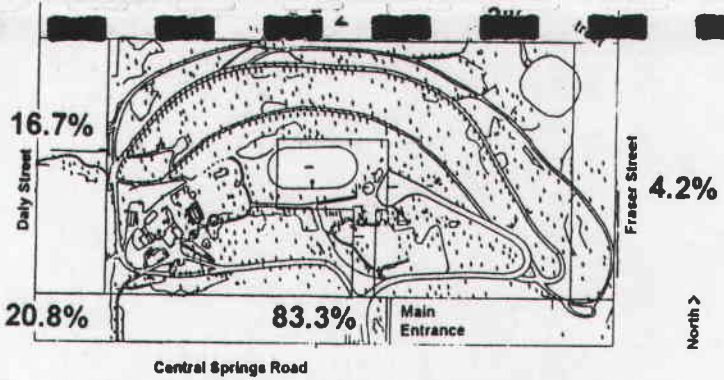
2. What do you *value* most about the Gardens?
Most respondents nominated the *trees*. One third nominated *walking tracks* and several the *views* both *from* and *to the gardens*. (See additional comments)

3. Do you prefer the Gardens at any particular time of the year?
Most respondents recorded an 'all-year-round attraction, with early morning and evening nominated by some.

4. When you visit the Gardens do you (mostly)

41.7% ☑ walk there *or*
33.3% ☑ drive?
25% ☑ both

5. Which entrances do you use? (please mark on plan)
Many respondents use more than one entrance. Greatest use for both pedestrians and vehicles appears to be the main (Stanhope Street) entrance.



6. Is there a need for another entrance into the Gardens?
Yes **8.3%** / No **75%** / Undecided **16.7%** (If *yes*, where? **near Convent Gallery**)

7. Do you think vehicles are a problem in the Gardens?
Yes **25%** / No **75%** (If *yes*, why? **damage to elms, etc., disturb peace, pedestrian compromise, road maintenance**)

8. Should the main (southern) entrance be closed to vehicles at sunset?
Yes **66.7%** / No **29.2%** / Undecided **4.1%**

9. Do you think the lookout tower is an important feature in the Gardens?
Yes **83.3%** / No**16.7%**

& should Council spend money on its preservation?
Yes **66.7%** / No **20.8%** / Undecided **12.5%**

10. Do you
95.8% ☑ live in Daylesford (area) permanently *or*
4.2% ☑ visit Daylesford regularly?

11. Do you have any other suggestions?
(See additional comments)

Please return this completed survey to Council by Thursday 2 November 1995. All responses are strictly confidential.

Thank you for your contribution!

Additional Comments:

Question 2. *What do you value most about the Gardens?*

'Views from the Gardens. Walking tracks away from the main drive'

'Walking tracks'

'Trees'

'The old trees and many walking tracks'

'Historic trees (Age). Trees not normally grown except on sites like this'

'Trees, Flowers, Views, Tranquility'

'Trees changing with the seasons'

'Very pleasing to walk and enjoying (sic) view'

'The trees and the space around the lawns'

'Size and age of trees, walking track around and easy access to most people'

'Living here'

'The tree collection'

'All of it'

'The space. The trees'

'Living here because it's so beautiful'

'Views towards the Gardens from many parts of Daylesford. Extreme care must be exercised in improving views outwards. The park is a free natural attraction. Collection of mature trees'

'The trees, shade, gardens and flowers; it's a real place of beauty; quiet and tranquil. I also like the begonias'

'Old trees'

'Restful. Attractive. Unique'

'Its sheer beauty and feel of a bygone era; more importantly knowing it will be here for many more generations'

'Views'

'The tranquillity'

'The quiet and tranquillity'

Additional Comments:

Question 11. *Do you have any other suggestions?*

'Develop northern area (respondent arrives via Wombat Street entrance)
Develop walk for the blind - scented
Retain the whole area
Restore fencing'

'Dustproof ring road
Provide speed traps
Retain current kiosk tenant'

'Purchase vacant land on boundaries
Site new trees so they do not to interfere with existing
Display plan of the Gardens'

'Weed out unwanted saplings & ivy from trees
Lighting for summer evenings'

'Extra staff funding'

'Restore fern gully including fountain'

'Improve plan information available from Information Centre
Label trees according to plan
Signs from Daly Street entrance & from Central Springs Road (SW) entrance to Begonias, Rotunda & Kiosk, etc.'

