



Statement of Heritage Impact


Hyde Park Seating Opportunities

**110-120 Elizabeth, Park, Liverpool, College Streets,
Sydney NSW 2000**

Submitted to City of Sydney Council
On Behalf of Place Design Group

AUGUST 2024

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		Prepared by	Reviewed by	Verified by
		Alexandra Gangan <i>Assistant Heritage Consultant</i> Asmita Bhasin <i>Heritage Consultant</i>	Carole-Lynne Kerrigan <i>Associate Director</i>	 Kerime Danis <i>Director - Heritage</i>
02	09/08/2024	FINAL DRAFT		
		Prepared by	Reviewed by	Verified by
		Kerime Danis <i>Director - Heritage</i>	Kerime Danis <i>Director - Heritage</i>	Kerime Danis <i>Director - Heritage</i>
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		Prepared by	Reviewed by	Verified by
		Kerime Danis <i>Director - Heritage</i>	Kerime Danis <i>Director - Heritage</i>	Kerime Danis <i>Director - Heritage</i>

This report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with City Plan's quality assurance policy and procedures.

Acknowledgement of Country

City Plan acknowledges the First Nations Peoples upon whose lands and waters we live and work, we respect their cultural heritage and continuing connection to Country and thank them for protecting the coastline and its ecosystems through time. We acknowledge that sovereignty over these lands and waters has never been ceded and extend our respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

We proudly operate from the lands of the Gadigal, Darkinyung, Danggan Balun and Turrbal Peoples.

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1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction

City Plan Heritage (CPH) has been engaged by the Place Design Group to assess the potential impact the proposed works may have on the known heritage values of Hyde Park including ANZAC Memorial located at 110-120 Elizabeth, Park, Liverpool, College Streets, Sydney NSW 2000 (subject site).

This Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) has been prepared as part of the required assessments as part of the Standard Exemption approval pathway under Section 57(2) of the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*, and will accompany a *Standard Exemption Record Keeping Form*. All recommendations are made in accordance with statutory requirements and cultural heritage best practice.

1.2. The Site

The subject Hyde Park is located at 110-120 Elizabeth, Park, Liverpool and College Streets within the suburb of Sydney. Hyde Park is on the eastern fringe of the Sydney city centre. The Supreme Court of New South Wales, St James Church, Hyde Park Barracks and Sydney Hospital are located to the north, St Mary's Cathedral, the Australian Museum and Sydney Grammar School to the east, the Downing Centre to the south, the David Jones flagship store and the CBD to the west. For a more detailed description of the site and its context, see Section 2 - Site Context and Description.

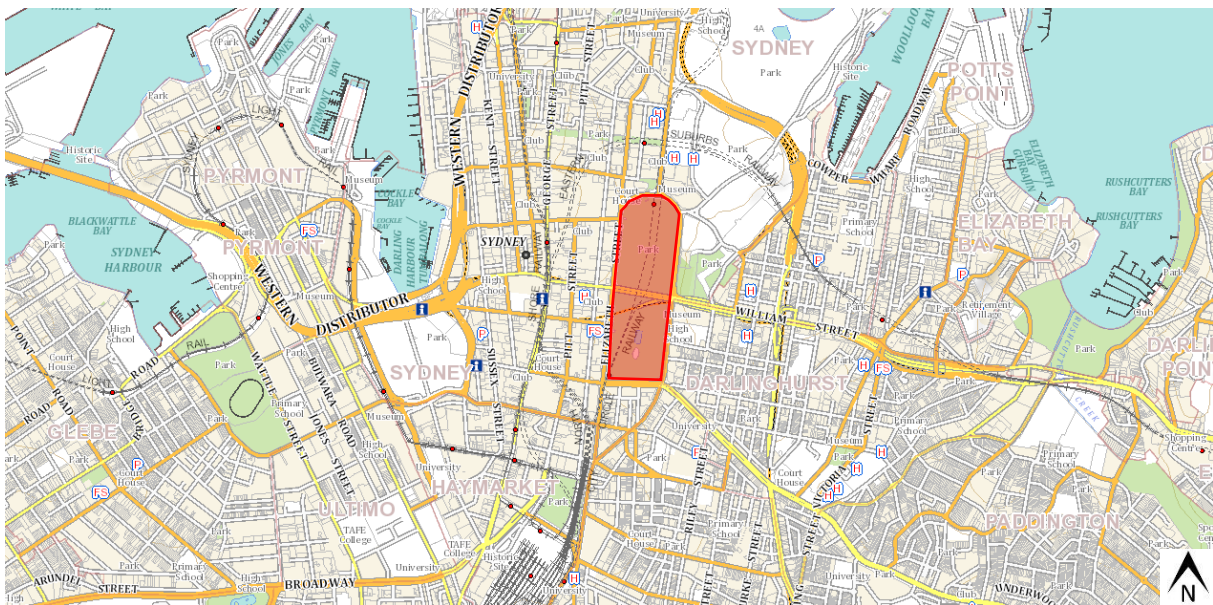


Figure 1: Cadastral Map showing the Subject Site (highlighted in red). Source: SIX Maps accessed May 2024

1.3. Legal Description

The subject site comprises the following lots as identified on records held by NSW Land Registry Services:

- Lots 1 & 2 DP 1246361
- Lot 1 DP1062685
- Lot 1 DP1062686
- Lot 1915 DP906666
- Lot 1 DP577983
- Lot 1 DP1062688
- Lot 7303 DP1167657

1.4. Heritage listing

Hyde Park is listed as an item on the Australian National Heritage List as 'Governor's Domain and Civic Precinct', item no. 106103.

Hyde Park (including its surrounds and built items) includes the following heritage listings:

NSW Heritage Act, 1977

State Heritage Register

- 'Hyde Park', 110-120 Elizabeth, Park, Liverpool, College Streets (SHR #01871)
- 'ANZAC Memorial', Hyde Park South, near Liverpool Street (SHR #01822)
- 'St. James Railway Station group', City Circle railway (SHR#01248)
- 'Museum Railway Station', City Circle railway (SHR#01207)

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979

Sydney LEP 2012, Part 1 Heritage items

- 'Hyde Park including north and south park reserves, Archibald Memorial Fountain, Anzac Memorial, Pool of Remembrance, stone perimeter walls and steps, St James Station, Museum Station, Dalley Statue, Oddfellows Memorial, Captain Cook Statue, Frazer Fountain, Fort Macquarie Cannon, Emden Gun, Thornton Obelisk, Sundial, former public toilets, Busby's Bore Fountain, Sandringham Gardens including memorial gates/pergola, Nagoya Gardens, Chess Board, F J Walker Fountain, John Baptist Fountain, Busby's Bore and archaeology', 110–120 Elizabeth Street, item no. I1654
- 'St James Railway Station including interior', 108 Elizabeth Street, item no. I1740
- 'Anzac War Memorial including Pool of Reflection, pavements, plantings, flagpoles, staircase, platform, interiors, lightwells, bas reliefs, statues, sculptures and movable heritage (artefacts and memorabilia)', 120 Elizabeth Street, item no. I1742
- 'Museum Railway Station including interiors', Elizabeth Street, item no. I1743

The site is also located in proximity to the following heritage listed items:

NSW Heritage Act, 1977

State Heritage Register

- 'Busby's Bore', Centennial Park to College Street, SHR#00568
- 'St. James' Anglican Church', 173 King Street, SHR#01703
- 'Sydney Downing Centre', 302 Castlereagh Street SHR#00393
- 'Land Titles Office', Prince Albert Road, SHR#00962

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979

Sydney LEP 2012, Part 1 Heritage items

- 'Busby's Bore including tunnels, shafts and wells', item no. I1 (State)
- 'Australian Museum including interior', 6 College Street, item no. I246 (State)
- 'Sydney Boys Grammar School including buildings and their interiors, fence to College Street and Frances Street and grounds', 10–12 College Street, item no. I247
- "David Jones Department Store" including interior, 84–110 Castlereagh Street, item no. I1697

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979

- Former “Worker’s Building” including interiors and lightwell, 238–240 Castlereagh Street, item no. I1705
- Supreme Court and old Registry Office building group including interiors, fences and grounds, 102 Elizabeth Street, item no. I1739 (State)
- Former “Manchester Unity” building including interiors, 183–187 Elizabeth Street, item no. I1748
- The Great Synagogue including interior, 187A Elizabeth Street, item no. I1750 (State)
- Former “Australian Consolidated Press” façade, 189–197 Elizabeth Street, item no. I1751
- Municipal sewer vent, Elizabeth Street, corner Bathurst Street, item no. I1752 (State)
- St James Church including interior, courtyards, perimeter walls and fences, 173 King Street, item no. I1847 (State)
- Former “Mark Foy’s Emporium” including interiors and forecourt, 143–147 Liverpool Street, item no. I1854 (State)
- Queen’s Square, Macquarie Street, item no. I1882
- Former Hyde Park Barracks including forecourt, wall and gatehouses, interiors, grounds, former District Courts and offices and archaeology, 12 Macquarie Street, item no. I1867
- Former Registrar General’s Department building including interior, 1 Prince Albert Road, item no. I1946 (State)
- Frazer Memorial Fountain, Prince Albert Road, corner St Mary’s Road, item no. I1947
- St Mary’s Cathedral and Chapter House group including interiors, grounds and fences, 2 St Mary’s Road, item no. I1951 (State)



Figure 2: Heritage Map showing the location of the subject site (indicated in blue) within its surrounding heritage context. Source: Sydney LEP 2012, Heritage Map – Sheet HER_014 and HER_015

Heritage Council of New South Wales



State Heritage Register - SHR: 01871 - Plan: 2518

Hyde Park

110-120 Elizabeth, Park, Liverpool, College Streets, Sydney

Gazetted Date: 13/12/2011

0 80 160 240 320 Meters

Scale: 1:5,000 @A4

Datum/Projection: GCS GDA 1994



Figure 3: State Heritage Register curtilage plan for Hyde Park. Note ANZAC Memorial is excluded and has a separate curtilage plan as provided in Figure 4 below (Source; HMS SHR database listing form at <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5060189>)



State Heritage Register - SHR:01822 - Plan: 2323

ANZAC Memorial

Hyde Park South, near Liverpool Street, Sydney

Gazettal Date: 23/04/2010

Scale: 1:1,000 @A4

Datum/Projection: GCS GDA 1994



Figure 4: SHR curtilage plan of ANZAC Memorial (HMS SHR database listing form at <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5053512>)

1.5. Proposal

The proposal aims to increase the existing seating capacity at Hyde Park and includes installation of new seating (utilising a similar form and design as the existing seating) around the existing seatings. Following are the objectives for Hyde Park Seating Opportunities:

- More seating under trees and off hardstand/main paths;
- Seats on grass/facing grass and/or facing the green space (if on the path, the seating to face the green space).

