

57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Exemptions		Dec 8 2004
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Site specific exemptions regazetted Dec 2004.		Dec 8 2004
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Installation of 2 street lightpoles & replace lights/pole to existing lightpole on western broadwalk.		Nov 22 2005



Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Heritage Act - State Heritage Register</i>		01685	03 Dec 03	190	10937
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	City of Sydney Heritage Inventory	1064	07 Apr 00		
<i>National Trust of Australia register</i>		6088	21 Nov 83		
<i>Royal Australian Institute of Architects register</i>		4702929	31 Aug 90		
<i>Register of the National Estate</i>		2353	21 Oct 80		
<i>National Heritage List</i>		105738	12 Jul 05		

References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Electronic	City of Sydney		Barani - Indigenous History of Sydney	Click here
Electronic	Great Buildings Online		"Sydney Opera House"	Click here
Electronic	Sydney Opera House	2003	Sydney Opera House web page	Click here
Management Plan	James Semple Kerr	2003	Sydney Opera House, An Plan for the Conservation of the Sydney Opera House and its Site	Click here
Map	NSW Heritage Office	2003	Draft Plan 1918 for Sydney Opera House curtilage	Click here
Written		2006	Sydney Opera House nomination by the government of Australia for inscription on the World Heritage List	
Written		1987	"Australians to 1788", Vol. 1 of Australians, A Historical Library	
Written	Australian Heritage Commission	1980	"Sydney Opera House" entry on the Register of the National Estate	
Written	Ben English	2003	Building on the harbour's legacy of	

			magnificence (DT 14/10/03)	
Written	Bob Carr	2002	Thoughtlines, Reflections of a Public Man	Click here
Written	Daily Telegraph	2003	various articles celebrating 30 years of the Opera House (DT 17/10/03)	
Written	Denis Winston	1957	Sydney's Great Experiment	
Written	Department of Environment and Heritage	2005	Statement of Values for the Sydney Opera House on the National Heritage List	
Written	DEST (Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Sports and Territories) and DUAP (NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning)	1996	Sydney Opera House in its Harbour Setting	Click here
Written	Geesche Jacobsen & Joseph Kerr	2004	House beefs up security. SMH 9/1/04	
Written	J.M. Freeland quoted by B.P. Lennard & M. Lindfield	1983	"Sydney Opera House" entry	
Written	James Semple Kerr	1993	Sydney Opera House, an Interim Plan for the Conservation of the Sydney Opera House and Its Site, 3rd Ed.	
Written	Jørn Utzon	2002	Sydney Opera House Utzon Design Principles	Click here
Written	Karen Atkinson	1988	The Sydney Harbour Tunnel maritime archaeological survey	
Written	Lillian Saleh	2004	Lock up the house \$9m security overhaul. DT 9/1/04	
Written	Matt Sun	2003	Harboured hopes as Opera House sets sail for listing (DT 23/9/03)	
Written	Paul Ashton	1993	The Accidental City, Planning Sydney Since 1788	
Written	Peter Fray & Christian Joergensen	2003	Regrets? Father of eighth wonder has none (SMH 20/10/03)	
Written	Philip Drew	2003	Building on past glory (Aust. 15/10/2003)	
Written	Richard Apperly, Robert Irving and Peter Reynolds	1989	Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture	
Written	Robert Freestone	1995	"Women in the Australian Town Planning Movement 1900-1950" Planning Perspectives no. 10	
Written	Royal Australian Institute of Architects	2000	"Sydney Opera House" entry on their Register	
Written	Ruth Park	1973	The Companion Guide to Sydney	
Written	Simone Richards	2003	Opera House's new stage : heritage listing gets a lot closer [DT 4/12/03]	
Written	Sydney City Council	2000	"Sydney Opera House" heritage description for their LEP	
Written	Tony Stephens	2003	Artist who outshone the opera (the OH's John Coburn designed curtains) SMH 20/10/03	
Written	Troy Lennon & Paul Leigh	2003	Classmates series : Sydney Opera House (DT 16/10/2003)	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



(Click on Thumbnail for Full Size Image and Image Details)

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Name:	Heritage Office
Database Number:	5054880
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Appendix G

Sydney Water Section 170 Register—Bennelong SWC No. 29

<http://urbx.org.au/Bennelong%20Drain.pdf>

Item Report

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Bennelong SWC No. 29

Item Details

Number: 4570854
Current Name: Bennelong SWC No. 29
Other Name: Fort Macquarie Sewer
Primary Address
Location: Bennelong Point Sydney NSW
LGA: Sydney City
LGA Region: Sydney
DUAP Region: Sydney South
Parish:
County:
Owner: Sydney Water
Current Use: Stormwater Drain
Former Use: Combined Sewer
Item Type: Built
Item Group: Utilities - Drainage
Item Category: Storm Water Drain

Curtilage/Boundary: UBD Edition 31 Map 1 N7. The operational curtilage of the channel includes the channel beds, walls and coping.

Statement of Significance: The Bennelong Stormwater Channel is of high historical and technical significance as it was one of the five original combined sewers built in Sydney around 1857. The other four sewers were; Blackwattle Bay, Hay Street, Tank Stream and Woolloomooloo. These five sewers were responsible for greatly improving public health, hygiene and living standards for the city's residents. This was done by diverting stormwater and sewerage from the streets and discharging it out into the Harbour currents. The introduction of BOOS in 1889 diverted sewer flow to the ocean and eventually led to the drain being used predominantly for stormwater, hence further improving public health. Of the five combined sewers Bennelong is probably the most significant, as it is the most intact and was originally known as the "main sewer" because it serviced the CBD area. It was also the first oviform sewer to be built in Australia. Furthermore, the Margaret Street Sewer, which was once attached to the Bennelong system, contains the first sewer aqueduct to be built in Australia. This aqueduct runs along Hunter Street, which is part of the Bennelong catchment.

Endorsed Significance: Local

Construction Information

Builder: Colonial Government
Designer: City Council
Year Started: 1856
Year Completed: 1857
Circa: No

Item Report

Bennelong SWC No. 29

- Physical Description:** The system was a combined sewer/stormwater drain. It is oviform in shape with dimensions of 1.5m x 1.2m. The system was made of brick and some sections were tunnelled in sandstone along Tarpian Way (Circular Quay East). This Stormwater channel drains the Sydney Cove Slopes to as far south as Bathurst Street, and extending generally from Macquarie Street in the east to York Street in the west. In total an area of about 65 hectares. The most upper stream point is at the Obelisk ventshaft at Hyde Park. From here it works its way down along Pitt, Castlereagh, Elizabeth, Phillip and Macquarie Streets to the outlet at Bennelong Point. The channel contains the following branches; Macquarie Street, Phillip Street, Elizabeth Street, Castlereagh Street and Pitt Street.
- Modifications Made:** The Macquarie Street Branch was originally constructed by the old city council in 1856. In 191,6 54m was reconstructed during the construction of the City Railway. Modifications were also made to the channel in the early 1970's for the construction of the Opera House and during the late 1980's for the building of the Harbour Tunnel.

Historical Notes

In 1842 the City Council was formed to among other things establish a drainage system for Sydney. The Tank Stream, Sydney's first water supply, had by the 1840's become composed of foul water. This led to the spread of disease and realisation that combined sewers needed to be constructed to take the place of polluted surface streams.

Around 1857 the construction of five combined sewers commenced in order to dispose of the city's stormwater and sewage into the Harbour. This project was initially undertaken by 3 city commissioners (appointed in 1854) and then completed by the city council. Bennelong sewer was the main sewer of these five, as it was built to service the Central Business District. The majority of the sewer was completed in 1856 by the old city council, the exception being the Pitt Street Branch which was completed in 1857.

It was probably the first of the five combined sewers to be completed. By the 1870's the Harbour was becoming extensively polluted from the discharge of stormwater and sewage, this led to the formation in 1874 of the Sewerage and Health Board. The Board's principle task was to draw up a scheme to intercept the sewerage entering the Harbour.

One of the schemes formulated was the Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer (BOOS) which would intercept most of the combined sewers discharge. In 1889 the BOOS was completed by the Government and this diverted the flow of sewage from all levels above the gravitatable limit to the ocean. Later around 1900 sewage pumping stations were introduced to divert sewage from low lying areas into the BOOS. Consequently, the volume of sewage in the combined sewer gradually diminished until the Bennelong channel was eventually used predominantly for stormwater.

The construction of the system was possible because of the wealth earned by the government from the Gold Rush of the mid nineteenth century.

Themes

National	State	Local	Local Description
Settlement	Utilities	(none)	
Phases of Life	Events	(none)	
Economy	Health	Water Supply	
Settlement	Land tenure	(none)	
Economy	Technology	(none)	
Economy	Environment - cultural landscape	(none)	

SHR Criteria

- a) Historical:** The initial channel was the main sewer of the first five original combined sewers built in Sydney around 1857. Additionally, a wall (Moriarty's Wall) was constructed around Farm Cove over a period of 30 years, from approximately 1857 to 1887. The function of the wall was to remove the mud flats, increase the area of the Royal Botanic Gardens, and to prevent any solids discharged from the Bennelong System from lying exposed.
- c) Aesthetic:** The stormwater channel has a relationship with cultural and historical structures. The sewer originally discharged adjacent to Fort Macquarie, one of the earlier Forts built in Australia. The stormwater channel now discharges adjacent to the Sydney Opera House, one of Australia's most famous landmarks.

Item Report

Bennelong SWC No. 29

- d) Social:** The five combined sewers greatly improved the public health and living standard's of the community in the late 1800's by diverting stormwater and sewerage from the streets and discharging it into the Harbour currents.
- e) Research:** An excellent example of the engineering construction techniques of the mid and late 1800's and of the cities early infrastructure. The numerous extensions and modifications made throughout the years provide a good example of the advancement of drainage construction techniques. A unique aspect of this particular channel is a cast iron valve designed to prevent seawater from entering back up into the system. The technology used at the time was a first for Australia. It was manufactured by P.N. Russell, a well known industrialist and benefactor.
- f) Rarity:** One of the first five combined sewers built in Sydney around 1857. One of a number of oviform sewers to be built. It is the original oviform sewer of the five harbour sewerage systems in Sydney.
- g) Representative:** The Bennelong System was the first sewer tunnel constructed in Sydney, being oviform and underground. It was also probably the first oviform tunnel constructed.
- Integrity Assessment:** Considerably intact. It is probably the most intact of the first five combined sewers.