'Improve seating
Pleasure & access for blind & disabled - scented garden, raised garden
Preserve & extend feature avenues
Re-introduce a cacti garden
Relocation of depot to Vic Roads depot in Raglan Street?
Location of residence in Gardens could assist security of conservatory'

'Raised gardens for themes - scented gardens, Wheel chair visitors & the blind
More seating
Depot to Vic Roads site?'

'Get rid of the pressure dam
Keep up the excellent care & replanting of the last 10 years'

'More flower beds
BBQ's
More parking'

'Re-development in regional (market-niche) context (re Ballarat & Castlemaine Gardens)
Include selected native specimen trees & native shrubs
Rationalise paths so 'picturesque' aspects unfold
Improve links between Tower & lawn gardens
Soften reservoir with mixed screen plantings
Choose a better hedge than Hawthorn
Relocate lower carpark to facilitate Tower/Fern Walk/Lawn circulation'

'Fix potholes
Light Gardens for night use'

'Restrict car access to area highlighted on plan (direct route to summit) to allow peaceful walks and path side flora.
Locate map of walking paths at car park'

'Provide car access only to car park.
Use circuit road for walking only'

'If people walk around the Gardens instead of driving they will appreciate the Gardens as a *botanical* garden'

'Retain uniqueness. No monuments or statues. Remove cannon to Burke Square. Relocate works depot to provide bus access near glasshouse and kiosk. Do not extend playground further. Opportunity for a visitors' book'

'Support for anything which enhances and perpetuates the beauty and historical significance of the Gardens'

'Remove cannon and childrens' playground'

Appendix 16

Regulations

Regulations

Regulations for the operation of the Gardens were drawn up in 1877 and remain current, despite their obvious mismatch with modern expectations. They are transcribed below.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Lands and Survey Office,
Melbourne, 7th January 1878.
Gazetted 11.1.78.

PUBLIC GARDENS, DAYLESFORD.

We, the Mayor and Councillors of the Borough of Daylesford, having the control and management of the land at Wombat Hill, Daylesford, reserved for the purposes of a Public Garden, having framed the following Regulations for the care, protection, and management of the above-mentioned reserve, and the preservation of good order and decency therein, and hereby submit the said regulations to the Board of Land and Works, to be made by such board in pursuance of the powers conferred by Section 108 of *The Land Act* 1869.

REGULATIONS

1. The Gardens shall be open to the public from sunrise to sunset.
2. No person shall enter or remain in the gardens who may offend against decency as regards his dress, language, or conduct.
3. No person shall pluck any of the flowers nor walk on the beds or borders, nor remove any of the tallies, nor interfere with or in any way damage any of the trees, flowers, or shrubs in the gardens.
4. No person shall climb or jump over the fences or gates, stick bills thereon, or cut names on or in any way deface, damage, or destroy any of the trees, fences, gates, seats, or buildings in the gardens.
5. No person shall roll or throw stones in the gardens, nor deposit any rubbish therein, nor cut nor remove any grass, nor light any fire within the reserve, without the written authority of the Borough Council of Daylesford, or of some person duly authorized on their behalf.
6. No person shall carry firearms through the gardens, nor shoot, snare, or destroy any game therein, without the written authority of the Borough Council of Daylesford, or of some person duly authorized on their behalf.
7. No person shall put any cattle, goats, or pigs in the gardens, nor bring therein any cart or other vehicle, without the written authority of the Borough Council of Daylesford, or of some person duly authorized on their behalf.
8. All dogs (unless they are led by a chain or cord) and all goats, pigs, and poultry found within the gardens may be destroyed, and compensation for any damage done by them recovered from their owners before any justice of the peace.
9. Children under the age of ten years, not being under the charge of some competent person, may be removed from the gardens.
10. No visitor shall interrupt the gardeners or laborers, by conversation or otherwise.
11. No person except laborers and workmen employed in the gardens shall enter any plots which may be enclosed or set apart within the reserve for plantations of young trees or shrubs.
12. Every person offending against these regulations shall, in accordance with section 108 of *The Land Act* 1869, on conviction before any justice, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding Five pounds for each offence; and every person who shall knowingly and wilfully offend against any of these regulations, and who shall not, after he shall have been warned by a bailiff of Crown lands or any constable, desist from so offending, may be forthwith apprehended by such bailiff or constable, and be taken before some justice of the peace; and shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding Ten pounds.