The Seating Opportunities include:

1. Seating Opportunity - Pool of Reflection

Includes nine existing seats around the pool of reflection and is proposed to accommodate additional 3 lots of three seats along the east and west of Pool of Reflection.

2. Seating Opportunities - Hyde Park (North)

3. Seating Opportunities - Hyde Park (South)

This SOHI has assessed Hyde Park Seating 80% set of drawings provided by Place Design Group. Additionally, Hyde Park Seating Furniture Concept Package prepared by Place Design Group for City of Sydney in April 2024 was assessed in this SOHI. To aid an understanding of the proposal, drawings showing the proposed layout of the new seating, as well as an indicative installation, have been included at Figure 5 and Figure 6.

Place Design Group			
Date	Title	Drawing No	Revision
20/06/2024	Hyde Park Seating 80% DD	-	-
20/06/2024	Cover Sheet	230284-000	02
20/06/2024	General Arrangement Plans 1-19	230284-201 - 230284-219	02
20/06/2024	Hardscape Details 1 of 3	230284-901 - 230284-903	02

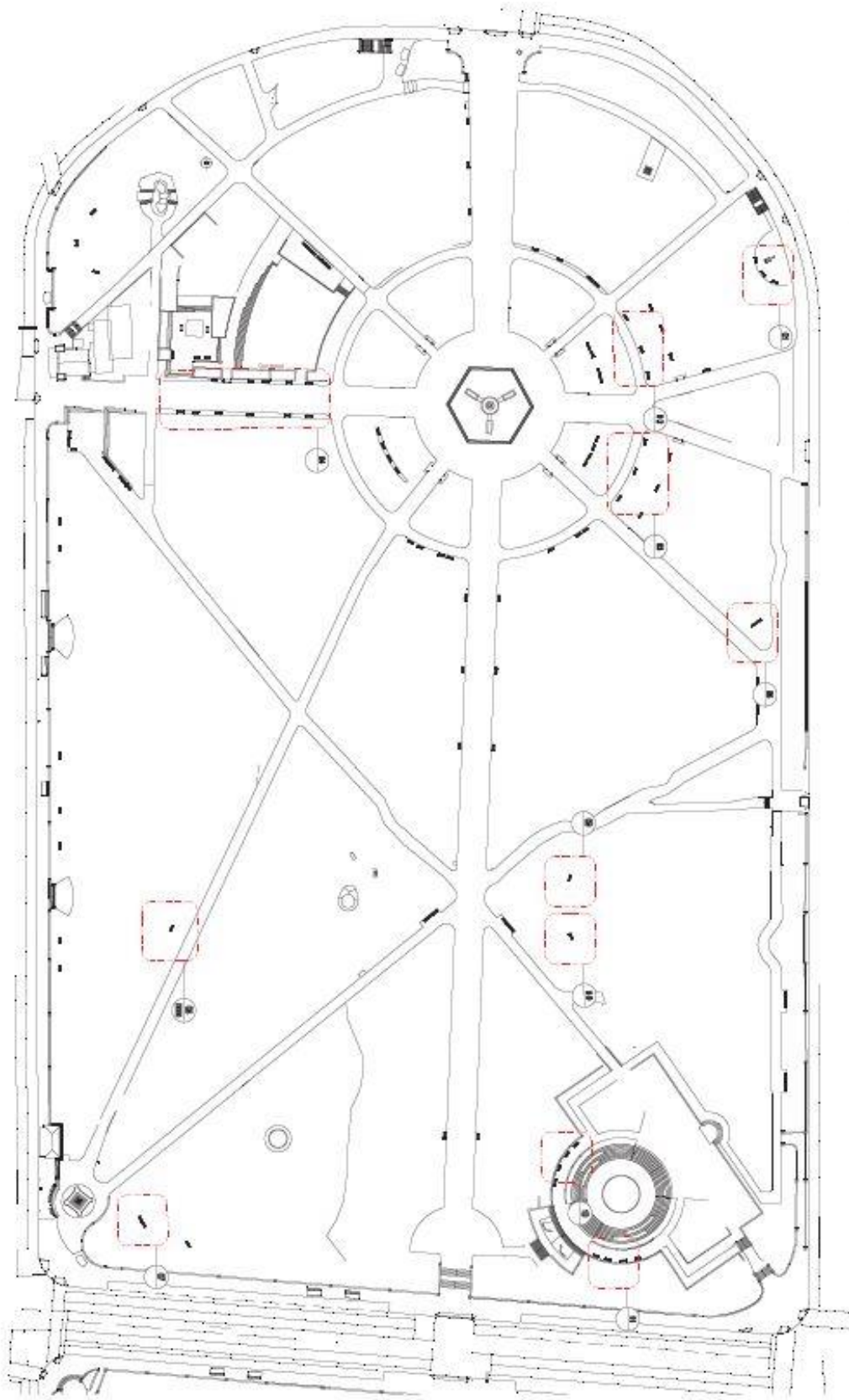


Figure 5: Northern part of the subject site showing the existing and proposed seating (outlined in red). Source: Hyde Park Seating drawings prepared by Place Design Group, June 2024

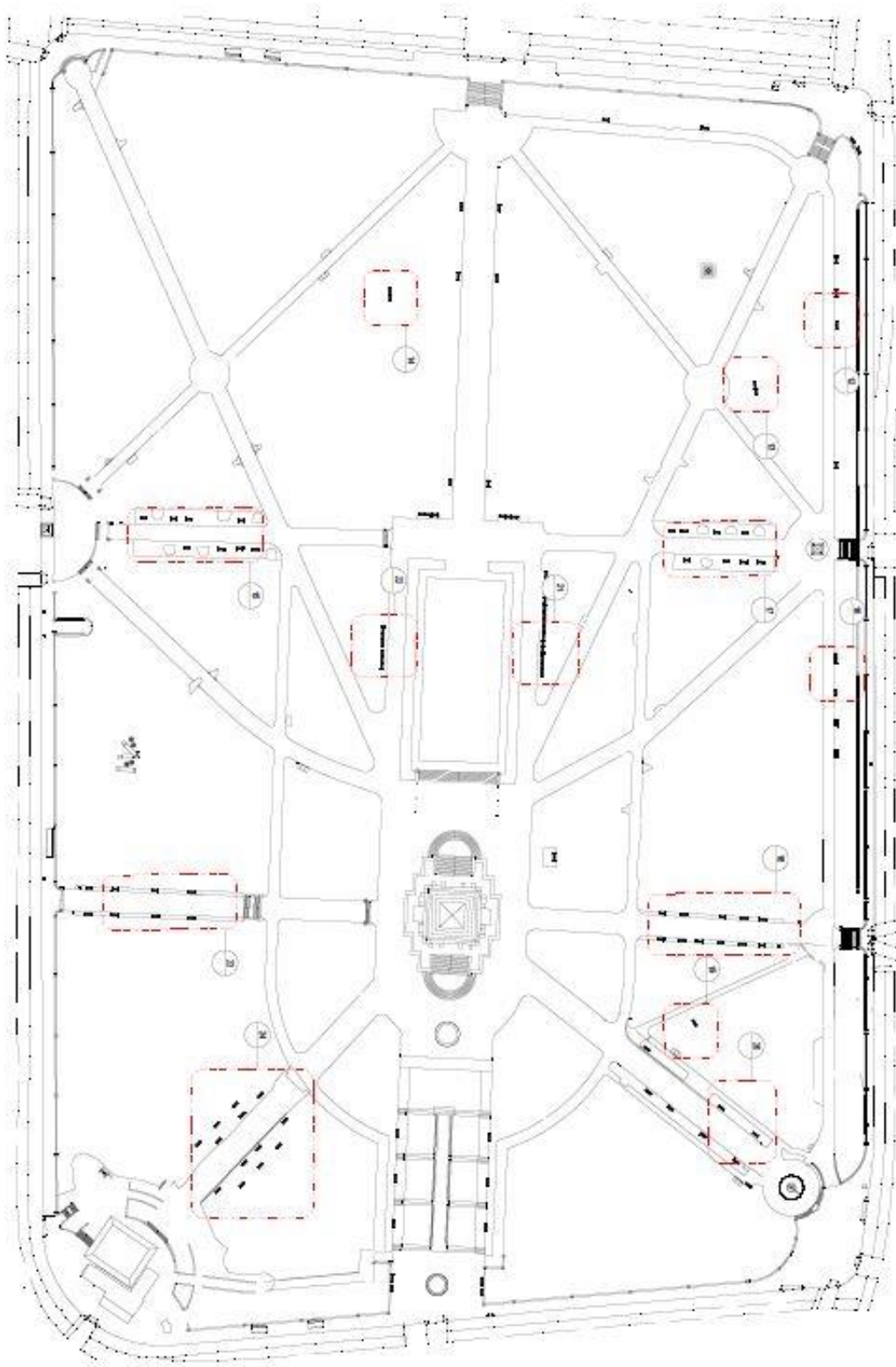


Figure 6: Southern part of the subject site showing the existing and proposed seating (outlined in red). Source: Hyde Park Seating drawings prepared by Place Design Group, June 2024