Heritage Listings

- List Name:** Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register
- Item Reference Number:** 005146
- Date Listing Listed:** 01-01-1900

Studies

- Title:** Sydney Water Heritage Study
- Author:** Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd
- Published:** 1996

Item Report

Bennelong SWC No. 29



Image Caption: Elizabeth St. Branch of Bennelong Sewer 3'6" x 2'4". Sewer exposed by excavation

Creation Date: 01-01-1963

Created By: SWC

Copyright Holder: SWC

Image Number: 630730-3

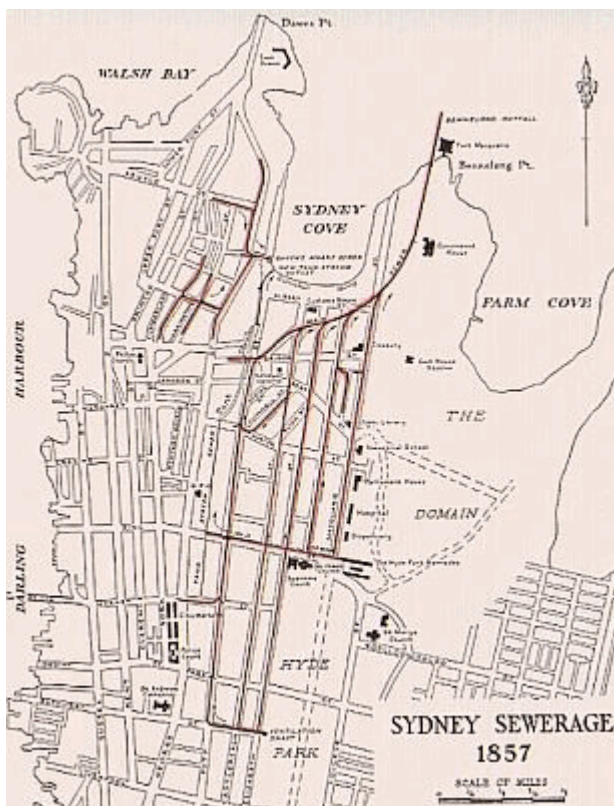


Image Caption: Location of Bennelong SWC

Creation Date: 01-06-1961

Created By: W.V Aird

Copyright Holder: W.V. Aird "The Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage of Sydney, 1788 to 1960"

Administration

Data Entry Status: Completed

Sydney Water S170 Heritage Register



Item Report

Bennelong SWC No. 29

Entered: 03-06-1998
Updated: 12-02-2002

Appendix H

NSW State Heritage Register—Man O'War Steps

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_01_2.cfm?itemid=5051356



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Man O'War Steps

Item

Name of Item: Man O'War Steps
Type of Item: Built
Group/Collection: Transport - Water
Category: Pier/Jetty
Location: Lat: 151.21579797 Long: -33.85791356
Primary Address: Farm Cove Crescent, Sydney, NSW 2000
Local Govt. Area: Sydney

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
-----------------	-------------------	----------------	-----------------	-------------------

Boundary: Refer to SHR map at Heritage Office.

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Farm Cove Crescent	Sydney	Sydney			Primary

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
NSW Maritime	State Government	

Statement of Significance

The only known remains of Macquarie-era harbour works still in existence in Sydney Harbour, in what appears to be its original configuration, and still in daily use. A valuable relic of the "Old Navy" days when men of war anchored in Farm Cove and when waterman plied on the harbour. Also the source of one of the longest-running bureaucratic correspondences in the history of NSW. (Tranter 1990)

Date Significance Updated: 08 Dec 98

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Construction Years: 1810 -

Physical Description: A masonry, bitumen topped pier projecting in a dog-leg to the NW, enclosing a sheltered landing for small craft, with a flight of stone steps to water level at the inner extremity. Original construction dating from 1810-20 and improved/replaced over subsequent years. Majority of existing structure probably part of Farm Cove seawall work of 1860s. (Tranter 1990)

Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:

Present condition: Good. (Tranter 1990) **Date Condition Updated:** 01 Jun 98

Modifications and Dates: Original construction dating from 1810-20 and improved/replaced over subsequent years. Majority of existing structure probably part of Farm Cove seawall work of 1860s. At various times, wooden wharves and pontoons were added to the stone jetty, and a substantial wooden shed built at the shore end. The latter was intended chiefly for naval purposes, but

was used also as a waiting shed for ferry passengers. After the clean sweep of the Opera House construction, pontoons have reappeared as appendages to the old stone jetty. The complex is now a major embarkation point for harbour cruises, and may be expanded. (Tranter 1990) Jetty restored in 1973 by PWD and MSB, ramp and berthing pontoon added. (Anglin 1990:2023)

Current Use: Jetty

Former Use: Jetty

History

Historical Notes: "On December 17 1817, Governor Macquarie laid the foundation stone of the fort now bearing his name. Prior to this, he had built for his private use a small landing place known as Man O'War Steps. In the '50s, female immigrants were landed at Man O'War Steps and marched through the Gardens and the Domain to their barracks." (Bennelong Point and Fort Macquarie, by JP McGuanne, in RAHS Journal Vol 1, pp 9-13)

This "small landing place" appears to have been a wooden construction of approximately the same configuration as the existing jetty. It enclosed a small beach and protected boat harbour, which became known temporarily as "Port Lachlan," after Macquarie's son Lachlan. Gradually the jetty was repaired and improved, and ceased to be reserved for the exclusive use of the Governor. By 1850, it was referred to by the Admiralty as a 'stone pier,' and stated to be in use for watering shipping anchored nearby. This shipping often and sometimes chiefly comprised warships, hence the name by which the jetty and steps are now known - although it has not been possible to ascertain when it started to be called thus. It was probably towards the end of the 1860s.

A prolonged and confused disagreement between the NSW Colonial (and subsequently State) and Imperial Governments, the Royal Navy, Royal Australian Navy, Commonwealth Government, Sydney Harbour Trust and Maritime Services Board of NSW, subsequently arose over responsibility for the Steps (as they became principally known), particularly over maintenance and policing. It continued for the best part of 120 years. The MSB file shows that a final resolution had not been determined as late as 1971, and the Board's researches of that year refer to a government General Order of 1812 and to correspondence going back to 1850s.

Whilst these various authorities were arguing, major construction and maintenance seems to have been undertaken by the NSW Public Works Department and its colonial predecessors; the cost often reimbursed but sometimes not by the naval authorities. For many years, the principal usage of the Steps was for naval purposes: liberty boats, watering and stores handling, embarkation of crews, etc. However, merchant vessels appear also to have made much use of the jetty, and about the 1890s, Sydney Ferries seem to have used it as an occasional city terminus. From an early date, the little harbour enclosed at the west of the jetty was used by watermen, and later by commercial launches. The jetty and adjoining foreshores were Domain and Gardens, and picnickers from the delightful park at the tip of Fort Macquarie.

The entire precinct was destroyed in the course of the construction of the Sydney Opera House, but the jetty and steps survived. It was rebuilt in the early 1970s and reopened in 1973. Memorial plaques on the stone pillars on each side of the seawall entrance commemorate its history, particularly in the Naval context.

At various times, wooden wharves and pontoons were added to the stone jetty, and a substantial wooden shed built at the shore end. The latter was intended chiefly for naval purposes, but was used also as a waiting shed for ferry passengers. In 1902, Rear Admiral Beaumont, RN, described the waiting room as "the habitual resort of idlers." The following year, Capt. GH Field also complained of the "idlers" - "especially those disreputable ones of the female sex who make it a most objectionable waiting place for the wives of Officers and Men."

After the clean sweep of the Opera House construction, pontoons have reappeared as appendages to the old stone jetty. The complex is now a major embarkation point for harbour cruises, and may be expanded.

Naval use has now ceased, with expansion of alongside facilities for major warships at Garden Island.

It is however principally as a naval landing/embarkation place that Man O'War Steps has its place in history, and this is commemorated by the memorial plaques on the entrance pillars..."From these Steps 2215 officers and sailors of the RAN left to serve their country in the Great War 1914-18, and the Second World War 1939-45, Korea, Malaya and Vietnam, never to return to enjoy the fruits of their labours in their native land." (Tranter1990)

Historic Themes

Australian Theme	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
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(abbrev)		
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages - Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	(none) -
7. Governing - Governing	Defence - Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Involvement with the First (Great) World War -
7. Governing - Governing	Defence - Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Involvement with the Second World War -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, 1810-1821 -

Assessment of Significance

SHR Criteria a) [Historical Significance]	Of historical significance for its association with activities of early and more recent naval usage of the jetty which has made an important contribution to the naval settlement and activities on Sydney Harbour. (Anglin 1990:2023)
SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic Significance]	Of environmental significance, the stone jetty forms an important part of the harbour in the vicinity of the Opera House and Botanic Gardens at Farm Cove. (Anglin 1990:2023)
SHR Criteria d) [Social Significance]	Further assessment required.
SHR Criteria e) [Research Potential]	Further assessment required.

Assessment Criteria Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Procedures /Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	<p>SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT 1977 Notice of Order Under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act 1977</p> <p>I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to subsection 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:</p> <p>1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 22 February 2008; and</p> <p>2. grant standard exemptions from subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule attached.</p> <p>FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 11 July 2008</p> <p>To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.</p>	Sep 5 2008

 **Standard Exemptions** for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Heritage Act - State Heritage Register</i>		01432	18 Apr 00		
<i>Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency</i>		4920021			

heritage register					
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Study Details

Title	Year Number		Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Maritime Services Board Heritage and Conservation Register : Sydney Harbour	1990	2023	Anglin Associates		No
Marine Ministerial Holding Corporation S170 Register	1999		Heritage Unit, Department of Public works & Services		Yes

References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Peter Tranter	1990	National Trust of Australia (NSW) Classification	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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Appendix I

NSW State Heritage Register—Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain

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Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain

Item

Name of Item: Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain
Type of Item: Landscape
Group/Collection: Parks, Gardens and Trees
Category: Garden Botanic
Location: Lat: 151.21681706 Long: -33.86513157
Primary Address: Farm Cove, Sydney, NSW 2000
Local Govt. Area: Sydney

Property Description:

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
LOT	25	-	DP	39586
LOT	26	-	DP	39586
LOT	27	-	DP	39586
LOT	30	-	DP	39586
LOT	32	-	DP	39586
LOT	33	-	DP	39586
LOT	34	-	DP	39586
LOT	35	-	DP	39586
LOT	51	-	DP	47732
LOT	6	-	DP	775888
LOT	1824	-	DP	841390
LOT	101	-	DP	854472

Boundary: Royal Botanic Gardens cover 29 ha of cultivated and intensely managed gardens in central Sydney, to the east of Sydney Cove. The site is bounded on the north by Sydney Harbour (Farm Cove), on the east by the waters of Wollomooloo Bay and the line of Sir John Young Crescent, to the south by St Marys Road and to the west by Hospital Road and Macquarie Street. Listing excludes grounds of Government House. The Domain comprises of 34 hectares.

All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
Farm Cove	Sydney	Sydney			Primary

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust	State Government	02 Oct 97
Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust	State Government	

Statement of Significance

The ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS AND DOMAIN collectively are of exceptional national, state and local significance as (NB: see later entries for RBG alone, DOMAIN alone, CENTRAL DEPOT and DOMAIN OIL TANKS) :

GENERAL values:

- it is one of the earliest surviving colonial botanic gardens in the world and one of the oldest, richest and most extensive early public cultural landscapes in Australia with a substantially intact area and major precincts that are nationally rare from a historic, scientific, aesthetic and social perspective, and which continue to fulfil diverse use expectations by remaining freely accessible and in high demand from a broad community spectrum;

- as it contains three of the most important collections for botanical science in Australia notable for their rarity, diversity, size and scientific value - its living collection which is distinguished by many rare and unusual cultivated plants, the extensive preserved collections of the Herbarium and comprehensive botanical library (scientific/technical and research values);

Additionally the Domain is of historical and aesthetic value on a national level for its ability to demonstrate its dual role as the prime example of a pleasure ground attached to Government House and as a leading example of a public park developed from the mid 19th century (as an early designated landscape for public use (1831) the site was at the forefront of international concerns for the integration of public parks within city planning and development).