Adopted by the aforesaid mayor and councillors of the Borough of Daylesford on this 23rd day of November 1877.

GEO. PATTERSON, Mayor.
D. McLeod, Town Clerk.

Appendix 17

Summary Chronology of Development in the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Daylesford

Summary Chronology of Development in the Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Daylesford

1851 Gold discovered on Wombat Flat

1852 William Sangster arrives in Melbourne

1853 Dr Ferdinand Mueller appointed Government Botanist

1854 Township of Daylesford surveyed and 60 acres set aside for police paddock which includes Wombat Hill

1859 Daylesford becomes a municipality

1860 Council resolution to petition Government to set aside police paddock 'for the purposes of a Botanic Garden and recreation ground'

1861 Public meeting held to discuss mining on Police Reserve - Wombat Hill after local miners object to Wombat Hill Company being granted a claim there

1862 23 acres on Wombat Hill temporarily reserved as site for Public Gardens

1863 Borough Council formed
Two oaks planted in public gardens reserve to commemorate wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales
Mining lease incorporating the gardens reserve applied for by Wombat Hill Company

1864 Wombat Hill Company digs tunnel under hill and sinks shaft in north-east corner of Gardens reserve

1865 Mueller, now Director of Melbourne Botanic Gardens as well as Government Botanist, sends plants and seeds to Daylesford Borough Council and Cemetery
W Stanbridge donates plants or seeds to Melbourne Botanic Gardens

1866 Royal Oaks reported to be making very slow progress
William Sangster joins William Taylor in setting up the Vice-Regal Nursery in Toorak

1867 Nearly two acres on crown of Wombat Hill within the Public Gardens reserve set aside for water supply purposes

1869 Michael Kennedy appointed 'Labouring Gardener', in effect the first Curator of the Gardens'
Trees, shrubs and cuttings donated by townspeople
On Prince of Wales' birthday, local men gather on Wombat Hill to help lay out the Gardens followed by a community picnic
Daylesford Advocate reports that walks are being formed and trees planted including conifers which have been sent by Mueller

1870 Mueller sends plants and seeds to Daylesford Borough Council, Public Gardens, Cemetery and Church of England

1871 *Daylesford Mercury & Express* reports that the Botanic Gardens are becoming very attractive, although Kennedy is having to spend time cutting thistles;
view from Wombat Hill is rapturously described
Ex-Councillor Westwood obtains six cases of young trees from Melbourne Botanic Gardens

1872 23 acres on Wombat Hill permanently reserved as Public Gardens, and Daylesford Borough Council appointed Committee of Management

1874 Mueller visits Daylesford 'to pursue botanic researches in the vicinity'

1875 Taylor and Sangster open the Macedon branch of their nursery. This is managed by Taylor while Sangster remains in Toorak to manage the firm's landscaping activities

1878 Regulations for the care, protection and management of the Gardens published in Government Gazette

1880 Railway opened between Daylesford and Carlsruhe connecting the town with Melbourne and opening up the local tourist industry
The *Leader* newspaper criticises the design of the Gardens

1881 Nearby building purchased from Government and re-erected in Gardens as residence for Curator or caretaker
Railways request that portion of the Gardens in the north-east corner be excised for railway purposes

1882 Service reservoir 30 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep built on crown of Wombat Hill near rotunda

1883 Council passes resolution that a proper plan of the Public Gardens be prepared by a competent landscape gardener and that planting of shrubs be in accordance with the plan
Councillor Hunt moves that old fernery be re-erected

1884 Taylor and Sangster write to Council stating their willingness to lay out the Public Gardens. Sangster subsequently makes two site visits and submits design which is accepted
Lawn Tennis Club's application to have tennis court established in Wombat Hill water reserve rejected because of future water requirements
Kennedy resigns and is replaced by W Gascoigne, a Frenchman who arrived in Daylesford in 1857