Relevant Reports

The following previous studies and reports were reviewed during production of this report. Relevant information has been included where necessary:

- Hyde Park Seating Opportunities and arrangement examples (City of Sydney, n.d.)
- Construction Details for Landscape Upgrade Works under Hyde Park Masterplan Implementation (Turf Design Studio, prepared for City of Sydney, 2015)
- Hyde Park Lighting Design (AECOM, prepared for City of Sydney, 2023)
- Archaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Assessment of the Sediments of Hyde Park (GML Heritage, prepared for City of Sydney, 2022)
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment Tree Protection Specification (Tree IQ, prepared for City of Sydney, 2023)
- Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan (Clouston Associates, prepared for City of Sydney, 2006)
- Stakeholder Consultation - Hyde Park Plan of Management (The People for Places and Spaces, prepared for City of Sydney, 2006)
- Round One Community Consultation - Hyde Park Plan of Management (The People for Places and Spaces, prepared for City of Sydney, 2006)
- Heritage Review Study - Hyde Park Plan of Management (HBO + EMTB, prepared for City of Sydney, 2006)
- Heritage Review Study (Conservation Policies and Implementation Guidelines) - Hyde Park Plan of Management (HBO + EMTB, prepared for City of Sydney, 2006)
- Heritage Review Study (Condition Survey) - Hyde Park Plan of Management (HBO + EMTB, prepared for City of Sydney, 2006)

1.6. Methodology

This SOHI relates to the proposed installation of additional seating at Hyde Park. It has been prepared in accordance with the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) publications, *Guidelines for preparing a Statement of Heritage Impact, 2023* and *Assessing Heritage Significance, 2023*. It is also guided by the philosophy and processes included in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* (Burra Charter).

The subject proposal has been assessed in relation to the relevant controls and provisions contained within the Sydney LEP 2012 and the Sydney Development Control Plan (DCP) 2012, as well as the provisions of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*. It forms one of a collection of specialist reports.

Research for this SOHI has adopted a two-stepped approach. Step 1 comprised a desktop assessment and Step 2 was a site survey. This document provides the combined findings and recommendations resulting from this approach.

Step 1

Research into the early development of the site was undertaken to get a better understanding of the place. Further, the Sydney LEP 2012 and the State Heritage Register were examined to determine the known heritage values of Hyde Park and its context.

Step 2

A site survey of the subject site was carried out by Asmita Bhasin and Alexandra Gangan on 28 May 2024 with the purpose of photographing and understanding the place. All results are presented in Section 2 - Site Context and Description.

1.7. Constraints and limitations

- Accurate measured drawings do not form part of this assessment
- This report does not include a heritage landscape assessment

- This report does not form part of the building consent process
- The assessment in this report relates to the proposed works and documentation described in Section 1.5 - Proposal and Section 1.6 - Methodology. It does not relate to any additional or revised documentation by any party.
- This report does not include for an archaeological assessment or opinions regarding such matters; neither does it form part of a Section 140 Application for an Excavation Permit or Section 144 Application for an Excavation Variation Permit.
- This report does not include an assessment of Aboriginal values. An assessment of the Aboriginal cultural significance of an area can only be made by Aboriginal communities.
- Only a visual assessment of the subject site was carried out. Intrusive methods were not employed.
- This assessment does not include for the provision of a title search for the subject site.

1.8. Author Identification

The following report has been prepared by Alexandra Gangan, Assistant Heritage Consultant (MSCE, BCE, CertIVBusAdmin), in association with Asmita Bhasin, Heritage Consultant (MURbanism (HeritCons), BArch, MICOMOS) Carole-Lynne Kerrigan, Associate Director (MCultHeritage, BACulHerMus, HNDArch, MICOMOS) has undertaken the preliminary review of the report. Kerime Danis, Director - Heritage (BArch, MHeritCons (Hons), Associate RAIA, M. ICOMOS & AdCom) has provided input, reviewed and endorsed its content.

2. SITE CONTEXT AND DESCRIPTION

2.1. Site Context

The subject Hyde Park (Figure 7) occupies area of 16 hectares and consists of two sections divided by Park Street. The northern section of Hyde Park is bound by College Street, St James Road, Elizabeth and Park Streets, while the southern section is bound by Park Street, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool and College Streets. The Park is predominately surrounded by commercial developments to the north and west, a mix of commercial and residential developments to the south and a combination of open space, religious and educational institutions, and commercial developments to the east. Hyde Park is characterised by a highly structured geometrical layout defined by the pathways, landscape elements, monuments, fountains and pools.



Figure 7: Aerial image showing the subject site (indicated in yellow) and its surrounding context. Source: Six Maps accessed May 2024

2.2. Site Description

As noted above, the subject site is divided in two sections by Park Street. The northern section has predominately rectangular shape with slightly rounded northern boundary. This section comprises three separate lots being Lot 1 DP577983, Lot 1 DP1062688 and Lot 7303 DP1167657.

The southern section has predominately rectangular shape and comprises five separate lots being Lot 1 DP1062685, Lot 1 DP1062686, Lot 1915 DP906666 and Lots 1 & 2 DP1246361.

The Park contains several monuments, fountains and pools combined with large open grass areas and a variety of figs, conifers, palms, and other trees. One of the major monuments within the Hyde Park is the Archibald Fountain located at the northern end of the of the park. The other major monument is the Anzac Memorial located at the southern end of the park (Figure 15). These two monuments are located along the central promenade, shaded by mature Hill's figs (Figure 16). The central promenade runs from St James Road to Liverpool Street. It is intersected by several perpendicular and angled cross paths. In

the northern section there are two major east-west perpendicular paths which lead from Market Street to the Archibald Fountain, and from this to College Street and St. Mary's Cathedral. In the southern section the major perpendicular east-west paths run east from Bathurst Street past the obelisk, crossing the northern end of the paved plaza north of the Anzac Memorial and reflective pool to College Street and Sydney Grammar School; and another running from Elizabeth Street and bisecting the Anzac Memorial and connecting directly with Francis Street to the park's east.

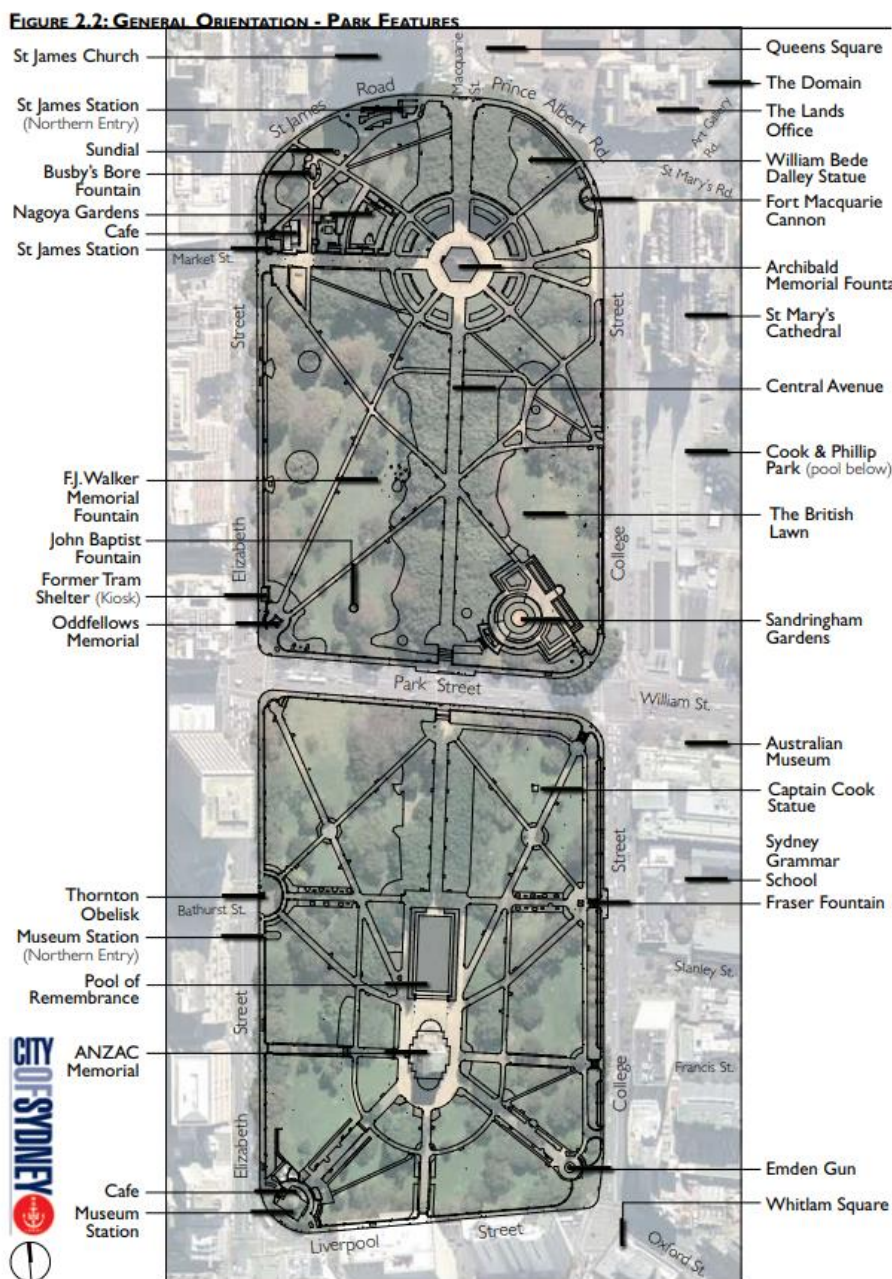


Figure 8: Map showing Hyde Park features. (Source: Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan, Volume 1 prepared by Clouston Associates in October 2006 and adopted by City of Sydney Council, p.8)