PRIMARY values:

- as an important and integral part of the boundaries - from 1792 - of the first permanent European settlement in Australia. It is also an integral part of a large group of early Australian colonial sites located along, and linked by, Macquarie Street, including the largest surviving group of Governor Macquarie-era places in Australia. Individually and collectively these sites have considerable potential to reveal much about the formative town planning, settlement and development pattern of the City of Sydney (historic and technical/research values);

- it contains one of the earliest established botanic gardens in the southern hemisphere (1816); the whole site comprises a broad and idiosyncratic collection of native and exotic plants (8000 taxa and 45,000 accessions) acquired over a period of 190 years for the purpose of scientific study including research for agriculture, ornamental horticulture and industry (scientific/technical/research and historic values);

- it contains three of the most valuable assets to botanical science in Australia - its living collection which is distinguished by many rare and unusual cultivated plants, the preserved collections of the herbarium and the RBG library archives (scientific/technical/research and historic values);

- it continues, uninterrupted, a close and direct link with the study, classification and cultivation of the indigenous vegetation of NSW from the time of Charles Fraser (1817) and remaining a core function of the institution and landscape

(scientific/technical/research and historic values);

- the place has strong and direct associations with many notable early botanical explorers and collectors such as William Paterson, John Carne Bidwill, Ludwig Leichhardt and John Richardson; and with their important plant acquisitions still extant in the living and preserved collections (scientific/technical/research and historic values);

- it has strong and direct associations with various prominent early directors such as Charles Fraser, Richard and Allan Cunningham, Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden - who were largely responsible for the present overall form of the landscape as well as the content and organisation of the plant collections (scientific/technical/research and historic values);

- it has strong and direct associations with many distinguished 20th century scientists - such as Dr Darnell-Smith, Knowles Mair, Robert Anderson and Dr Lawrence Johnson - whose research, using the living and preserved collections of the place and building on the work of the 19th century RBG botanists, forms the basis of contemporary knowledge and understanding of Australian plants. The collections remain an important basis for contemporary research in systematic and horticultural botany and plant ecology by various Australian and international scientists (scientific/technical/research and historic values);

- it is closely associated with the history and development of the principal government residences - as well as the Governors - of New South Wales; and it remains an integral part of the historical and visual landscape of Government House and of the archaeological remains of the First Government House (scientific/technical/research and historic values);

- it is a nationally important representative example of a largely intact high-Victorian/Edwardian subtropical Gardenesque landscape design - retaining elements of the earlier Macquarie-era 'estate park' - with the capacity to indicate evolving landscape design styles in Australia over the past 200 years (historic & aesthetic values);

- it retains many important components of the various phases of its layout - including paths, fences, bedding areas, plantations, views, monuments, statuary, fountains, walling, steps, other landscape furnishings and gate houses - that give the landscape its distinctive visual and botanical character (historic, aesthetic & technical/research values);

- both the overall place as well as particular areas within it are highly valued by the community - for strong personal associations and memories, and for providing a sense of identity and continuity of use. The place has been, and continues to be, the focus of important historic events in the cultural and political life of New South Wales (social & historic values);

- it fulfils an important role as a part of the quintessential setting for nearby architectural landmarks such as the Sydney Opera House, St. Mary's Cathedral and Aurora Place - all having, individually, exceptional aesthetic value. The Tarpeian Rock is a prominent, dramatic and significant sandstone cliff landscape feature of the Domain facing Bennelong Point and the Sydney Opera House, cut for the extension of Macquarie Street and an example of 19th century romanticism (aesthetic value);

- It is an integral part of Sydney's scenic harbour landscape (aesthetic value);

- it remains a potent source of inspiration for artists and writers since the inception of the colony; and as a setting for public art (historic, aesthetic & social values);

- despite various interventions over the last 200 years it is still possible to appreciate the basic form of the pre-European landscape
- the two ridged promontories enclosing the central gully (aesthetic value);

- the place demonstrates changing fashions in horticulture, garden design and ornament, and the practice of botany through its landscape and architectural design and art as it has continued to be developed, reshaped and embellished by successive directors and overseers (historic & aesthetic values);

- the trialling of various plant species - for example Canary Island date palms (*Phoenix canariensis*), brush box (*Lophostemon confertus*) and Hill's fig (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *Hillii*) - within the place has subsequently influenced their popularity and use throughout Sydney and beyond (scientific/technical/research and aesthetic values);

- as a landscape it has also been the setting for earlier important structures such as the Exhibition Palace, Fort Macquarie, the Crimean War period fortifications, the temporary Federation pavilion and for which some archaeological evidence may remain (scientific/technical/research values);

- from an early date the place developed, and continues to develop, a didactic role of increasing knowledge and understanding about plants through displays, public lectures, tours and social events based on the living collections and the landscape setting (social value).

THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, SYDNEY is of exceptional national, state and local significance:

as one of the earliest surviving colonial botanic gardens in the world and one of the richest and most extensive early public cultural landscapes in Australia with substantially intact major precincts that are nationally rare from a historic, scientific, aesthetic and social perspective.

The Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney has SCIENTIFIC significance:

- as it comprises an eclectic collection of native and exotic plants acquired over almost two centuries, for the purpose of scientific study including research for agriculture, ornamental horticulture and industry (scientific/technical/research and historic values);

- for the extraordinary breadth of the living collections for botanical science in Australia - its living collection which is distinguished by many rare and unusual cultivated plants, the extensive preserved collections of the Herbarium and comprehensive botanical library (scientific/technical/research values);

- as it contains three of the most important collections for botanical science in Australia - its living collection which is distinguished by many rare and unusual cultivated plants, the extensive preserved collections of the Herbarium and comprehensive botanical library (scientific/technical and research values);

- for the long standing close and direct link with the study, classification and cultivation of the indigenous plants of NSW, Australia and the South Pacific region, which remains a core function of the scientific institution and the Gardens (scientific/technical and research values);

- for the archaeological potential and remains of former Aboriginal and European occupation on the site. The Gardens are part of the clan territory, or country of the Gadigal people. As an integral part of the first permanent European settlement, they are the site of the first contact and the earliest European agricultural and horticultural site in Australia (scientific/technical and research values);

- for its natural significance as the habitat of several animal species considered to have high local conservation value including a colony of the threatened grey-headed flying foxes (*Pteropus poliocephalus*). Examples of native vegetation remain, as does the basic form of the pre-European landscape with two ridged promontories enclosing the central gully (scientific/technical and research values);

The Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney have HISTORIC significance:

- as the site of the first Government Farm activities in Australia, an attempt to support the vulnerable new colony in 1788. After the establishment of the Government Gardens c1816-17 it remained a prime site for the trialling of important economic botanical crops including the introduction of Busby's vines in 1830;

- as part of the Vice Regal Domain and for its association with prominent individuals especially Governors Phillip, Bligh, Macquarie & Mrs Macquarie, Darling, Denison and Brisbane;

- as the earliest established botanic garden in Australia, one of the earliest established botanic gardens in the southern hemisphere and among the earliest surviving colonial botanic gardens in the world;

- for the strong and direct associations with prominent early directors such as Charles Fraser, Richard & Allan Cunningham, Charles Moore, Joseph Maiden, who were largely responsible for the overall form of the Gardens' landscape, as well as the 19th century content and organisation of the plant collections;

- for its strong and direct associations with many distinguished 20th century scientists who have developed and codified knowledge and understanding of Australian plants through their researches using the Garden and Herbarium collections. These include Joseph Maiden, William F Blakeley, Lawrence Johnson and Barbara Briggs;

- as the study of the Gardens' living and preserved collections has formed the basis of much of the contemporary knowledge and understanding of Australian plants. This knowledge built on the extensive work by the 19th century government botanists and the plant acquisitions, whose collections are of notable early botanical explorers and collectors. These include William Paterson, Charles Fraser, Allan & Richard Cunningham, John Carne Bidwill and Ludwig Leichhardt; and their Aboriginal assistants, whose collections are extant in both the living and the preserved collections;

- as the landscape layout, horticultural dressing as well as embellishment with statuary, fountains, memorials and structures, are indicative of the evolution of landscape styles in Australia, the landscape has evolved from a small botanic garden of a traditional functional design within the Governor's Domain or 'estate park' of the Macquarie era, to the high Victorian Gardenesque which gradually replaced the 'park' and which forms the framework of the existing landscape;

- as the path system, walling and layout of the Middle Garden is one of the earliest surviving garden layouts in Australia. Although once the accepted mode for botanic gardens, especially systematic gardens - the rectangular grid layout, its importance enhanced by continuous maintenance over almost 2 centuries, is increasingly rare worldwide;

- as the design of the Lower Garden is an exceptional example of a 19th century landscape design displaying a major engineering feature in the sea wall and network of ponds. It exhibits Picturesque, naturalistic and Gardenesque design traits in its curvilinear pathway system with beds at junctions, the tradition of lawns for floral display now centred on the Choragic Monument (and views to Farm Cove and Government House);

- As the Garden Palace Grounds records historic layers in the remnants of the landscape design from the International Exhibition, including large scale terracing, the 1880s adaptation as a Victorian pleasure garden with associated Gardenesque layout, and early 20th century additions, particularly the Governor Phillip fountain;

- the Gardens are an integral part of a wider area that contains a large group of significant colonial sites and the oldest officially established Domain in Australia (1792). This historic area provides considerable potential to reveal much about the formative town planning, settlement and development pattern of Sydney;

- as it demonstrates the changing fashions in horticulture, garden design and ornament and the practice of horticultural botany, through its landscape, as it has continued to be developed, reshaped and embellished by successive directors and overseers (aesthetic & historic values);

The Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney have AESTHETIC significance:

- as part of the quintessential setting for one of the finest ensembles of public facilities including the Botanic Garden, Sydney Opera House, Government House, Conservatorium of Music and Sydney's scenic harbour at Farm Cove, that is outstanding in a national context and possibly internationally;

- as a largely intact designed landscape that is a place of beauty and peace in contrast to the hard edge of the surrounding city;

- as it contains buildings of refined design of the Victorian and Federation period such as the Macquarie Lodge (1848), Victoria Lodge (1863-5), the former residences of workers, overseers and directors and the 1878/1899 Anderson Building erected during the tenure of Colonial Architects Mortimer Lewis and James Barnett and Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon. The Gardens also contain contemporary buildings of some significance representative of developments in Modern Movement architecture in Australia;

- as a source of inspiration for artists and writers since the inception of the colony and as a setting for the display of public art (aesthetic & historic values);

- as the place retains many fine components of the various phases of its layout including paths, fences, bedding areas, views, monuments, statuary, fountains, walling, steps and other landscape furnishings, these giving various compartments of the landscape distinctive visual and botanical character;

The Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney have SOCIAL significance:

- as they are highly valued by the community and are in high demand from a broad community spectrum. They fulfil diverse use expectations by remaining freely accessible. The Gardens as a cultural precinct provide a setting for recreation and relaxation, entertainment and events attracting over several million visitors and tourists every year;

- as from an early date developed, and continues to develop, a didactic role of increasing appreciation and conservation of plants. It performs this important educational role through displays, public lectures, tours and special events based on the living and preserved collections and the landscape setting;

- as the Herbarium contains one of Australia's most important collections of preserved plant specimens that is highly valued by the national and international scientific community for contemporary research into systematic and horticultural botany and plant ecology;

THE DOMAIN

The Domain is individually of exceptional value to Australia, NSW and Sydney:

- as an important and integral part of the boundaries, from 1792, of the first permanent European settlement in Australia. It is also an integral part of a large group of early Australian colonial sites located along, and linked by, Macquarie Street including the largest surviving group of Governor Macquarie-era places in Australia. Individually and collectively these sites have considerable potential to reveal much about the formative town planning, settlement and development pattern of the City of Sydney (historic value);

- for its close association with the development of the Royal Botanic Gardens and of botanical study in Australia, as the location of early (1788) agricultural, botanical and horticultural enterprise and, since 1848, through the joint management of the Domain and Gardens under one directorship (historic value);

- as a notable venue in the landscape of public protest, both collective and individual, as a place of assembly for the demonstration of concern, opposition and disquiet and in particular, to challenge Government policy and authority (historic and social value);

- as the home, from the 1870s, of the Domain orators - synonymous with free speech, a platform for a vibrant tradition of public speaking of all creeds, beliefs, life styles and political persuasions in the tradition of London's Hyde Park corner (historic & social value);

- as evidence of the erosion and alienation of public space under pressure of urban development and of dominance of transport issues in the history of planning in Sydney and a focus for debate concerning the value of public space and the rights of citizens;

- for its association with sporting history in Australia, as a venue for a wide range of sporting activities including the provision of sports facilities for city workers and firms' teams, the home of first class cricket in NSW from 1857-1871 and, in 1846, as the venue for the first swimming championship known to have been held in Australia. It is also known as the site of the first swimming championship known to have been held in Australia. It is also known as the site of the first formalised swimming in Sydney - an activity that continues at the site - and of the first public playground (gynasium)(historic & social value).