1885 Sangster describes the Gardens in a newspaper article and alludes to future plans
Mr Doherty donates a sundial to the Public Gardens
Daylesford Advocate refers to rotunda on summit
The Gardens are described in *Daylesford and its Surroundings*:
- 'centre of the Hill' laid out in flower beds;
- paths laid out in all directions;
- rotunda on eastern slope of Hill;
- numerous seats under trees;
- fountain plays in centre of 'small reservoir' edged with flowers on summit;
- Sangster's alterations in progress; intended improvements include construction of fern gully using the overflow water by diverting it into 'a tortuous channel, which shall wind its devious course over the southern slope of the Hill'

1888 Council decides to construct reservoir on summit to hold one million gallons of water. This is still in use today

1896 Plant house constructed as gift from ex-Mayor Deakin
Gardens Committee recommends that swings be placed in south lawn for children and that a Mr Thomas be allowed to supply refreshments from the rotunda

1897 Gardens Committee reports that trees are now obstructing views
Hot house and/or conservatory mentioned in *Daylesford Herald*

1898 *Australasian* gives highly admiring description of Gardens:
- newly erected plant shed 84 feet by 54 feet stocked with rhododendrons, azaleas, ferns, etc.
- Gascoigne's hobby is tuberous begonias and conservatory is largely stocked with these

1899 Permission granted to Wombat Hill Tunnel Company to mine under Public Gardens

1900 Gascoigne retires and Robert Bowsie appointed Curator

1902 Fern gully rebuilt with stone replacing its timber construction and paved with 'scoria'

1903 Gardens Committee recommends that rotunda be renovated as it has fallen into disrepair

1905 Allen is now Curator. Before resigning this year, he suggests to the Progressive Association that a maze be built in the Gardens. Idea is rejected due to cost
Begonias displayed
Reference to obtaining cannon for Gardens from Government
Specifications prepared for addition to Curator's cottage which is criticised as being insanitary
Cooper probably appointed Curator at this time

1906 Proposal to fix name plates to trees showing their species and habitat

1909 Reference to asphalted footpaths, gentlemen's WC and glasshouse at Curator's residence

1911 Picnic shelter built to mark Councillor Trewhella's term as Mayor

1914-1918 First World War

1919 Curator's cottage in bad repair

1920 A 48 hour week is worked in the Gardens

1921 Former Curator Allen (1905) now Head Gardener with Victorian Railways

1924 Repair of band rotunda and Trewhella Pavilion. Rotunda probably removed to Mineral Springs Reserve towards end of decade

1930 Proposal made to erect a lookout tower on Wombat Hill. Initial idea to use the Ajax Mine poppet head

1937 Cooper retires and William Greville appointed Curator
Daylesford Advocate reports that ground set aside for nursery, hawthorn boundary hedges clipped, and shrubberies and noxious weeds dug in outer reserves
Public subscription for Tower Fund
Letter to *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

1938 Concrete lookout tower erected at eastern end of the reservoir to the design of Edwin Peck. It is opened by Lord Huntingfield, the Governor of Victoria, and Lady Huntingfield
Greville reports that a dahlia garden has been established and that all saleable logs from trees felled have been trimmed for the timber mills. 45 begonia tubers received from Ballarat City Council, two large boxes of perennial 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
New arch made from heavy water pipe erected over main asphalt path
Secretary of Bowling and Tennis Club congratulates Council on Greville's work

1939 Commencement of Second World War
Two boxes of plants received from R Greville, Curator of Queens Park, Essendon. Other donations of anemones and ranunculi

1940 Donation 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

1941 New glasshouse built
Amongst plant gifts received are succulents donated by nurseryman
Greville fails medical test for AIF and remains at Gardens

1942 Lookout tower turned into Air Observation Post

1943 Greville produces a begonia bloom which he names 'Daylesford'

1945 End of Second World War
Daylesford Advocate reports on cacti collection near rock garden and new hot house heated by steam in winter

1947 New Curator's residence begun next to original Curator's cottage
Scarlet oak (*Quercus palustris*) planted to commemorate Princess 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

1948 New residence completed and old cottage removed
Reference to Greville still being Curator

1952 President of the Country Women's Association writes to Minister for Lands to protest decision made by Borough Council to sell 60 trees in the Gardens to a timber mill