Figure 9: General view of St James Station. Looking from Elizabeth Street



Figure 10: General view of northern section of the Park, looking southeast from the main perpendicular pathway connecting Elizabeth Street and Archibald Memorial Fountain



Figure 11: General view of northern section of the Park showing area behind the existing café

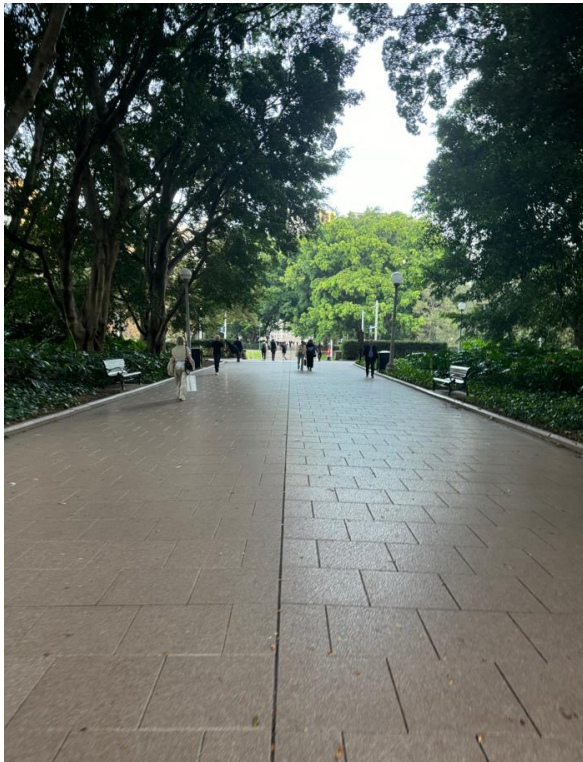


Figure 12: General view of the central promenade, northern section of the Park, looking north (left) and south (right)



Figure 13: General view of the gates to the Sandringham Gardens, northern section of the Park.



Figure 14: General view of the southern section of the park, looking south towards the Anzac Memorial

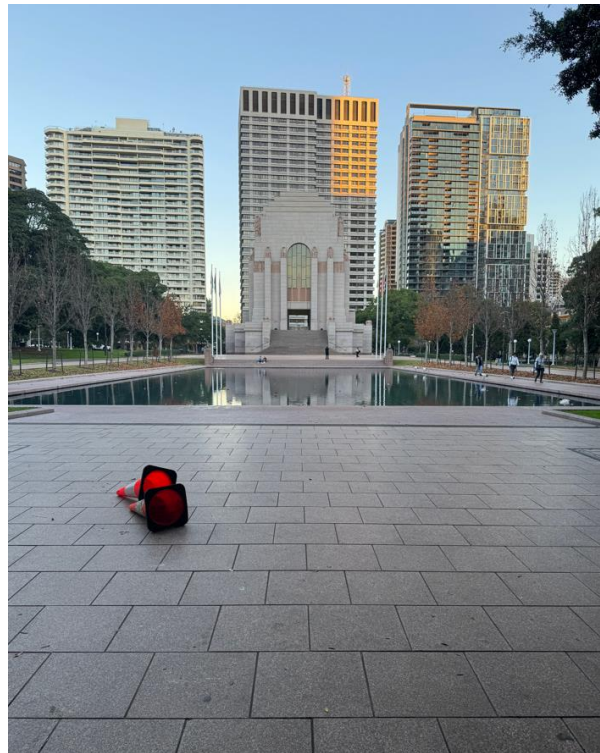


Figure 15: General view of the Anzac Memorial and the Pool of Remembrance



Figure 16: Southern section of the park, general view of the main pathway connecting College Street, the Pool of Remembrance and Elizabeth Street, looking east (left) and west (right)



Figure 17: Looking towards Hyde Park from the Liverpool/ Elizabeth Street intersection. The Museum Station is in the foreground.



Figure 18: Northern section of the Park, pathway connecting Elizabeth Street and the Archibald Memorial Fountain, showing areas proposed for installation of new seating



Figure 19: Northern section of the Park, main pathway connecting Elizabeth Street and the Archibald Memorial Fountain, showing areas proposed for installation of new seating

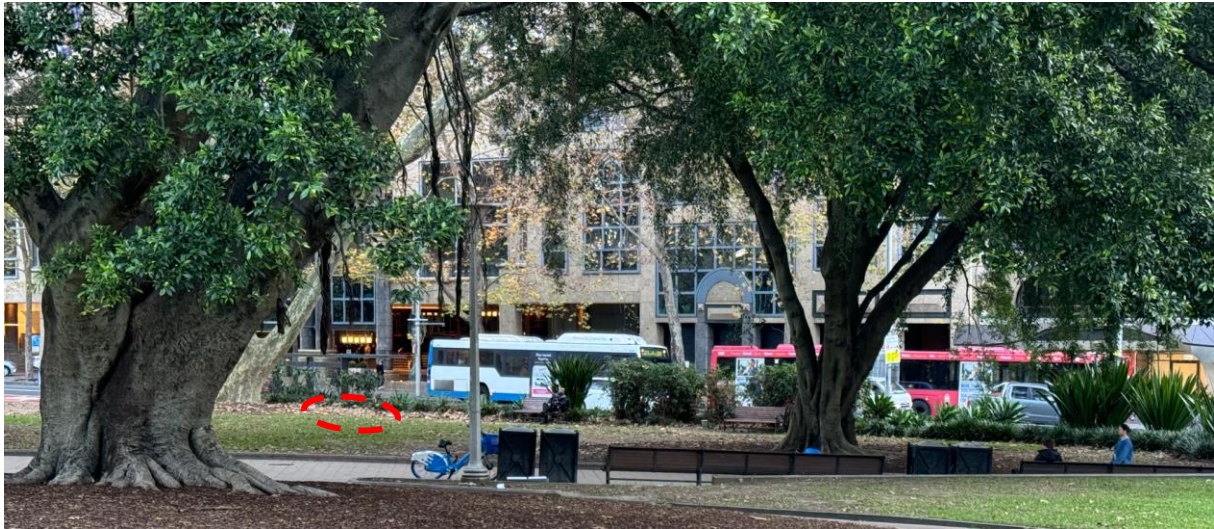


Figure 20: Northern section of the Park, showing the approximate location of the new seating along Elizabeth Street boundary.



Figure 21: Northern section of the Park, showing an example of the existing seating (in gravelled area with paved footing under group of benches) near the Archibald Memorial Fountain



Figure 22: Northern section of the Park, showing area proposed for the installation of new seating near the Archibald Memorial Fountain



Figure 23: Northern section of the park showing area proposed for the installation of new seating behind Fort Macquarie Cannon



Figure 24: Northern section of the Park showing an example of the existing seating on the grassed area (with paved footing under individual benches)



Figure 25: Northern section of the Park showing the location of the proposed new seating on the open grass area



Figure 26: Northern section of the Park showing the location of the proposed new seating in the Sandringham Gardens



Figure 27: Northern section of the Park showing the location of the proposed new seating in the Sandringham Gardens



Figure 28: Southern section of the Park showing location of the proposed new seating (x2 groups of 3 benches) near the Pool of Remembrance



Figure 29: Southern section of the Park showing location of the proposed new seating (x2 groups of 3 benches) near the Pool of Reflection



Figure 30: Southern section of the Park showing location of the proposed new seating on the main perpendicular pathway connecting Elizabeth Street and the Pool of Reflection



Figure 31: Southern section of the Park showing location of the proposed new seating on the pathway connecting College Street and the Pool of Remembrance

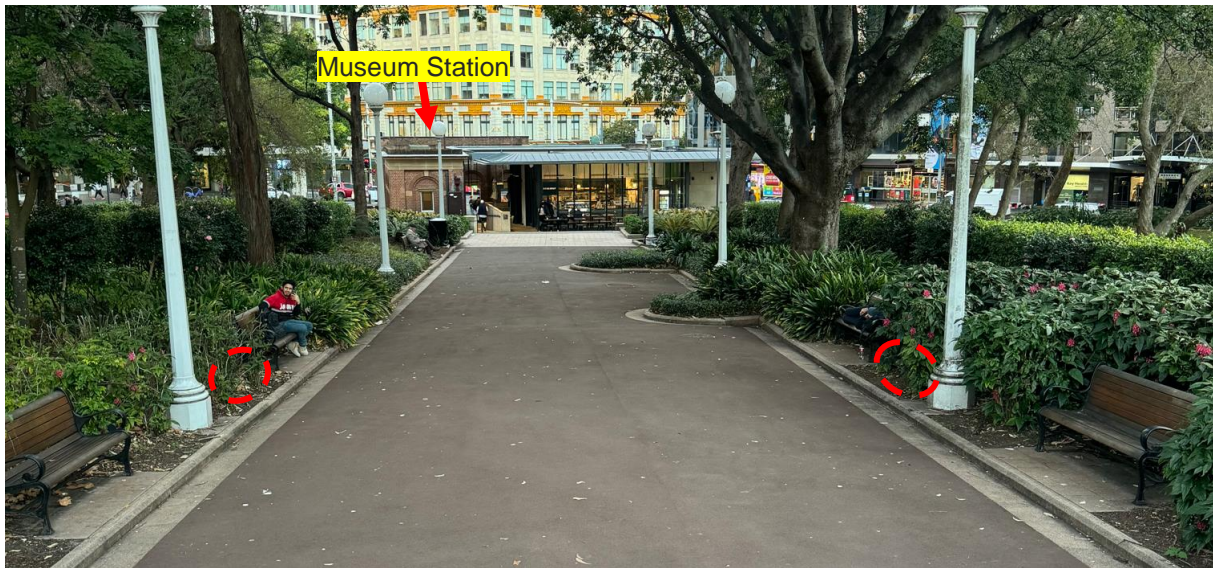


Figure 32: Southern section of the Park showing location of the proposed new seating on the diagonal pathway connecting Museum Station at Elizabeth Street and the ANZAC Memorial