(Conybeare Morrison, 3/2003, amending Britton, Morris & Annable, 2000)

The gardens and Domain also have exceptional HISTORICAL significance as:

- the second oldest Botanic gardens in the southern hemisphere (officially established in 1816), Rio de Janeiro being the oldest;
- the site of the first attempts at agriculture in the colony in 1788 and a rare example on a world scale where a modern nation's first attempts at feeding itself can be traced and seen;
- the site of Governor Phillip's farm within the middle garden, still evident in the way the axes of the current beds and paths follow the original furrows;
- a core remnant of Governor Phillip's original Government/Governor's Domain (1792);
- an important part of Governor Macquarie's plan for Sydney;
- the first extensive open space designated in Sydney, and representative of a small group of early 19th century public spaces in Sydney;
- a site of early public recreation since 1831, in continuous public use since;
- evidence of remnant native vegetation remaining from the time of white settlement of the Sydney area.
- retention of many important structures and memorials from early Colonial times when the gardens formed part of the original Governor's Domain (such as the c.1812 Macquarie wall and gateway, Mrs Macquarie's Road, fountains, statues, gates, a varied collection of buildings both public (eg: herbarium) and private (eg: Victoria Lodge gate house, Superintendent's residence/Cunningham Building, Old Herbarium/Anderson Building));
- a beautiful and varied collection of plants, statuary, fountains, monuments, and structures representative of Victorian cultural attainments and garden embellishments;
- demonstrating a very early example of providing public access to open space or parkland (1831 cf 1850s in England);
- their being the site of the first zoo in Australia;
- their being the site of the 1878 International Exhibition, and Garden Palace, a major event for Sydney and the first such exhibition in Australia, featuring works of art and industry. (Westcott and Broadbent, AHC, modified Read, S., 2003)

The gardens and Domain demonstrate strong or special ASSOCIATIONS with the life and works of persons, groups of persons of importance in NSW's cultural and natural history, including:

- their association with the work and influence of key figures in the European scientific world such as Sir Joseph Banks, Sir William Hooker and Joseph Dalton Hooker at Kew Gardens, London;
- their association with the life and works of past Domain overseers, including David Wilson, August Kloster and James Jones, many of whom made significant contributions to the development of the Domain and other public areas in Sydney designed by the Directors of the Botanic Gardens and their staff;
- for their rich heritage of memorials as elements of urban design, including the Domain's Henry Kendall memorial seat, the Palace Garden Gates and wall, the Cunningham memorial island and obelisk, the monument to the forces of the Desert Mounted Corps wall, the Captain Arthur Phillip fountain monument and the sunken garden memorial to the Pioneers;

The gardens and Domain have AESTHETIC significance for the following reasons:

- as a palimpsest of one hundred and fifty years of colonial and Victorian garden design with some very fine late 19th century landscaping;
- for demonstrating a mixture of early 19th century garden design styles with Colonial style geometric beds in the middle garden and picturesque romantic style features such as serpentine paths and island beds in the other areas;
- their design as a public pleasure garden, containing many enclosed scenes enhanced with decorative foliage and water forms and providing many enframed views across the harbour;
- for the public role key Directors such as Moore and Maiden played in propagating and promoting rainforest tree and palm species and good design in garden making in the planting of public streets, parks and institutional grounds around NSW;
- their continuing educational role in demonstrating high standards of ornamental horticulture to the public;
- as an important major defining landscape and recreational asset of Sydney;
- for the Domain's role as a contributing and defining element providing continuity in the series of public parklands extending from Hyde Park to the Royal Botanic Gardens, important in the open space network of the City of Sydney;
- because of the reciprocal visual relationship between the Gardens and Domain and the historic buildings group along Macquarie Street, Hospital Road and St. Mary's Cathedral. These buildings are part of the setting of the Gardens and Domain, and the Gardens and Domain in turn form a parkland backdrop setting for these buildings, which is appreciated by their users and the public;
- for including a number of individually significant structures of high aesthetic value such as the Art Gallery of NSW, the Domain Lodge and a group of statues and memorials including the Robert Burns statue;
- for their rich tradition of gently curving walls, including the two Macquarie walls, the Farm Cove sea wall, the Woolloomooloo gates and wall, the Government House western terrace walls and the walls that originally contained the Domain (GML, 1999).

The gardens and Domain have SCIENTIFIC significance as:

- Australia's oldest scientific institution (1816);
- continuing centre for scientific research, particularly in systematic taxonomic botany;
- historic centre for economic botany and experimental horticulture, being a key place for exportation of Australian native plants (most active period of exporting to Europe was up until 1820), and for the importation, acclimatisation, propagation and dispersal of plants establishing many of Australia's horticultural and agricultural industries, such as the wine and olive industries and experimenting with many others (opium poppies, eucalypt oil distillation);
- their demonstration of the extensive international colonial exchange network of botanic gardens in promoting plant exploration, discovery, taxonomy, propagation, dispersal and cultivation;
- their association with the work and influence of key figures in the European scientific world such as Sir Joseph Banks, Sir William Hooker and Joseph Dalton Hooker at Kew Gardens, London;
- their association with the work and influence of key figures in Australian botany such as Alan Cunningham, Charles Fraser, John Carne Bidwill, Charles Moore, Joseph Maiden;
- their rich (c110 species) and early (1860s) collection of temperate and subtropical climate palms, considered one of the finest in the world;
- their fine collection of trees from the South Pacific and other Pacific regions, including of the Araucariaceae family (eg: the Araucaria and Agathis genera) and figs (the genus Ficus).

The gardens and Domain have SOCIAL significance for the following reasons:

- they demonstrate a very early example of providing public access to open space or parkland (1831 cf 1850s in England);
- their long and continuing role in providing pleasure, edification and interest to the public while at the same time representing key social values such as law, order and social status;
- their recreational use by the community over a long period and the domain which has traditionally been the centre for political and religious discussion and meetings and continues to provide venues for large public gatherings and entertainment;
- their being the site of the first zoo in Australia (1860 aviary);
- their being the site of the 1878 International Exhibition, and Garden Palace, a major event for Sydney and the first such

exhibition in Australia, featuring works of art and industry;

- their continuing role in public education through lectures, demonstration plantings etc on the value and diversity of plants, their beauty, range, uses and cultivation, and more recently on nature conservation and biodiversity issues;
- their continuing educational role in demonstrating high standards of ornamental horticulture to the public;
- as a significant site for political and religious discussion and meetings, democratic debate and the expression of dissent, in the Domain;
- as demonstration of the importance placed upon accessible and inalienable public space in Sydney, which dates back to the 1830s;
- as a habitat to a threatened fauna species, the grey headed flying fox (bat).

The gardens and Domain are identified in the Archaeological Zoning Plan for Central Sydney as an Area of Archaeological Potential, with the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history. It is an area potentially rich in archaeological remains, dating from Aboriginal occupation and the earliest years of the establishment of the colony.

(AHC, Henty, Broadbent; modified Read, S., 2003)

CENTRAL DEPOT

The Central Depot is of historical significance for its previous use as the kitchen garden associated with Government House (1813-1870) and its ongoing historic use as a centre for plant propagation, cultivation and display serving the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney. It contains several rare late 19th and early 20th century glasshouses, and retains evidence of their original heating systems. The Central Depot is of research significance for its archaeological potential (CLSP, 2005, p27).

The archaeology within the Central Depot belongs to all of the identified time frames of the overall statement of archaeological significance for the Botanic Gardens. The early remains of the first farm, and the Macquaries' landscaping of the Domain all built by convicts, are of exceptional State heritage significance. Other archaeological evidence, glasshouses and the boiler room equipment and such, associated with the development of the Botanic Gardens can contribute to the story of Gardens and has high Local archaeological significance. (Casey & Lowe, 2005, p.21).

DOMAIN OIL TANKS (Preliminary SOS):

The Domain oil tanks are:

- 1) a relic of the various construction activities associated with the war effort and with the operation of Garden Island as the headquarters of the Australian Navy (criterion (a) historic);
- 2) associated with the Department of Defence and its operations during World War 2 (criterion (b) association);
- 3) demonstrative of mass and reinforced concrete construction methods developed by the Metropolitan Water & Sewerage & Drainage Board (MWS & DB) for water (and other liquid) storage purposes in the early 20th century (criterion (e) technical/research);
- 4) the only example in Sydney of underground wartime fuel storage tanks (criterion (f) rarity); and
- 5) representative of tanks constructed by the MWS & DB for the storage of fluids in the early 20th century and reflect the then latest development of a construction design dating from the mid 19th century (criterion (g) representative).

(Godden Mackay Logan, 2003).

Date Significance Updated: 22 Sep 98

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Construction Years: 1816 -

Physical Description: The Gardens consist of 29 hectares of closely cultivated land surrounded by 51 hectares of park lands comprising the Sydney Domain. A large and complex public botanic garden, largely of late 19th Century character; being not only an historic site of the first importance but containing within it numerous structures which have been nominated separately (see nominations by the National Trust (NSW). A predominantly nineteenth century character of landscape layout strengthened by large mature trees.

Traditionally designated as four areas reflecting its development - the Middle Garden, the Upper Garden the Lower Garden and the Garden Palace Grounds. (National Trust of Australia (NSW) - 1981

The layout of the Gardens is exceptionally important, each area (the Middle garden, the Lower Garden, the Palace Lawn etc.) reflecting an important stage in the development of the gardens and the current fashion in landscape design almost from the founding of the colony. The squared beds of the Middle Garden are traditionally believed to reflect the first furrows and shortly thereafter the first garden plots of the new settlement.

The old Garden Palace grounds is the area bordering Macquarie Street and the Conservatorium of Music (former Government House stables). The Middle Garden is the first farm site. The Upper garden comprises of the southern section housing administrative offices and National Herbarium on Mrs Macquarie's road as well as the nursery and depot area bordering the Cahill Expressway. The Lower Garden comprises the rest of the area extending north of the Middle Garden to Farm Cove.