1953 Department of Lands and Survey inspects the 60 trees and recommends to Under Secretary that consent should be given for removal of only 17 trees, the rest to remain

1956 Alf Headland appointed as first part-time Caretaker of the Gardens. He commences cultivating begonia tubers found in the Gardens

1970s New service basin under control of the Daylesford Waterworks Trust built in north-east corner of Gardens

1978 Robert Beard commences clearing undergrowth and suckers from Wombat Hill after his appointment to Gardens

1979 Tree surgeon's report received by Council which carries recommendation to prepare a plan for tree surgery with an annual amount for such work to be referred to estimates

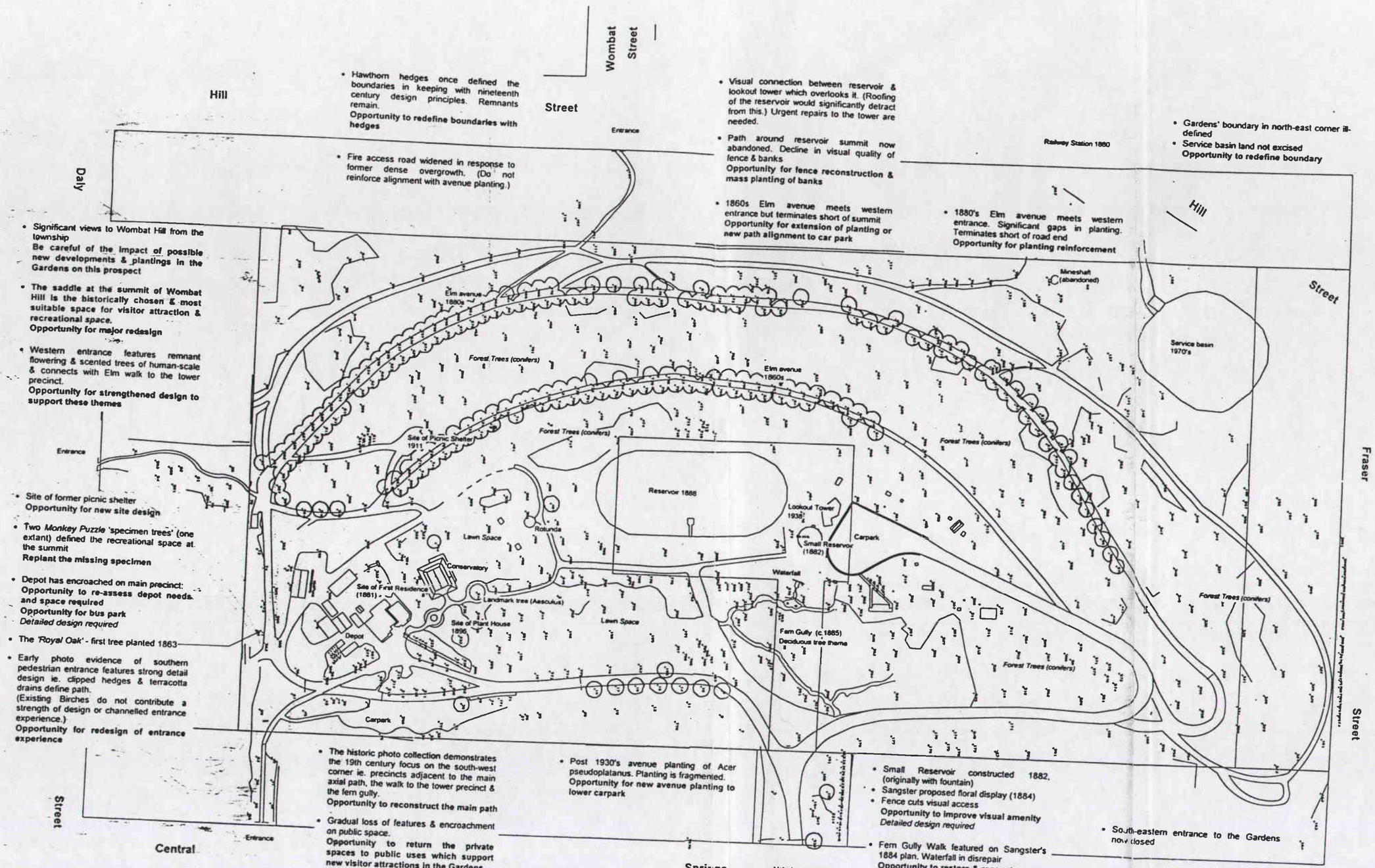
1980 Treated pine picnic shelter built

1984 Original band rotunda now in Mineral Springs Reserve is demolished

1985 Funding provided to celebrate Victoria's 150th Anniversary enables
- tree identification, assessment, surgery and labelling to be undertaken
- Sangster's fern gully to be dug out and renovated
Melbourne City Council donates trees and shrubs as part of 150th celebrations

1988 Old conservatory replaced by one especially designed for tuberous begonias; funded under Commonwealth Bicentennial grant

1993 New rotunda erected on site of original structure



- Hawthorn hedges once defined the boundaries in keeping with nineteenth century design principles. Remnants remain.
  Opportunity to redefine boundaries with hedges
- Fire access road widened in response to former dense overgrowth. (Do not reinforce alignment with avenue planting.)
- Visual connection between reservoir & lookout tower which overlooks it. (Roofing of the reservoir would significantly detract from this.) Urgent repairs to the tower are needed.
- Path around reservoir summit now abandoned. Decline in visual quality of fence & banks
  Opportunity for fence reconstruction & mass planting of banks
- 1860s Elm avenue meets western entrance but terminates short of summit
  Opportunity for extension of planting or new path alignment to car park
- 1880's Elm avenue meets western entrance. Significant gaps in planting. Terminates short of road end
  Opportunity for planting reinforcement
- Gardens' boundary in north-east corner ill-defined
- Service basin land not excised
  Opportunity to redefine boundary
- Significant views to Wombat Hill from the township
  Be careful of the impact of possible new developments & plantings in the Gardens on this prospect
- **The saddle at the summit of Wombat Hill is the historically chosen & most suitable space for visitor attraction & recreational *space*.**