Figure 33: Southern section of the Park showing location of the proposed new seating both sides of the diagonal pathway connecting Museum Station at Elizabeth Street and the ANZAC Memorial



Figure 34: Example of the existing seating and footing details

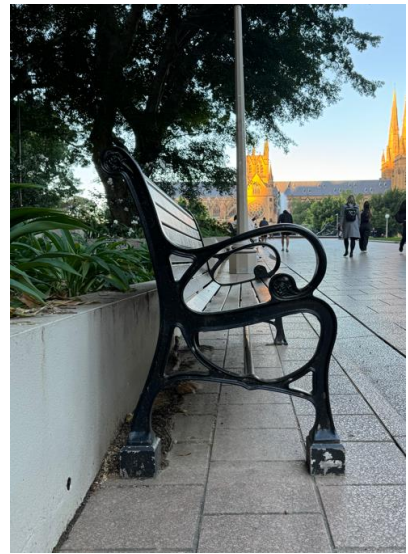


Figure 35: Example of the existing seating and footing details



Figure 36: Example of the existing seating and footing details.

3. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The historical chronology of the subject site is sourced from the State Heritage Register form for Hyde Park, 110-120 Elizabeth, Park, Liverpool, College Streets, SHR#01871¹, which is included in Appendix A.

The following table provides summary of the history of Hyde Park and its context:

Date	Event
Aboriginal occupation	Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora people occupied the land
1788	European settlement started with Captain Phillip establishing colony at Sydney.
Early 1800's	The area was known as "the Common".
By 1810	The area became the colony's first sports centre and racecourse and was known as 'The Common', the 'Exercising Ground', 'Cricket Ground' or 'Racecourse'
11 February 1810	Macquarie formally reserved the area as open space, the first public park set aside in Australia. He formally defined the park as bounded in the north by the Government Domain, on the west by the town of Sydney, on the east by the grant to John Palmer at Woolloomooloo and on the south by the brickfields. Macquarie named the area 'Hyde Park' after the great Royal Hyde Park in London
By 1832	Emphasis on a central avenue was given by the extension of Macquarie Street south through the park and by its flatness. When this street extension was closed for a second time in 1851, its north-south line became a rudimentary public walk
	College Street was built which divided off part of the park, in the area which became Cook and Phillip Parks
1837	The first major planting in the park was undertaken by Superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens, Alan Cunningham
1846	Work commenced on the Australian Museum
1850's	Civic monuments began to be erected in the park
	With the coming of responsible government, Hyde Park became a venue for Sunday oratory on political and civic topics, and later election meetings. It was also used for processions and official gatherings.
1854	The Public Parks Act was passed and a Hyde Park Improvement Committee was formed.
1857	Thornton Obelisk also known as 'Thornton's Scent Bottle' was installed. This is actually a sewerage ventilator, made to appear like Cleopatra's Needle, an Egyptian Obelisk now displayed in London

¹ State Heritage Inventory form for Hyde Park, 110-120 Elizabeth, Park, Liverpool, College Streets, SHR#01871 accessed May 2024 via <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5060189>

Date	Event
1861	Planting was undertaken, predominantly along pathways.
1866	The parkland was enclosed with a two-railed hardwood fence
1867	Additional planting undertaken, predominately along pathways
1876	The parkland was redefined and enclosed with a dwarf stone wall and iron palisade fence.
1878	Hyde Park was formally delineated, its corners demarcated with gates and sandstone piers surmounted by gas lamps
1879	On the centenary of Cook's death, the Captain Cook statue was erected, on a stone base that had been erected in 1869. It stands on the highest point in the park.
1881	The Frazer Memorial Fountain was sited at Hyde Park on the corner of Oxford and College Street. This was one of the first sources of clean water for Sydney and a population meeting point in the park. The original design featured cups dangling from the large water basin for people to take a drink. The taps were bronze and in the shape of a dolphin.
1888	Fort Macquarie Cannon (c.1810s) was placed in the park
	John Baptist Memorial Fountain was relocated within Hyde Park, in a different location to its current one, near the corner of Park & Elizabeth Streets
1897	A bronze statue was erected by public subscription to commemorate the populist political William Bede Dalley (1831-88) near the north-east corner of the park near Prince Albert Road (Whitaker, 2009) in the park's north-east, near Hyde Park Barracks
1904	Control of Hyde Park was vested by the Department of Lands in then Sydney Municipal Council
1908	Hyde Park was redefined following the widening of Elizabeth and Liverpool Streets
1909	Mark Foys Emporium (south-west corner of Liverpool & Elizabeth Streets) was built opposite the park
1910	Sydney's first women's public lavatory was built in the park near the corner of Park and Elizabeth Streets. It was considered a 'failure' by Council due to low usage and was replaced in 1955.
1912	The park was redefined following the widening of College Street
1914	The sundial was repaired (its date of erection is not known)
1916	Hyde Park was redefined following the widening of Park Street.
	Part of the park was fenced to accommodate for the construction of Central to Museum and St. James railway line.

Date	Event
1917	The Frazer Memorial Fountain was relocated to the north-east corner of the Pool of Remembrance.
	The Emden gun, a four-inch gun salvaged from the German raider ship sunk off the Cocos Islands by HMAS Sydney in 1914. The gun was gifted from the Commonwealth Government and sited at Hyde Park on the corner of Oxford and College Streets
1920's	The Oddfellows Memorial, an elaborate drinking fountain commemorating members of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows who served and died in World War 1, was built near the northern corner of Park and Elizabeth Streets
1922	Major excavation began to accommodate for the construction of Central to Museum and St.James railway line and much of the western side and part of the centre of Hyde Park North was refashioned after construction commenced.
1927	After railway construction disruption, Sydney City Council held a design competition 'for a comprehensive layout and beautification scheme' for a restored and refurbished Hyde Park
	David Jones Department store opened on the corner of Market and Elizabeth Streets, directly opposite the park and St.James Station entry.
1930	An Anzac Memorial competition to commemorate Australian diggers who served in World War 1 was won by architect C. Bruce Dellit. Its construction would take four years
1932	Hyde Park's perimeter walls were built to a new design
	Archibald Fountain was erected
1934	Anzac Memorial's Pool of Remembrance was constructed
	Frazer Memorial Fountain was relocated to its current location, close to the entry steps facing College and Francis Streets, near Sydney Grammar School
	St. James Station and Museum Station were constructed, both with entries/exits in Hyde Park south and north
1950's	Hyde Park saw the introduction on Park Street (in the north-western corner of the park's southern half) of the Long Day Childcare and the Women's Rest Centre conveniences for women and their children visiting the city. This replaced the earlier Women's Public Toilets
1954	Queen Elizabeth II dedicated Sandringham Memorial Gardens, designed by Ilmars Berzins, commemorating King George VI (her father, the former King) and the Royal Family's Scottish rural retreat
1960's	An outdoor cafe was constructed behind (north-east) of Museum Station entry building, by Sydney City Council

Date	Event
1983	The Nagoya gardens were constructed in Hyde Park North, commemorating a sister city friendship.
	Busby's Bore fountain was erected slightly to the north-west near the Supreme Court part of the park
Late 1980's	The City Council saw a need to reassess the park and improve condition of a number of its elements: plantings, walls, paths and monuments
Early 1990's	A works programme was implemented to upgrade paths, conserve monuments and stone walls, and built new stone walls along College Street in Hyde Park South. The works depot was removed from the eastern side of the main avenue of Hyde Park north in this period
1999	The men's toilets at St. James Station were converted into a cafe facing the park's north-western corner (off Market Street/Elizabeth Street intersection).
	Nagoya Gardens were upgraded
2004-2005	An Arboriculture survey of the park was undertaken, after an outbreak of fungal attack meant the need to remove some of the park's central avenue of Hill's figs
2012	Ongoing tree management works were undertaken
	The City of Sydney launched 'The Eora Journey'
2015	A War Memorial to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander soldiers was unveiled in Hyde Park South, close to Bathurst and Elizabeth Streets
2016	Sydney City Council announced works to restore the Frazer Memorial Fountain with a new base, plinth and steps and its impressive filigree works to be restored. Work took place later the same year

4. ESTABLISHED STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.1. Governor's Domain and Civic Precinct

The following Summary Statement of Significance has been extracted in full from the Australian National Heritage List:²

The Governors' Domain and Civic Precinct is located in the City of Sydney, near the place of arrival of the First Fleet in Warrane, the Indigenous name recorded in historic journals for Sydney Cove.