The Garden Palace grounds being the highest point have excellent views and are maintained as lawn areas, garden beds, Australian shrubs and turf species. The area was originally enclosed by a paling fence for grazing the Governor's stock. An ornamental fence was constructed along Macquarie Street and in the grounds stood the Garden Palace built 1879 which was destroyed by fire in 1882.

The Middle Garden is now the most closely cultivated section of the gardens where both native and exotic species are well labelled. It included the spring walk famous for its azalea display (currently (2003) undergoing renovation), one of the finest collections of outdoor palms in the world and a 1970s succulent garden.

Some of the Lower Garden was laid out by Charles Fraser and features ponds which are frequented by waterfowl including Australian Black Swans which breed successfully in the environment. (Westcott and Broadbent 1976)

The Middle Garden

The long rectangular beds have evolved from the rectangular beds of the earliest garden. The land before the first Government House and Bennelong Point was laid out in the manner of an English park, the Botanic Garden was treated in a purely functional way. The gate in the wall which Macquarie had completed in 1816 to protect the garden from the harbour, and which now separates the Middle and Lower Gardens. (National Trust of Australia - (NSW) ,1981

Lower Gardens

Domain

The Tarpeian Rock is a prominent, dramatic and significant sandstone cliff landscape feature on the north west boundary of the Domain facing Bennelong Point and the Sydney Opera House, cut for the extension of Macquarie Street. It derives its name from the famous rock on the Capitoline Hill in Rome from where prisoners were hurled to their deaths in ancient times. A stairway gives access from close to the Sydney Opera House to the top of the rock and Domain. An early carving in the sandstone cliff is located about 3 metres above the fifth step from the base of the cliff. The carving reads "The Tarpeian Way". It possibly dates from the time of construction in the 1880s. (City of Sydney Heritage Database inventory 8013)

Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:

Physical condition is good. GENERAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL: Collectively the Royal Botanic Gardens has high archaeological significance. The heritage and archaeological resources comprising the garden are well-understood. They aggregate into specific clusters known as the Middle Garden, the Upper Garden the Lower Garden and the Garden Palace Grounds. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL SPECIFIC TO APPLICATION No. 2002/S60/168: (New phase of an upgrade for the water supply) The Archaeological

Assessment and Research Design: Royal Botanic Gardens and Outer Domain [Godden Mackay Logan, 1999] identified areas of high through to low potential, and areas that were archaeologically sterile, as they were the result of land reclamation (refer to Figures 5.1-5.3). The proposed pipeline route does not intersect the area of high archaeological potential. Parts of the route go through sterile land. Mrs Macquarie's Walk is intercepted at one point by Project 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL SPECIFIC TO APPLICATION No. 2004/S60/120: (Replanting of tree avenue in the Domain adjacent to Hospital Road with 30 new trees): "The assessment of the archaeological features in the western area of the Philip Precinct suggests that: "(1) the 1830s drain is unlikely to be impacted; "(2) the sites of Bligh's Ditch and the Technological Museum are likely to be impacted by the work and the impact has the potential to remove a proportion of this significant resource; and "(3) artefact deposits associated with fills across the precinct are also likely to be disturbed. **Date Condition Updated:** 25 Sep 97

Modifications and Dates:

June 1788 - Governor Phillip reports '9 acres of corn'. September 1788 - 20 acres cleared for crops 1789 - agricultural activity mainly relocated to Rose Hill (Parramatta) due to much greater crop success there 1792 - Phillip's domain marked out. 1800-07 - grants of land made to private farmers in Farm Cove's east (Anson's Point). 1807 - Governor Bligh resumes Domain (19acres), controls private farming in Woolloomooloo Bay and terminates farm leases in eastern side of Farm Cove. Carriage roads made around Bennelong's Point and Farm Cove for the Governor. C1812 - 5 acres added, landscaped by Fraser south of Macquarie Wall in Lower gardens, 24 acres total area. 1812-1816 - Macquarie Wall built in Lower Gardens 1816 - gardens recognised as Botanic Gardens. Mrs Macquarie's Road around the Domain to Mrs Macquarie's Point finished, running north of the Government gardens/nursery at some distance from the shore, and bridging over Farm Cove Creek. 1821 the Government House stables (now the Conservatorium of Music) completed in the Domain's north near Bridge Street. 1825 - Governor Brisbane extended gardens west of Farm Cove Creek, for an experimental garden, to acclimatise Australian plants for export and imported plants 1831 - public use of the Domain was formally invited and became accepted policy (very controlled before that). 1830s - Lower Garden area at head of Farm cove developed and shoreline laid out in an ornamental fashion with serpentine paths. 1833 - four gardens recognised: botanic (the lower garden at the head of the cove); fruit garden; the experimental garden and the kitchen garden, still producing food for the Governor's table. 1837-45 (New) Government House built in Domain north of Gardens. 1847 - fig tree avenue of Moreton Bay figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) planted, lining main public entry to gardens from Macquarie Street eastward (now the line of the Cahill Expressway). 1848 - Moore appointed, renovated paths throughout upper gardens, built new paths in lower garden. 3 acres were added to the gardens between 1848 and 1858. 1848-1879 Moore organised construction of sea wall and reclamation of Farm Cove's tidal flats (work proceeded in two stages) to expand the Lower Garden by 3 acres, the wall built of stone recycled from demolished Old Government House in Bridge Street, and a long walk was established along Farm Cove. Ponds in lower garden laid out, water supply for upper gardens aided by water pipe installed from Macquarie Street. 1850s - vista pavilions added in gardens, one with a thatched roof. 1852 - Sydney based herbarium started (Moore) 1857 - small portion of Governor's kitchen garden (Upper Garden) converted to Gardens. 1860 - an aviary opened (site of current succulent/cacti garden) after public lobbying. 1862 a zoo was incorporated. 1860 - original grape vines uprooted 1862 - Palm grove established near Middle Garden, summer houses built in gardens. 1863 - cottage built near Governor's Bathing house for Government House gardener. C1865 - Domain gate lodge and gates built, (Hospital Road, Prince Albert Road), Victoria Lodge gate house and gates built (first stage) at east of Gardens near Mrs Macquarie's Point Late 1860s - main part of Governor's kitchen garden (Upper garden) given up as an addition to the Upper Garden 1870 - Governor's private gates built (now Opera House gates). 1870s - demolished convict barracks built in Cunningham's time, and old glasshouses in former Governor's kitchen garden to make open grassed areas of Upper Garden. 1871 - 5 acres of former Governor's kitchen garden converted to Botanic Gardens, used as a nursery and propagating ground 1873 - Main entry gates built, off Fig Tree Avenue (east of Bent Street, now Cahill Expressway) 1874 - Italianate style 2 storey Superintendent/Director's residence (now the Cunningham building) with tower was built, near Woolloomooloo gates). 1876 - Palm house glasshouse built in Middle Garden. 1878-9 - single storey herbarium and overseer's residence built. Garden Palace built and 'instant' gardens around it, near Macquarie Street/Bent Street on former grazing land in Upper Garden. Exhibition opens 1879. 1880 - a monkey house was built as part of the zoo. 1882 - Garden Palace destroyed, only sandstone and iron gates survive. After clean up 19 acres (7.7ha of new gardens were added to the RBG "Palace Garden"). 1882 on - Maiden adds lighting (e.g.: on sea walk on Farm Cove), seating, lavatories, drinking fountains, pathways. 1883 - zoo relocated to Moore Park, incorporated 5 acres (2ha) of Outer Domain into the Lower Garden, completing the ring of waterfront along Farm Cove. Maiden moved and displayed the remnants of the exhibition fire to a pavilion in the Domain which became the official museum, incorporating a herbarium. 1883 - zoo relocated to Moore Park. 5 acres (2ha) of Outer Domain was incorporated into the Lower Garden, completing the ring of waterfront along Farm Cove. 1896-1901 - Maiden installed new lighting, seating, lavatories, fountains and pathways. Lighting along the sea walk and the lower garden installed, making the ring of water front of the lower gardens complete. 1897 - Governor Phillip fountain built near Macquarie Street/Garden palace gates 1899 - new herbarium building (second storey added by Govt. Architect Vernon to existing building, ground floor adapted as lecture hall and library, museum and admin centre built 1901 - Maiden has obelisk erected in pond, housing relocated remains of Allan Cunningham from Devonshire St. cemetery. Maiden also drained and sewered the gardens. 1908-1916 - Conservatorium of Music created in adapted former Governor's Stables in Western Domain 1912 - Palm house glass house has new superstructure, designed by Government Architect George McRae. 1916 - there were 72.6 hectares of gardens/Domain 1920s - cut and cover tunnelling to create City Loop underground rail line in western Domain 1926 - Spring walk replanted 1936 - succulent garden created on site of former aviaries/zoo, in eastern section of gardens near Herbarium 1938 - Pioneer Memorial Women's' Garden opened, laid out in sunken circular area under centre of former Garden Palace dome. 1940 - aviary removed. 1956 - Outer Domain land taken by Sydney City Ccl. to construct a car park (the Domain Car Parking station), loss of 47 relatively rare trees, and land 1958-60s - Cahill Expressway resumption and construction work began, bisecting Domain and Gardens, partly destroying Fig Tree Avenue (first entrance, planted 1847) and loss of 24 palm trees and 12 other trees lost. New Gardens entrance made on Macquarie Street with pools and prostrate plants, and recycled gates from the post-Garden Palace fire. Gardens and Domain were sewered for the first time since 1792. 1959 - 'Royal' added to the designated Botanic Gardens 1969 - Mair inherited task of completing reconstruction of gardens post Cahill Expressway and Domain car parking station, using Australian native plants extensively (SW corner near State Library) and New Zealand natives (SE corner near Woolloomooloo gates). Mair removed many of the glasshouses 1970-71 Mair instigates design and construction of Pyramid glasshouse (now Tropical Centre). Timbers replaced in Palm House glasshouse. 1970s - 63.04 hectares (of 72.6 hectares in 1916) 1970-80 - new succulent and cacti garden built on site of former aviary/zoo near Mrs Macquarie's Road. 1982 - new Herbarium built (named the Brown building) linking old 1899 herbarium and former Director's residence. The old herbarium (1899) was adapted as visitor centre, shop, renamed Anderson Building, former Director's residence renamed Cunningham building, adapted for use as staff offices. Thematic approach to planting promoted, new section of tropical and subtropical rainforest flora planted near pyramid glasshouse. 1988-9 - new rose garden built near Bridge Street gates (since removed). New curved glasshouse built adjoining (east of) Pyramid glasshouse, intended for ferns. Since adapted for tropical plants. 1992-3 - Palm house glasshouse reconstructed to 1912 form, adapted to be an exhibition space. About 50% of original glazing recycled on south side, also c1920s patterned glass reused. New electrical system installed. 1990s - Asian themed plants garden added in Lower Garden below kiosk and east of Twin ponds. A new fernery was built in the Middle Gardens adjoining the gardens nursery area and palm grove. Considerable upgrade works undertaken pre 2000 Olympics, including adaptation of existing buildings for new central shop and toilets. New herb garden built in western side of Lower gardens below conservatorium. Cadi Jam Ora garden created in Middle Garden area. 2000-01 new Police Memorial wall erected in outer Domain south of Art Gallery. Conservatorium redevelopment, demolition of trial grass beds and incorporation of new roof garden areas to gardens over new conservatorium. New land bridge built over Cahill Expressway/Eastern Distributor redevelopment, linking Art Gallery, Mrs Macquarie's Road, Domain and Gardens, small additional land area and new native plantings to the Domain. 2002 - Boy Charlton Pool redevelopment in outer Domain on Woolloomooloo Bay. 2003 - Fig tree avenue (Cahill Expressway median) removed - planted 1847), rose garden removed for redevelopment, Spring Walk plantings (Azaleas etc) removed for fumigation/fallowing of soil). 4/2004 four mature trees (camphor laurel, gum, Moreton Bay fig) removed from western edge of Domain Phillip Precinct, near Hospital Road. (Public protest at this) 2004 - RTA widening of Cahill Expressway (southern side to Domain) to create one more traffic lane for Cross City Tunnel. Application for construction of sound walls (stone/concrete on south side; timber and concrete/iron rail on north side) of Cahill Expressway. 4/2006 - sandstone noise barrier built in Sydney's Domain will also now serve as a permanent monument to Australians who have given their lives in non-combat overseas missions. The first to be recognised will be nine servicemen and women who died in the recent Sea King disaster in Indonesian island of Nais on April 2. (Premier's press release, 24/4/2006). 2007 - Palm House - major renovations - timber & glazing repairs, painting, guttering, shade screens; Cottages 5 & 6 on Mrs Macquarie's Road were amalgamated to allow for easier use by the Friends of the Gardens; Pioneer Garden & Palace Garden Gates fountains recommissioned using recycled water; 2 new water tanks installed in new Palace Rose Garden; Camellia collection relocated into one area around Rathborne Lodge; a second Begonia garden was developed; Turf Plots on northern side of Palace Garden reinstated; first stage of main pond landscape renewal completed; Farm Cove Seawall damaged in 3 places by a commercial vessel - repairs done over several months; new path in the Domain linking existing paths near Victoria Lodge & Fleet Steps; stormwater diversion allowed refilling of the Twin Ponds; upgraded Domain path lighting; new interpretive signs installed for 150th anniversary of the Spring Walk; new Palace Rose Garden, Begonia & Camellia gardens (RBG Annual Report, 2006/7).