  Opportunity for major redesign
- Western entrance features remnant flowering & scented trees of human-scale & connects with Elm walk to the tower precinct.
  Opportunity for strengthened design to support these themes
- Site of former picnic shelter
  Opportunity for new site design
- Two *Monkey Puzzle* 'specimen trees' (one extant) defined the recreational space at the summit
  Replant the missing specimen
- Depot has encroached on main precinct:
  Opportunity to re-assess depot needs and space required
  Opportunity for bus park
  Detailed design required
- The *'Royal Oak'* - first tree planted 1863
- Early photo evidence of southern pedestrian entrance features strong detail design ie. clipped hedges & terracotta drains define path.
  (Existing Birches do not contribute a strength of design or channelled entrance experience.)
  Opportunity for redesign of entrance experience
- The historic photo collection demonstrates the 19th century focus on the south-west corner ie. precincts adjacent to the main axial path, the walk to the tower precinct & the fern gully.
  Opportunity to reconstruct the main path
- Gradual loss of features & encroachment on public space.
  Opportunity to return the private spaces to public uses which support new visitor attractions in the Gardens.
  Opportunity for 'tea house'.
  Opportunity for interpretation & directional signs.
  Respect the concept of *space & containment* in redesign of the precinct.
  (Do not clutter with specimen trees.)
  Detailed design of precinct required
- Private house no longer suitable for curator residence
  Opportunity to construct new caretaker's house as southern entry 'gatehouse' for monitoring of buses & closure of vehicle entrance gates at sunset
- Post 1930's avenue planting of Acer pseudoplatanus. Planting is fragmented.
  Opportunity for new avenue planting to lower carpark
- Small Reservoir constructed 1882. (originally with fountain)
- Sangster proposed floral display (1884)
- Fence cuts visual access
  Opportunity to improve visual amenity
  Detailed design required
- Fern Gully Walk featured on Sangster's 1884 plan. Waterfall in disrepair
  Opportunity to restore & renovate
  Opportunity to introduce plant species diversity
  Opportunity for sensitive interpretation
- South-eastern entrance to the Gardens now closed

Shire of Hepburn

Wombat Hill Botanic Gardens Daylesford

Strategic Opportunities Plan

October 1995
Revised October 1997

N

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