The Precinct is of outstanding heritage value to the nation for its capacity to connect people to the early history of Australia including interactions between Indigenous people and British colonisers. Its ability to demonstrate the historic processes which shaped Australia's civic institutions, democratic progress and the physical character of our cities, which were set in train from the early colonial period in the Sydney colony, is outstanding. In particular, the Precinct's ensemble of buildings, parks and gardens tell us about important events in the establishment of early Parliamentary forms of government, the establishment of the Supreme Court and aspects of the history of suffrage.

The archaeological material found near or associated with many of its historic places is rare and has an exceptional research value capable of informing Australians about aspects of British colonisation and the first interactions British colonists had with Indigenous people living in and around the place we now call Sydney.

The Precinct is also outstanding for its collection of buildings and open spaces, which as an ensemble, demonstrates the transition of the early, isolated penal settlement into a more substantial permanent town. Early British Governors and in particular Governor Macquarie, worked to create improvements in civic amenity and fostered the establishment of civic institutions like Australia's first hospital, public parks, a mint and places of worship. Later civic, legal and government institutions continued to be developed which helped to foster greater independence from Britain.

The Precinct and its buildings are also of outstanding heritage value to the nation for their association with a number of important Australians including Governor Macquarie, Elizabeth Macquarie, Governor Phillip, Governor Bligh, Bennelong and Francis Greenway. Their significant contributions in the course of Australia's history are well demonstrated within the precinct.

4.2. Hyde Park

The following Statement of Significance has been extracted in full from the State Heritage Inventory, SHR#01871:³

Hyde Park has State significance as public land (the Australian colony's first common) that has influenced the development of Sydney's layout from as early as 1789, occupying approximately the same site since that time. Proclaimed by Governor Macquarie, it is Australia's oldest designated public parkland (1810), and has been continuously used from 1788 for public open space, recreation, remembrance, celebration and leisure. Hyde Park has contributed to the cultural development of the city as a recreational space encapsulating the principles of a Victorian parkland through the use of a hierarchy of pathways and the strategic siting of monuments, statues and built items. It is of State significance as a demonstration of the international spread of the English public parks movement originating in the mid-19th century. It provides evidence of the influence of transport infrastructure on urbanisation by its upheaval and re-creation after construction of the city underground railway in the 1920s. It was site of some of Australia's first sporting events, and remains the prime open space in Sydney for special events, protests and festivals as it has been since 1810. The Park contains a collection of monuments and sculptures

² 'Governor's Domain and Civic Precinct', Australian National Heritage List, Australia Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, accessed May 2024 via https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;place_id=106103

³ State Heritage Inventory for 'Hyde Park', 110-120 Elizabeth, Park, Liverpool, College Streets (SHR #01871) accessed May 2024 via <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5060189>

which mark key events and personalities in the history of the State including war memorials and significant artistic works.

The following Statement of Significance has been extracted in full from the State Heritage Inventory, item no. I1654:⁴

Hyde Park is of state significance as a section of public land that has influenced the development of Sydney's layout from as early as 1789, occupying approximately the same site since that time. Set aside by Governor Phillip as part of a common and formally proclaimed as Hyde Park by Governor Macquarie in 1810, it is the oldest designated public parkland in Australia. The park has contributed to the cultural development of the city as a recreational space that encapsulates the principles of a Victorian parkland through the use of a hierarchy of pathways and the strategic siting monuments, statues and built items. The park is significant as a major example of formal landscaping in Australia.

The park was re-designed following principles established through a competition in 1926, won by Norman Weekes. Although the executed work varies from the principles stated in the competition brief, thus creating a park land with a hierarchy of pedestrian avenues framing views and vistas primarily of evergreen species several monuments and built items around the park in strategic locations are of commemorative significance for the people of Australia such as Archibald Memorial Fountain, Anzac Memorial and Pool of Remembrance, Captain Cook Statue, John Bede Dalley, Frazer Fountain, Fort Macquarie Cannon and Emden Gun. Other structures represent important phases or events in its

development or the development of the city around it. The Thornton Obelisk, the oldest structure in the Park, 1857, St James Statue, Museum Station and the 1920's stone walls and steps are in this category.

Frazer Fountain (Hyde Park South): Historically significant as a manifestation of nineteenth century philanthropy, this edifice is one of the few intact remaining drinking fountains in Sydney. Demonstrates earlier aspects of daily life in relation to water supply and usage as well as public health and hygiene. Long association with parks gardens and pleasure grounds. Aesthetically significant as a good example of baroque-inspired Victorian Gothic sandstone fountain. Socially significant as a source of drinking water as well as a meeting place prior to the universal provision of reticulated water.

Busby's Bore Fountain: Historically, aesthetically and socially significant as a significant element of Hyde Park and due to association with Busby's Bore.

4.3. Anzac War Memorial

The following Statement of Significance has been extracted in full from the State Heritage Inventory, SHR#01822:⁵

The ANZAC Memorial, completed in 1934, is of historical significance to the State for its embodiment of the collective grief of the people of NSW at the loss of Australian servicemen and women since World War I. It is associated with the landing of Australian troops at Gallipoli on 25 April 1915, since fundraising for the memorial was established on the first anniversary of the landing. It is also associated with returned servicemen and their organisations including the RSL, which lobbied for the erection of the monument and occupied offices within it. The ANZAC Memorial is of State aesthetic significance as a great work of public art which is arguably the finest expression of Art Deco monumentality in Australia. The result of an outstanding creative collaboration between architect Bruce Dellit and sculptor Rayner Hoff, it contains complex symbolic embellishments that reinforce and enhance the commemorative meanings of the building. Its landscape context in Hyde Park was purposefully designed for it by Dellit including the large Pool of Reflection lined by poplars. Its positioning on a major axis linked to the Archibald Fountain contributes significantly to the physical character of Hyde Park and the city of Sydney.

⁴ State Heritage Inventory for Hyde Park Including Hyde Park North and Hyde Park South, item no.I1654, accessed May 2024 via <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2424609>

⁵ State Heritage Inventory for the 'ANZAC Memorial', Hyde Park South, near Liverpool Street (SHR #01822) accessed May 2024 via <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5053512>

The ANZAC Memorial is of State significance as the largest and most ambitious of the numerous war memorials constructed throughout NSW after the Great War. The memorial is also representative as NSW's contribution to the group of 'national war memorials', whereby each state capital city developed its own major war memorial in the inter-war period. In this group the ANZAC Memorial is outstanding in its size, integrity and aesthetic appeal.

The following Statement of Significance has been extracted in full from the State Heritage Inventory, item no.11742:⁶

The Memorial is the dominant element in the southern portion of Hyde Park. It includes the Pool of Reflection and associated plantings, seeds for which were collected from Gallipoli and northern France. The Memorial is historically significant as an expression of public grief and sense of sacrifice following Australian involvement in World War I, aesthetically significant as the finest work of architect C. Bruce Dellit, as one of the finest examples of Inter-war Stripped Classical and Art Deco styles in Australia, and as an exemplar of the work of renowned sculptor Rayner Hoff.

4.4. St James Railway Station

The following Statement of Significance has been extracted in full from the State Heritage Inventory, SHR#01248:⁷

St James Station is of State significance because, along with Museum, it was the first underground station in Australia and demonstrates the adaptation of the London tube-style station to the Australian situation. The station is well constructed, proportioned and detailed.

The station complex is an important part of the larger Sydney Harbour Bridge and the electrified City Underground Railway scheme and has associations with prominent persons such as JJC Bradfield, chief engineer and designer of the Sydney Harbour Bridge and city underground and organisations such as the Department of Railways and represents the culmination of many years of political lobbying for a city railway system. The construction of the city underground and position of St James Station encouraged the retail and commercial development of the Sydney CBD in the late 1920s and 1930s, with large department stores constructed around the stations.

The St James Station entry building is a fine and largely intact example of a small-scale Inter-War Stripped Classical style building which adds to the general character of the immediate area. It has significance as one of two buildings of its type and style remaining in the city railway system (the other being Museum Station entrance) and is a rare example of this type of station building.

The underground platforms and concourse retain many original features and provide one of the most ornate station interiors in the NSW railway system. Disused platforms demonstrate the grand plans of the 1930s railway network of Bradfield, while the air raid shelter areas in the southern tunnels are rare surviving elements of Sydney's World War II defences.

Individual elements, such as the tiling, ornate stairs, lights and clocks add to the ambience of the station, while the Chateau Tanunda neon advertising sign at the Elizabeth Street entrance is a rare surviving example of a 1930s neon sign in Sydney.

The following Statement of Significance has been extracted in full from the State Heritage Inventory, item no.11740:⁸

St James Station is of historic significance as one of the first two underground railway stations to operate in Australia; the other was Museum Station. It has continued in operation since opening and retains much of the original fabric externally and internally. It was important in the development of transport services in the early twentieth century and is evidence of the expansion and upgrading of public utilities in the inner city during this period. It is significant for its association with and role it played in the growth and development of the commercial, retail and social aspects

⁶ State Heritage Inventory for Anzac War Memorial 120 Elizabeth Street, item no.11742, accessed May 2024 via <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2424611>

⁷ State Heritage Inventory for 'St. James Railway Station group', City Circle railway SHR#01248, accessed May 2024 via <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5012220>

⁸ State Heritage Inventory for St James Railway Station Including Interior, 108 Elizabeth Street item no.11740, accessed May 2024 via <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2423994>

of the area and as part of a larger transport scheme, as well as for its association with prominent persons such as JJC Bradfield and organisations such as the Department of Railways. The Elizabeth Street entry is a fine and largely intact example of a small scale inter-war Stripped Classical style building which adds to the character of the immediate area. The building is significant as one of two of its type and style remaining in the city (the other being Museum Station), however whilst St James Station is constructed in sandstone, the Museum Station is predominantly in brick, with sandstone detailing.