Current Use:	Botanic Gardens and public passive & active recreation, events such as concerts
Former Use:	Farming and gardens, economic botany, trialling, windmills

History

Historical Notes:

The Royal Botanic Gardens developed from the site of the first farm in Australia. It is the second oldest Botanic gardens in the Southern hemisphere, the only older one being in Rio de Janeiro. Set aside for a "farm and garden" by Governor Phillip, the site received the first plants and seeds (brought by Phillip from Rio de Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope on the First Fleet). The longitudinal beds of shrubs visible today in the 'Middle Garden' follow the direction of the original farm furrows. By June 1788, Phillip reported 'a farm of 9 acres of corn' by a stream which still flows through the present palm grove into appropriately named Farm Cove. By September 1788 20 acres were cleared for crops. By 1789 agricultural activity had been mainly relocated to Rose Hill (Parramatta) due to much greater crop success there, and poor soil/results at Farm Cove.

In 1792 the area was called "the Governor's Farm", the southern part (Domain & Hyde Park) being set aside, as now, for a public park (then known as "Phillip's Domain").

Between 1800 and 1807 grants of land were made under Governors Paterson and others to private farmers in Farm Cove's east (Anson's Point). The main botanic garden function was transferred to Rose Hill (Parramatta) between 1800 and 1810 under Governor King.

From 1807 Governor Bligh resumed the Domain (19acres), cancelled and converted former private farm grants on the eastern side of Farm Cove to public land incorporated back into the Governor's Domain. Farming activity decreased, buildings were demolished near (present) Government House and carriage roads around Bennelong Point and Farm Cove were constructed, along with the planting of a shrubbery and laying out of walks.

C1812 - 5 acres added, landscaped by Charles Fraser south of Macquarie Wall in Lower gardens, 24 acres total area. Governor Macquarie improved the garden, building a protecting wall on the harbour side and constructing and landscaping a road running around the Domain, north of the Government gardens/nursery at some distance from the shore, and bridging over Farm Cove Creek to Mrs. Macquarie's Chair on Mrs Macquarie's Point in the east. Swamp mahogany (*Eucalyptus robusta*) trees were planted to line this road, perhaps the earliest "Street trees" planted in the colony. Another 1813-1816 planting was of the black booyong (*Heritiera actinophylla*) west of the palm grove, which remains. On the completion of these works the area was officially inaugurated as a Botanic Garden in 1816. In 1821 the Government House stables (now the Conservatorium of Music), designed by Government Architect Francis Greenway, was completed in the Domain's north near Macquarie and Bridge Streets.

Charles Fraser was the first botanist appointed to develop the gardens along scientific lines. Fraser made many inland excursions particularly with John Oxley and brought back plants and specimens. Fraser's plantings between 1827-8 from his Brisbane district and northern NSW travels survive, and include hoop pines (*Araucaria cunninghamii*), weeping lilly pillies (*Waterhousia floribunda*), 2 swamp oaks (*Casuarina cunninghamiana*) on the eastern side of the palm grove. On his death in 1831 he was succeeded by Richard Cunningham. His brother, the explorer Alan Cunningham was also a director.

1825 - Governor Brisbane extended gardens west of Farm Cove Creek, for an experimental garden, to acclimatise Australian plants for export and imported plants

1829 543 cultivars/varieties of grapes (vines) donated by James Busby to the Gardens. 1829-60 - The wine growing industry of New South Wales began in the gardens with some vines being brought out with the First Fleet (1788), and a large supplementary collection of vine cultivars donated by James Busby in the 1820s and early 1830s. For 25 years, vines propagated from these plants were distributed throughout the colony and the parent plants were uprooted in 1860.

1831 - public use of the Domain was formally invited by Governor Darling, and became accepted policy (very controlled before that). In the 1830s the Lower Garden area at the head of Farm cove was developed and the shoreline laid out in an ornamental fashion with serpentine paths.

1833 - four gardens were recognised: the botanic garden (the lower garden at the head of the cove); the fruit garden; the experimental garden and the kitchen garden, still producing food for the Governor's table.

1837-45 (New) Government House built in the Domain's north (north of the current extent of the Gardens).

1847 - fig tree avenue of Moreton Bay figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) planted, lining main public entry to gardens from Macquarie Street eastward (now the line of the Cahill Expressway).

1848 - Charles Moore appointed Director, renovated paths throughout upper gardens, built new paths in lower garden. 3 acres were added to the gardens between 1848 and 1858.

1848-1879 Moore organised construction of the sea wall and reclamation of Farm Cove's tidal flats (work proceeded in two stages) to expand the Lower Garden by 3 acres, the wall being built of stone recycled from demolished Old Government House in Bridge Street, and a long walk was established along Farm Cove. Ornamental ponds in the lower garden laid out using Farm Cove creek, water supply for upper gardens was aided by water pipe installed from Macquarie Street.

1850s - vista pavilions added in gardens, one with a thatched roof.

1852 - the Sydney based herbarium collection started (Moore)

1857 - a small portion of the Governor's kitchen garden (Upper Garden) was converted to Gardens.

1860 - an aviary opened (site of current succulent/cacti garden) after public lobbying.

1860 - the original grape vines were uprooted

1862 - The Palm grove was established near the Middle Garden, summer houses built in gardens. A Zoo was added to aviary area, Sydney and Australia's first. Considerable plantings of NSW/Old rainforest tree species, and palms.

1863 - cottage built near Governor's Bathing house for Government House gardener.

C1865 - Domain gate lodge and gates built, (Hospital Road, Prince Albert Road), Victoria Lodge gate house and gates was built (first stage) at east of Gardens near Mrs Macquarie's Point

Late 1860s - main part of Governor's kitchen garden (Upper garden) given up as an addition to the Upper Garden

1870 - Governor's private gates built (now Opera House gates).

1870s - demolished the convict barracks built in Cunningham's time, and old glasshouses in former Governor's kitchen garden to make open grassed areas of Upper Garden.

1871 - 5 acres of the former Governor's kitchen garden was converted to Botanic Gardens, used as a nursery and propagating ground

1873 - Main entry gates built, off Fig Tree Avenue (east of Bent Street, now Cahill Expressway)

1874 - Italianate style 2 storey Superintendent/Director's residence (now the Cunningham building) with tower was built, near Woolloomooloo gates). 1876 - Palm house glasshouse built in Middle Garden.

1878 - single storey herbarium and overseer's residence built.

The Garden Palace was built on land between the Government House stables (now the Conservatorium of Music) and Governor Bourke's statue, an area until then used for grazing. The Palace was built to a design by Government Architect James Barnet for the first Australian International Exhibition. It was the epitome of the High Victorian style, complemented by the surroundings new gardens. Its dome was 100 feet (30.5m) in diameter under which was a statue of Queen Victoria; there were four corner towers, and a floor area of over 8.5 acres (3.4ha), making it a major landmark in the city landscape.

The exhibition was an enormous public event sponsored by the Agricultural Society of NSW, displaying products of the arts and industry, museum collections from the library of the Linnean Society (botany and natural sciences), and 0.4ha exhibition of specimen displays from the Museums Collection of the Technological, Industrial and Sanitary Museum of NSW, (organised by its then Curator, Joseph Maiden)(the museum eventually became the Museum of Applied Sciences later the Powerhouse Museum), and its surrounding 'instant' gardens of lawns, bedding and shrubberies around it, near Macquarie Street/Bent Street.

1882 - The Garden Palace was destroyed by fire, only sandstone and iron gates survive. After the clean up 19 acres (7.7ha of new gardens were added to the RBG "Palace Garden"). Maiden moved and displayed the remnants of the exhibition fire to a pavilion in the Domain which became the official museum, incorporating a herbarium.

1880 - a monkey house was built as part of the zoo.

1882 on - Director Joseph Maiden adds lighting (eg: on the sea walk on Farm Cove), seating, lavatories, drinking fountains and pathways.

1883 - the zoo was relocated to Moore Park. 5 acres (2ha) of Outer Domain was incorporated into the Lower Garden, completing the ring of waterfront along Farm Cove.

1880s - The Tarpeian Rock is a prominent, dramatic and significant sandstone cliff landscape feature on the north west boundary of the Domain facing Bennelong Point and the Sydney Opera House, cut for the extension of Macquarie Street. It derives its name from the famous rock on the Capitoline Hill in Rome from where prisoners were hurled to their deaths in ancient times. A stairway gives access from close to the Sydney Opera House to the top of the rock and Domain. An early carving in the sandstone cliff is located about 3 metres above the fifth step from the base of the cliff. The carving reads "The Tarpeian Way". It possibly dates from the time of construction in the 1880s. (City of Sydney Heritage Database inventory 8013)

1896-1901 - Maiden installed new lighting, seating, lavatories, fountains and pathways. Lighting along the sea walk and the lower garden installed, making the ring of water front of the lower gardens complete.

1897 - Governor Phillip fountain built near Macquarie Street/Garden palace gates

1899 - new herbarium building (second storey added by Govt. Architect Vernon to existing building, ground floor adapted as lecture hall and library, museum and admin centre built (now the Anderson Building)

1901 - Maiden had an obelisk erected in a central pond, housing the relocated remains of Allan Cunningham from Devonshire St. cemetery. Maiden also drained and sewered the gardens.

1908-1916 - Conservatorium of Music created in adapted former Governor's Stables in Western Domain

1912 - Palm house glass house has new superstructure, designed by Government Architect George McRae.