4.5. Museum Railway Station

The following Statement of Significance has been extracted in full from the State Heritage Inventory, SHR#01207:⁹

Museum Station has state significance as the first underground station in Australia (with St James opened the same day) and demonstrates the adaptation of the London tube style station to the Australian situation. The station is well constructed, proportioned and detailed and represents the culmination of many years of political lobbying to have a city railway system in place.

The station complex is an important part of the larger NSW railways network, particularly the inner-city system, and has associations with prominent persons such as JJC Bradfield and organisations such as the Department of Railways. It played an important part in the development of the CBD in Sydney as evidenced by direct pedestrian subway connections to adjacent department stores such as Mark Foy's.

The Museum Station entry building (Liverpool Street) is a fine and largely intact example of a small-scale Inter-War Stripped Classical style building which adds to the general character of the immediate area. It has significance as one of two buildings of its type and style remaining in the city (the other being St James). The combination of the entry portals, pedestrian subways and decorative interiors including light fittings, tiling and signage contribute to the aesthetic significance of the place and evoke a former era of railway travel.

The following Statement of Significance has been extracted in full from the State Heritage Inventory, item no.11743:¹⁰

Museum Station has historic significance as one the first two underground railway stations to operate in Australia; the other was St James. It has continued in operation since opening and retains much of the original fabric. The building is historically and socially significant for the important part it played in the development of transport services in the early twentieth century and is evidence of the expansion and upgrading of public utilities in the inner city during this period. It has social significance for its association with the commercial and public development of the area. The building is an important part of the larger transport scheme, particularly the development of the inner city transport system, and has association with prominent persons such as JJC Bradfield and organisations such as the Department of Railways. The Museum Station building is a fine and largely intact example of a small scale inter-war Stripped Classical style building which adds to the general character of the immediate area. It has significance as one of two buildings of its type and style remaining in the city (the other being St James), and is the only face brick and sandstone building of its type and style remaining in the city.

⁹ State Heritage Inventory for Museum Railway Station, City Circle railway SHR#01207, accessed May 2024 via <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=5045341>

¹⁰ State Heritage Inventory for Museum Railway Station Including Interiors, Elizabeth Street item no.11743, accessed May 2024 via <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2424096>

5. HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1. Conservation Management Documents

The two key conservation management documents prepared for the subject site are:

- "Heritage Review Study for Hyde Park Plan of Management - Conservation Policies and Implementation Guidelines" prepared by HBO + EMTB in 2006
- "Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan" prepared by Clouston Associates in 2006
- "Hyde Park Plan of Management and Master Plan Amendment ANZAC Memorial Centenary Project" by Clouston Associates dated 24/11/2015

There are no known more recent publications pertinent to the conservation management of Hyde Park.

5.1.1. Conservation Policies and Implementation Guidelines

The proposal is addressed below in accordance with the following relevant policies listed on "Heritage Review Study for Hyde Park Plan of Management - Conservation Policies and Implementation Guidelines" prepared by HBO + EMTB in 2006.

Policy	This proposal relates to these matters as follows:
<p>Policy 7 <i>A suitably qualified heritage consultant should be engaged as part of the project team for proposed work requiring consent and be involved from project definition and through the construction phase to ensure the recommendations of the Heritage Review and the Plan of Management are followed if any physical intervention may be necessary. Experienced consultants in heritage conservation will assist to ensure the significance of the landscape layout and character and of monuments and built items is not adversely affected, providing valuable skills and knowledge to ensure traditional techniques and materials are employed where appropriately and modern techniques where necessary, for their conservation.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ City Plan Heritage has been engaged to fulfil the role of a suitably qualified heritage consultant, undertaking significance assessments and providing heritage design advice through all stages of the design development.
<p>Policy 11 <i>Proposed works to the layout, landscaping, monuments or built items requiring consent for Hyde Park, Sydney, should be accompanied by a Statement of Heritage Impact prepared by a qualified heritage consultant and submitted to the relevant consent authorities.</i></p> <p><i>Statements of Heritage Impact are prepared to assess the impact of the proposed work on the assessed cultural significance. A statement should be</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This Statement of Heritage Impact (formerly known as a Heritage Impact Statement) has been prepared to address this Policy. It assesses the likely impacts the proposed additional seating and associated works may have on the established heritage values of Hyde Park, heritage items within and in vicinity of the site, and will be submitted to the City of Sydney Council. The City of Sydney then will provide the completed <i>Standard Exemption Record Keeping Form</i> and its associated documents to Heritage NSW for their information.

Policy	This proposal relates to these matters as follows:
<p><i>prepared for each application as required by the consent authority.</i></p> <p><i>The body of a Statement of Heritage Impact may be drawn from previous documentation, such as the Heritage Review and its source documents, which should be used to establish the significance of the affected item or place and assess performance of proposed works in the light of these policies and implementation guidelines, to influence decision making on future use and development.</i></p> <p><i>For works identified as minor works or maintenance the Council (and the NSW Heritage Office with regard to St James and Museum Stations) must be contacted so the nature of the proposal can be discussed more fully, before the proposal may be considered exempt from consent.</i></p>	
<p>Policy 21 <i>The 1927 Amended Assessors' Report shall be adopted as setting the guiding principles for future decisions about the layout, structure and character of Hyde Park.</i></p> <p><i>Ensure that the planting principles stated in the 1927 Amended Assessors' Report are applied to maintain continuity of avenue and garden bed plantings accentuating the formal layout of Hyde Park in line with the original design intent.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proposal includes the installation of additional new seating (utilising a similar form and design as the existing non-original seating) within Hyde Park and associated minor subsurface excavation works. These works are considered minor in scale and will not affect layout, structure and character of Hyde Park. ▪ The proposal does not involve planting works
<p>Policy 22 <i>Maintain the dominance of Australian species in the landscape character of Hyde Park with a selective and discrete use of shrubs and flowers.</i></p> <p><i>The changes made to Hyde Park as a result of the construction of the city loop underground railway, and the outcome of the 1926 design competition won by Norman Weekes while adopting key elements of the previous form, patterns of use and planting moved towards a more formal Park plan. The general character of the Park dates from this time when the Park was firmly established as a formally landscaped civic space.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proposal does not involve planting works
<p>Policy 28 <i>New works for introduced elements to the significant buildings,</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As noted above, the proposal includes installation of new seating and associated minor subsurface excavation works within

Policy	This proposal relates to these matters as follows:
<p><i>walls and steps within the Park should not attempt to recreate stylistic period details of any other past architectural period.</i></p> <p><i>New works should be complementary to, but not compete with, the architectural character and spatial qualities of the retained significant fabric of the significant buildings.</i></p> <p><i>The brass handrails introduced to the steps along College Street in Hyde Park South in 1990 are examples of new works that are contemporary designs yet compatible with the general character of the Park.</i></p>	<p>Hyde Park. The existing benches and other seating arrangements are more recent structures and the proposed design of new seating will adopt a similar form and design as the existing non-original seating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the minor scale and nature of the proposed works, the proposal will have no physical or visual impact on 'the architectural character and spatial qualities of the retained significant fabric of the significant buildings'.
<p>Policy 28 <i>New works for introduced elements to the significant buildings, walls and steps within the Park should not attempt to recreate stylistic period details of any other past architectural period.</i></p> <p><i>New works should be complementary to, but not compete with, the architectural character and spatial qualities of the retained significant fabric of the significant buildings.</i></p> <p><i>The brass handrails introduced to the steps along College Street in Hyde Park South in 1990 are examples of new works that are contemporary designs yet compatible with the general character of the Park.</i></p> <p><i>The principle of reversibility is consistent with the general nature of fit out installations and engineering services which can be subject to technological upgrading or, if they become obsolete, replacement.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additionally, the proposed design does not recreate stylistic period details of any other past architectural period. New work will be compatible with the general character of the Park and existing modern seating in scale, design and materials. <p>The new seating complements the existing seating. Should it become obsolete, the new seating will be readily removable. Accordingly, new seating will have no physical or visual impact on 'the architectural character and spatial qualities of the retained significant fabric of the significant buildings'.</p>
<p>Policy 30 <i>New materials, textures details and colours should complement, but not compete with the existing built items.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design and materials of new seating will complement the existing modern benches.
<p>Policy 32 <i>The site is subject to the relics provisions of the NSW Heritage Act 1977. An excavation permit may be required for any work, which will result in ground disturbance or uncovering of a potential archaeological resource. Any development proposal involving excavation will need an archaeological</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is known that much of the Hyde Park landscape has been subject to significant disturbance due to construction of the railway line. The proposed works involve minor subsurface excavation works required for the installation of new seating in Hyde Park. Due to the minor scale and to minimise the impact the required excavation works will be undertaken using hand tools.

Policy	This proposal relates to these matters as follows:
<p><i>assessment to determine whether a permit will be required.</i></p> <p><i>Due to the continued use of the site as a public park extending over 200 years¹¹, and despite the extensive disturbance to the ground when the railway was built, there is a probability of archaeological resources below ground level. Excavation work associated with foundations and footings underground services installations, reconstruction of walls, or planting of mature or semi mature trees should be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist as required under Section 139 of the NSW Heritage Act 1977, that;</i></p> <p><i>“A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved damaged, or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.”</i></p> <p><i>In this regard the site is no different to any other place of previous use or containing fabric over more than 50 years ago. Information with regard to applications and permits can be sourced from the NSW Heritage Office.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The subject site has not been identified as an archaeological site. Notwithstanding, if any unexpected finds are uncovered during these works, the 'STOP WORK' policy should be followed, and a suitably qualified archaeologist should be consulted.