1916 - there were 72.6 hectares of gardens/Domain.

1920s - cut and cover tunnelling to create City Loop underground rail line in western Domain

1926 - Spring walk replanted

1936 - succulent garden created on site of former aviaries/zoo, in eastern section of gardens near Herbarium

1938 - Pioneer Memorial Women's' Garden opened, laid out in sunken circular area under centre of former Garden Palace dome.

1940 - the aviary was removed.

1956 - Outer Domain land was taken by Sydney City Ccl. to construct a car park (now the Domain Car Parking station), loss of 47 relatively rare trees, and land

1958-60s - Cahill Expressway resumption and construction work began, bisecting Domain and Gardens, partly destroying Fig Tree Avenue (first entrance, planted 1847) and loss of 24 palm trees and 12 other trees lost. A new Gardens entrance was made on Macquarie Street with pools and prostrate plants, and recycled sandstone and iron gates from the post-Garden Palace fire. This entrance leads to the Palace Gardens. Gardens and Domain were sewered for the first time since 1792.

In 1959 the term 'Royal' was added to the designation Botanic Gardens following the landing of Queen Elizabeth II in Farm Cove - this being the first site in Australia on which a reigning monarch had stood.

In 1968 the Herbarium was combined with the Royal Botanic Gardens.

1969 on - further reconstruction and planting after completion of Cahill Expressway and Domain Parking station. Australian and New Zealand native plants were extensively used, in the plantings near the Bent Street/Macquarie Street entrance (opposite the State Library) and Woolloomooloo gates near Mrs Macquarie's Road.

Many glasshouses were removed in the 1970s under Director Mair, and the new Pyramid Glasshouse, built in 1970-71. The first of its kind in the world, it contains a spiral staircase to allow visitors to observe all levels of tropical plant growth within.

1972-85 Dr Lawrence Johnson Director, proposes the 'thematic' planting scheme in evidence today. NSW and Qld rainforest trees collected by Fraser, the Cunninghams and Charles Moore scattered throughout the gardens were supplemented by a new section of tropical and subtropical rainforest flora near the Pyramid glasshouse. The palm collection, which is planted in three separate groves in the gardens, was thinned of duplicate species, particularly in Moore's original palm grove, and new species were added.

The fig (Ficus) collection, mainly in the lower garden, was rationalised and is now centred on the slope below Government House, with many additional species added. A garden bed of local native species was added near the Cunningham building in the Upper garden, and the long bed of native small trees and shrubs along the boundary of the gardens on Macquarie Street was thickened with new plantings. A collection of eucalypts on the lawns of the Lower Garden north of the Macquarie Wall was under planted with a new collection of cycads, many relocated from the original Moore Palm Grove. A Myrtales bed near the Twin ponds in the Lower Garden was added.

1970-80 the new succulent and cacti garden was built on the site of the former aviary/zoo near Mrs Macquarie's Road in the east.

In 1978 the administration of the Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of NSW were transferred from the Department of Agriculture (where they had been administered since 1908) to the Premier's Department.

In 1980 the Royal Botanic Gardens Trust Act was passed by Parliament, seeking to prevent further erosion of the grounds and excisions of land. (NB: 72.6ha in 1916 had diminished to 63.04 ha in 1980). Also in 1980 Centennial Park, which until then had been administered by staff of the Botanic Gardens since Moore's directorship, became autonomous under its own Trust.

In 1982 the new Herbarium building built under Director Lawrence Johnson opened (named the Brown building in honour of colonial botanist Robert Brown), linking the former Herbarium building and the 1870s former Superintendent/Director's residence. The former Herbarium was adapted to a visitors' centre, shop and exhibitions space (renamed the Anderson Building), and the former Director's residence, named now the Cunningham building, was adapted for office use by staff.

1987-8 under Director Carrick Chambers, two satellite botanic gardens areas were opened, Mt. Annan BG on Narellan Road near Campbelltown featuring native plants, and Mt. Tomah BG on Bell's Line of Road in the Blue Mountains, featuring cool-climate plants.

1988-9 - a new rose garden was built near Bridge Street gates (since removed). New curved glasshouse built adjoining (east of) Pyramid glasshouse, intended for ferns. Since adapted for tropical plants.

1990s - Asian themed plants garden added in Lower Garden below kiosk and east of Twin ponds. A new fernery was built in the Middle Gardens adjoining the gardens nursery area and palm grove. New herb garden built in western side of Lower gardens below conservatorium. Considerable upgrade works undertaken pre 2000 Olympics, including adaptation of existing buildings for new central shop and toilets. Cadi Jam Ora garden created in Middle Garden area.

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2000-01 new Police Memorial wall erected in outer Domain south of Art Gallery. Conservatorium redevelopment, demolition of trial grass beds and incorporation of new roof garden areas to gardens over new conservatorium. New land bridge built over Cahill Expressway/Eastern Distributor redevelopment, linking Art Gallery, Mrs Macquarie's Road, Domain and Gardens, small additional land area and new native plantings to the Domain.

2002 - Boy Charlton Pool redevelopment in outer Domain on Woolloomooloo Bay.

2003 - Fig tree avenue (Cahill Expressway median) removed - planted 1847), rose garden removed for redevelopment, Spring

Walk plantings (Azaleas etc) removed for fumigation/fallowing of soil).

Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
1. Environment - Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	Environment - naturally evolved - Activities associated with the physical surroundings that support human life and influence or shape human cultures.	Using natural features for human security -
2. Peopling - Peopling the continent	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures - Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practices, past and present.	All nations - place of first contact between Aboriginal and European peoples -
2. Peopling - Peopling the continent	Convict - Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) - does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the Imperial 'convict system': use the theme of Law & Order for such activities	Working for the Crown -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	(none) -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Farming wheat and other grains -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Clearing land for farming -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Growing vines and maintaining vineyards -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Experimenting with new crops and methods -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Farming by detainees and prisoners -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture - Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture	Arboretums - collections of trees for ornament or forestry -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce - Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services	Trading amongst the Australian colonies -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce - Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services	Trading between NSW and New Zealand -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce - Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services	Baking and pastrycooking -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	(none) -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes of sport and recreation -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes of food production -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes of remembrance -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes of urban amenity -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Places important in developing conservation processes -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes of urban and rural interaction -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Gardens demonstrating the travels and sojourns of a gardener -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes demonstrating styles in landscape design -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Gardens and landscapes reminiscent of an 'old country' -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Accommodation - Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	Housing public servants and officials -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure - Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Administering and alienating Crown lands -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure - Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Fencing boundaries - retaining walls and embankments -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure - Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Resuming private lands for public purposes -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure - Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Granting Crown lands for private farming -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages - Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Developing civic infrastructure and amenity -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages - Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Beautifying towns and villages -
4. Settlement - Building	Towns, suburbs and villages - Activities associated with creating, planning and managing	Creating landmark structures and places

settlements, towns and cities	urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	in urban settings -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages - Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Urban landscapes inspiring creative responses -
5. Working - Working	Labour - Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour	Working on public infrastructure projects -
6. Educating - Educating	Education - Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Maintaining libraries and museums for educational purposes -
6. Educating - Educating	Education - Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Providing public lectures, demonstrations for educational purposes -
7. Governing - Governing	Defence - Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Involvement with the Second World War -
7. Governing - Governing	Defence - Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Building colonial forts -
7. Governing - Governing	Defence - Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Defending the homeland -
7. Governing - Governing	Government and Administration - Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Direct vice-regal governance (pre 1856) -
7. Governing - Governing	Government and Administration - Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Developing roles for government - facilitating agriculture -
7. Governing - Governing	Government and Administration - Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Developing roles for government - public land administration -
7. Governing - Governing	Government and Administration - Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Developing roles for government - parks and open spaces -
7. Governing - Governing	Government and Administration - Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Developing roles for government - conserving cultural and natural heritage -
7. Governing - Governing	Government and Administration - Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs - includes both principled and corrupt activities.	Developing roles for government - facilitating horticulture -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Landscaping - Victorian period -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Landscaping - colonial period -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Landscaping - 20th century interwar -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Landscaping - 20th century post WW2 -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Architectural styles and periods - Late 20th century postmodern -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Landscaping - public parks movement -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Landscaping - Victorian gardenesque style -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Architectural styles and periods - Interwar Art Deco -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Architectural styles and periods - Federation Arts and Crafts -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Landscaping - Federation period -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Adaptation of overseas design for local use -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Building in response to climate - ocean pools and baths -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Architectural styles and periods - Victorian Italianate -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Landscape of Remembrance -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Designing landscapes in an exemplary style -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Creative endeavour - Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	Inspirational environments and events -

	inspired such creative activities.	
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Leisure - Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	(none) -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Leisure - Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	Visiting lookouts and places of natural beauty -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Leisure - Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	Gathering at landmark places to socialise -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Leisure - Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	Enjoying public parks and gardens -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Leisure - Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	Visiting places of romantic inspiration -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Leisure - Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	Going to the zoo -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Social institutions - Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities	Places of informal community gatherings -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Sport - Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	Participating in competitive swimming -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Sport - Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	providing sports facilities for city workers and residents -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Sport - Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	playing cricket -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Sport - Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	providing public gymnasia -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death - Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	Isolated graves / Remnant headstones -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death - Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	Burying and remembering notable persons -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Arthur Philip, 1788-1792, -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Edmund Blacket, Government Architect -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Sir Joseph Banks - naturalist/botanist -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Daniel Solander, assistant at the British Museum, naturalist - botanist -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, 1810-1821 -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Philip King, 1800 - 1806 -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Australia 1952+ -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Eugene Goossens, orchestra conductor -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Ralph Darling and Eliza Darling -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Bennelong, Eora Nation Aboriginal -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Francis Greenway, emancipist architect -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor John Hunter, 1795-1800 -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor William Bligh, 1806-1810 -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with James Busby, pioneer viticulturist -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Anne Boyd, Professor of Music -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with William Macarthur, pastoralist, horticulturist, gentry -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Allan Cunningham, colonial and Kings botanist, explorer -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Richard Cunningham, Colonial botanist -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with George Caley, botanical collector for Sir Joseph Banks -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with John Carne Bidwill, merchant, colonial botanist, explorer, administrator -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Charles Moore, Director Botanic Gardens and garden maker, 1848-96 -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Joseph Maiden, Director Botanic Gardens 1896-1924, botanist, museum curator -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Ludwig Leichhardt, colonial explorer and botanical collector -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with James Paterson, colonial explorer and plant collector -

9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with John Richardson, colonial explorer and plant collector -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Dr G P Darnell-Smith, distinguished 20th C scientist, Director Botanic Gardens, 1924-36 -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Knowles Mair, distinguished 20th C scientist, Director Botanic Gardens, 1968-70 -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Robert Anderson, distinguished 20th C scientist, Director Botanic Gardens, 1936-68 -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Dr Lawrence Johnson, distinguished 20th C botanist, Director Botanic Gardens 1972-85 -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Robert Brown, colonial botanist and explorer -

Assessment of Significance

SHR Criteria a) [Historical Significance]	The second oldest Botanic gardens in the southern hemisphere, the only older one being Rio de Janeiro. It contains many important structures and memorials from early Colonial times when it formed part of the Governor's Domain. (Westcott and Broadbent 1976)
SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic Significance]	Within the Gardens there is a beautiful and varied collection of statuary, fountains, munuments, and structures representative of Victorian cultural attainments and garden embellishments. Magnificent gardens on the site of Australi'a first farm, now providing beauty and peace in contrast to the city skyline. (Westcott and Broadbent 1976)
SHR Criteria e) [Research Potential]	It contains an important botanical collection vital for education and research. (Westcott and Broadbent 1976)

Assessment Criteria Items are assessed against the  **State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria** to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

Recommended Management

The entire area of the Domain and Gardens should be retained and conserved on the basis of the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS) as well as the three guideline documents supporting the Charter.

There should be no further subdivision of the place or excisions from or alienation of the place. Management of the Domain should remain under the control of the RBG & Domain Trust.

As part of the RBG's accountability under the RBG & Domain (Trust) Act provide for a greater level of professional landscape conservation management capability.

Manage the Domain on the basis of maintaining three distinct landscape character zones: along Macquarie Street; south of the main Botanic Gardens depot boundary; along the eastern promontary (see sections 8.3-8.9)

Continue the currently active role of advocacy in relation to seeking appropriate outcomes for proposed development on sites immediately adjacent to the Domain and Gardens.

The archaeological resources of the Domain and Gardens should be conserved. In view of the difficulties in accurately determining the potential for the survival of archaeological items in many areas of the Domain, allow the carrying out of specific archaeological assessments as required.

Ensure the Gardens' archival resource and that relating to the Domain is conserved.

Continue to provide for the ongoing security of the place especially in preparation for and during major events both near and within the Domain.

Maintain an ongoing documentation system for recording any changes to plantings, layout or materials within the Domain and Gardens as part of their management.

Review this policy (section 8) every 10 years or as substantial new information arises.

(Britton, Morris & Annable, 2000, modified).

Procedures /Exemptions

Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date
21(1)(b)	Conservation Plan submitted for endorsement	Conservation Plan	Endorsed CMP is for sea wall only	Apr 8 1999
21(1)(b)	Conservation Plan submitted for endorsement	Central Depot CMP (conservation management plan) endorsed by DEH Cultural Heritage Division under delegated authority from the Heritage Council	Conservation Management Plan 2005 by Clive Lucas Stapleton & Partners endorsed by DEH Cultural Heritage Division under Heritage Council delegation.	Nov 29 2005
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions	<p>SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT 1977 Notice of Order Under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act 1977</p> <p>I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to subsection 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order:</p> <p>1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 22 February 2008; and</p> <p>2. grant standard exemptions from subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule attached.</p> <p>FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 11 July 2008</p> <p>To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.</p>	Sep 5 2008



Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
<i>Heritage Act - State Heritage Register</i>		01070	02 Apr 99	27	1546
<i>Heritage Act - s. 170 NSW State agency heritage register</i>					
<i>Local Environmental Plan</i>	LEP 3 & 4	8021	03 Apr 92	042	2484
<i>National Trust of Australia register</i>		6489			
<i>Register of the National Estate</i>		1863	21 Mar 78		

Study Details

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Royal Botanic Gardens Section 170 Register	1990		Royal Botanic Gardens		No

References, Internet links & Images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	City Plan Heritage	2008	Domain car park upgrade, Sir John Young Crsecent, Woolloomooloo : heritage impact statement	
Tourism	Attraction Homepage	2007	Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain	Click here
Written	Casey & Lowe Archaeology & Heritage	2007	Central Depot Redevelopment, RBG Sydney - Section 60 Excavation Permit application	
Tourism	Tourism NSW	2007	Royal Botanic Gardens	Click here
Written	Haglund & Associates	2007	Royal Botanic gardens - Central Depot redevelopment : Report on test excavations completed in compliance with S87 Permit #2364	
Written	Conybeare Morrison International	2005	Conservation Management Plan, Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain (draft)	
Written	Weir + Phillips	2005	Heritage Impact Statement - the Vista Pavilion, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney	Click here
Written	Casey & Lowe	2005	Central Depot: Draft Non Indigenous Archaeological Assessment and Excavation Permit Application, Royal Botanic Gardens	
Written	Haglund & Associates	2005	Central Depot redevelopment - Draft Assessment of potential impacts on Aboriginal Heritage Values	
Written	Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners	2005	Central Depot, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney - conservation management plan	
Written	John Oultram Heritage & Design	2004	Rose Garden, Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney: proposed alterations & additions	
Written	Godden Mackay Logan	2004	Conservation Management Plan for the Phillip Precinct / Hospital Road figs	
Written	Kelly, Matthew	2004	Phillip Precinct Section 60 Application	
Written	Annable, R., Morris, C., et al	2004	Domain Master Plan (draft)	
Written	Godden Mackay Logan	2003	Oil Tanks - Royal Botanic Gardens - preliminary heritage advice	
Written	Godden Mackay Logan	2001	Andrew 'Boy' Charlton Pool, Research Design	
Written	Godden Mackay Logan	2001	Mrs Macquaries Road: Archaeological Assessment & Research Design	
Written	Department of Public Works & Services: Heritage Design Group	2000	Central Depot, Royal Botanic Gardens: Conservation Management Plan	
Written	Britton, G., Morris, C. & Annable, R.	2000	Conservation Study - Domain Master Plan	
Written	Mather & Associates Landscape Architects (MALA)	2000	The Domain - Master Plan Outline (draft)	
Written	Heritage Design Services, Department of Public Works & Services	2000	Victoria Lodge, Royal Botanic Gardens - Conservation Management Plan	
Written	John Oultram Heritage & Design	2000	Cottage No. 4 (Superintendent's Quarters), Conservation Management Plan, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, NSW	
Written	Godden Mackay Logan	1999	NSW Police Wall of Remembrance - draft Heritage Impact Statement	
Written	Godden Mackay Logan	1999	Domain Lodge Precinct: Archaeological Assessment & Research Design	
Written	Anne Bickford	1999	Fig Tree Baths Site, Woolloomooloo Bay, Archaeological Assessment	
Written	Godden Mackay Logan	1999	Royal Botanic Gardens and Outer Domain: Archaeological Assessment and Research Design:	
Written	Heritage Design Services, NSW Department of Public Works & Services	1999	Police Memorial Wall, Domain, Archaeological Monitoring Report	
Written	Heritage Group, NSW Department of Public Works & Services	1998	Brick Arched Culvert, Mrs Macquarie's Rd., CMP	
Written	Otto Cserhalmi & Partners	1998	Sea Wall, Royal Botanic Gardens, CMP	
Written	Heritage Group, NSW Department of Public Works & Services	1998	Heritage Status Report – Middle Garden Toilets, Victoria Lodge, Main Depot, Cottage 4	
Written	Design 5 Architects	1995	Andrew (Boy) Charlton Pool, The Domain, Conservation Analysis & Policy, Sydney	
Written		1990	The Sydney Tropical Centre	
Written	Churches, David	1990	The cultural significance of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney	
Written	Henty, Carol	1988	For the Peoples Pleasure - Australia's Botanic Gardens	
Written	National Trust of Australia (NSW)	1981	Survey of Gardens in New South Wales	
Written	City of Sydney Council		Heritage LEP schedule 3 - Database Inventory Report - inventory item 8013	Click here

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



(Click on Thumbnail for Full Size Image and Image Details)

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Appendix J

Register of the National Estate—Royal Botanic Gardens

http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=place_name%3Droyal%2520botanic%2520gardens%3Btown%3Dsdney%3Bkeyword_PD%3Don%3Bkeyword_SS%3Don%3Bkeyword_PH%3Don%3Blatitude_1dir%3DS%3Blongitude_1dir%3DE%3Blongitude_2dir%3DE%3Blatitude_2dir%3DS%3Bin_region%3Dpart;place_id=1863

Place Details

[Send Feedback](#)

Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain, Macquarie St, Sydney, NSW, Australia

Photographs:



List:	Register of the National Estate
Class:	Historic
Legal Status:	Registered (21/03/1978)
Place ID:	1863
Place File No:	1/12/036/0071

Statement of Significance:

The Gardens were established in 1816 on the site of the original government farm and domain and have historical significance for the following features: within the middle garden is the site of Governor Phillip's farm, still evident in the way the axes of the current beds and paths follow the original furrows; the Gardens retain many specimen plants from the collections of notable nineteenth century botanists including Richard Cunningham, Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden; and remnant native vegetation remains from the time of white settlement of the Sydney area (Criteria 1.3 and 1.4.). The Gardens demonstrate a mixture of early nineteenth century garden styles with Colonial style geometric beds in the middle garden and picturesque romantic style features in the other areas (Criterion 3.2). Aesthetically the Garden is significant for the following reasons: it contains many enclosed scenes enhanced with decorative foliage and water forms; it provides enframed views across the harbour; there exists a predominantly nineteenth century character of landscape layout strengthened by large mature trees and the 1970s pyramidal glasshouse creates a dramatic visual feature (Criteria 5.1 and 5.2). The gardens have some social value for their recreational use by the community over a long period and the domain has traditionally been the centre for political and religious discussion and meetings (Criterion 6.1).

Official Values: Not Available

Description:

The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain occupy the site of Governor Phillip's original farm and government domain. The area consists of 29ha of closely cultivated land and surrounding parklands of 51ha. The gardens include the grounds of the original garden palace, erected for the Sydney exhibition of 1879; the middle garden, first designated as a Botanic Garden in 1816, and whose long rectangular beds have evolved from the form of the earliest garden; the upper garden, occupied by glass houses, depot and

propagating garden, on the site of the original kitchen garden and nursery; and the lower garden, in part reclaimed from the harbour by the sea wall completed in 1878. Memorials of historic interest include Mrs Macquarie's Chair. The gardens contain fine old specimen trees such as TAXODIUM MICRONATUM, FICUS MACROPHYLLA, PHOENEX RECLINATA; remnant native vegetation, and plants collected and propagated by the botanists Richard Cunningham, Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden. a pyramidal glasshouse constructed in the 1970s is a modern architectural feature.

History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity:

Because of the continuing recreational and scientific roles of the gardens the degree of integrity is difficult to define. Accepting that the garden is a palimpsest should not condone unadvised alteration; the recent (c1976) alterations to the middle garden, the most historic section within the site, were apparently undertaken without due reference to historical archaeologists.

Location:

Area bounded by Farm Cove, Macquarie Street, Hospital Road, St Mary's Road, Sir John Young Crescent, Lincoln Crescent, Woolloomooloo Bay, Sydney.

Bibliography:

H TANNER AND J BEGG, GREAT GARDENS OF AUSTRALIA, MACMILLAN COMPANY PTY LTD., SOUTH MELBOURNE, 1976.

PLAN BY J CARMICHAEL, 1816, MITCHELL LIBRARY.

J H MAIDEN, 'HISTORY OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS' ROYAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY JOURNAL, VOLS 14, 17.

E HYAMS, BOTANTIC GARDENS OF THE WORLD.

T ALLEN, J BROADBENT, H TANNER, COLONIAL GARDENS, SYDNEY UNIVERSITY THESIS, NATIONAL TRUST, NOTES ON FILE.

Report Produced: Thu Nov 5 10:12:41 2009

Appendix K

Register of the National Estate—The Opera House Gate to the Royal Botanic Gardens

http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=place_name%3Droyal%2520botanic%2520gardens%3Btown%3Dsdney%3Bkeyword_PD%3Don%3Bkeyword_SS%3Don%3Bkeyword_PH%3Don%3Blatitude_1dir%3DS%3Blongitude_1dir%3DE%3Blongitude_2dir%3DE%3Blatitude_2dir%3DS%3Bin_region%3Dpart;place_id=100137