5.1.2. Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan (2006 & 2015 Amendment

The proposal is addressed below in accordance with the following relevant strategies listed on "Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan" prepared by Clouston Associates in 2006. The 2015 Amendment Report was prepared also by Clouston Associates and forms an Addendum to the *Hyde Park Plan of Management 2006* and noted to be read in concert with that Plan. The amendments to the Plan of Management detailed in the 2015 Amendment Report relate solely to the ANZAC Memorial Centenary Project and do not incorporate other changes to the rest of Hyde Park that have occurred since the Plan of Management was adopted in 2006.

Therefore the below considerations in relation to heritage matters remains unchanged and applicable to the current seating proposal.

3. A Place for Recreation

...

Extend formal and informal seating opportunities for park users including improved lawn areas with access to shade and sun.

¹¹ NSW Heritage Act 1977, Section 4, p4 – Relic

Upgrade park amenities including café settings, park information and interpretation, bubblers and seating. Investigate options to provide additional toilets.

...

PW20 Facilities and Amenities

Provide additional seating on paths, particularly at path junctions.

Where walls are required for level changes, maximise the opportunities for informal seating

More specifically, the above-mentioned Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan contains a recommendation to:

Provide reinforced grass terraced areas to reflect levels of Nagoya Gardens, creating additional seating areas and events spaces (labelled 1 on Figure 37 below).

Provide formal paved seating to William Bede Dalley Statue (labelled 2 on Figure 37 below)

Provide a formal paved seating area and border garden beds to the Fort Macquarie Gun (labelled 3 on Figure 37 below).

Upgrade the setting to Museum Station to provide disabled access, improve entry address and upgrade terraced seating areas (labelled 4 on Figure 37 below)

...

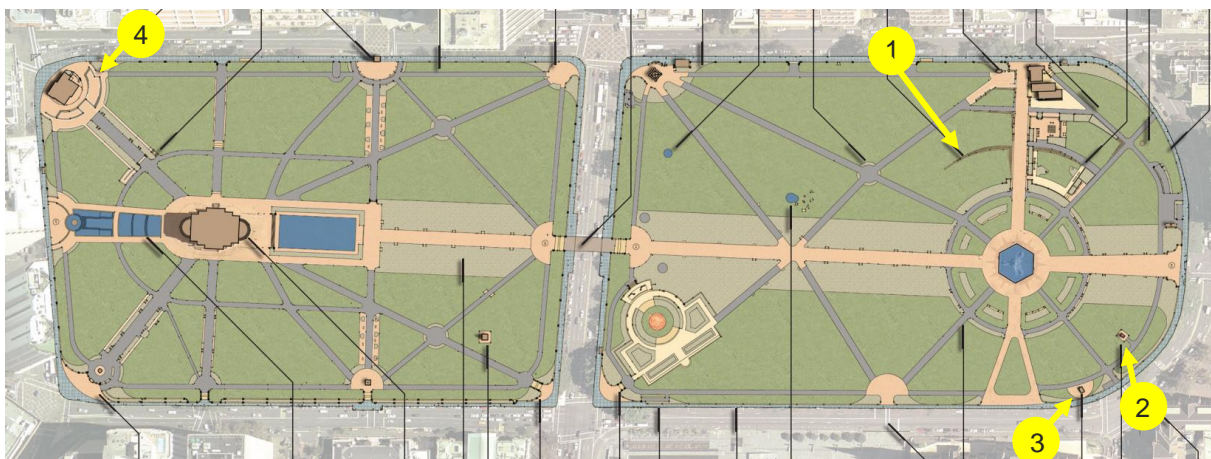


Figure 37: Hyde Park Map showing locations identified by Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan for the installation of new seating. Source: Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan prepared by Clouston Associates in 2006, Figure B: Masterplan - Groundplane View, p.xi.

Discussion

In general, Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan includes recommendations for provision of additional seating within the subject Hyde Park and identifies several locations suitable for installation of new seating. It is unclear if these recommendations have been addressed previously, however, the current proposal includes new seating arrangements in identified locations and introduces several new locations. The proposed additional seating and their arrangement/placement are consistent with the recommendations of the Hyde Park POM and Masterplan. While the proposed seating appears to be large in number their relative impact to the overall setting of the Park will be negligible. They will enhance the appreciation of the heritage values and landscape setting of the Park through provision of increased amenity.

The City of Sydney have consulted with the ANZAC Memorial Trust who have confirmed that the Seating proposal prepared by Place Design Group for the ANZAC Memorial surrounds in general acceptable; but requested amendments for two areas including the removal of seating from the surrounds of the Cascades, and reduction of the additional seats along the Pool of Reflection from the proposed 3 x 3no.

(9 total seats) to 2 x 3no. (6 total seats) each side of the Pool of Reflection , total additional seats 12 no. to be positioned symmetrically.

The amended seating proposal reflect this requirement for the additional seating by providing 2 x 3no. additional seating on both the western and eastern side of the Pool of Reflection with consideration given to the conflict with existing trees of which results an asymmetrical positioning on the eastern side.

5.2. Community Consultation and E-mail and Telephone Survey

City of Sydney Council undertook several surveys and consultation programs with public and stakeholders targeting Hyde Park users, surrounding institutions, residential and other property owners and other key stakeholders. The findings are presented in the following reports:

- Stakeholder Consultation - Hyde Park Plan of Management (The People for Places and Spaces, prepared for City of Sydney, 2006)
- Round One Community Consultation - Hyde Park Plan of Management (The People for Places and Spaces, prepared for City of Sydney, 2006)

In general, a request to provide more seating opportunities came from several sources. Two interviewers from the Department of Planning suggested the following:

Much more seating around the Archibald Fountain. The seating should be almost contiguous on the perimeter of the paving immediately adjacent to the fountain, with a second contiguous outer ring on the outer footpath. The location is a very popular lunchtime and evening place to sit and ponder, and needs a significant and appropriate seating format designed for the space, rather than a dozen standard park benches. There are plenty of good examples in Europe!

Discussion

As noted on the above-mentioned surveys, Hyde Park is a very popular location for lunch and leisure activities. It is noted that the referred surveys may be outdated, and situation could change within past nearly 20 years. Additionally, it is unclear if the demand for the additional seating has been addressed previously, however, the current proposal is in line with the community's request for the provision of new seating opportunities. It is also noted that new seat locations adjacent to paths will have a paved area to accommodate for wheelchairs where possible to improve accessibility.

5.3. Statutory Controls

The subject site is listed as a heritage item on Schedule 5 of the Sydney LEP 2012. The subject site is also located within close proximity to a number of heritage items and therefore is subject to the heritage controls in the Sydney LEP 2012 and the Sydney DCP 2012.

5.3.1. Sydney Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2012

The proposal is addressed below in relation to the relevant clauses of the Sydney LEP 2012.

Clause 5.10 Heritage Conservation	
(2) Requirement for consent.	
<p><i>Development consent is required for any of the following-</i></p> <p><i>(a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance)-</i></p> <p><i>(i) a heritage item</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hyde Park is listed in Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the LEP as a local heritage item (item # I1654) including north and south park reserves, Archibald Memorial Fountain, Anzac Memorial, Pool of Remembrance, stone perimeter walls and steps, St James Station, Museum Station, Dalley Statue, Oddfellows Memorial, Captain Cook Statue, Frazer Fountain, Fort Macquarie Cannon, Emden

Clause 5.10 Heritage Conservation

- (ii) an Aboriginal object
- (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item.
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed.
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.
- ...

Gun, Thornton Obelisk, Sundial, former public toilets, Busby's Bore Fountain, Sandringham Gardens including memorial gates/pergola, Nagoya Gardens, Chess Board, F J Walker Fountain, John Baptist Fountain, Busby's Bore and archaeology

- Given the nature of the proposed seating and likely impact visually and physically, regardless of being considered minor, requires consent under this sub-clause.
- The Park is also listed on the State Heritage Register as 'Hyde Park', 110-120 Elizabeth, Park, Liverpool, College Streets (SHR #01871). Additionally, several items within park boundary such as 'ANZAC Memorial', Hyde Park South, near Liverpool Street (SHR #01822), 'St. James Railway Station group', City Circle railway (SHR#01248) and 'Museum Railway Station', City Circle railway (SHR#01207) are also listed on the State Heritage Register. The site is also listed under the Australian National Heritage List as 'Governor's Domain and Civic Precinct', item no. 106103 and is located in proximity to several items of State and local heritage significance. Notwithstanding, the proposed works fall within the Site Specific Exemptions that would be considered under Standard Exemptions of Section 57(2) of the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*, and therefore, the proposed development does not require the consent of the City of Sydney Council under Clause 5.10 (2) (a) (i) in relation to heritage matter. However, consent may need to be obtained for matters other than heritage, which would need to be confirmed by the project planners.

(4) Effect of proposed development on heritage significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause in respect of a heritage item or heritage conservation area, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the item or area concerned. This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage management document is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).

- This SOHI has considered the likely impacts of the proposed installation of additional seating and concludes that the proposed works will have negligible impact on the established heritage values of the Park and any heritage items within and in the vicinity of the Park.
- The proposal will continue to maintain the characteristics of the place and due to the minor scale and adopted design will not affect its established heritage values and the amenity of the surrounding area.
- The proposal responds to recommendations provided in the conservation management

Clause 5.10 Heritage Conservation

documents prepared for the site in 2006. It aims to improve the existing seating arrangements and will have positive impact on the overall use of the Park as a recreational and social gathering place. A more detailed assessment of the proposed seating has been provided under the controls of the Sydney DCP 2012 in Section 5.3.2 below.

(5) Heritage assessment

The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development -

*(a) on land which a heritage item is located, or
(b) on land that is within a heritage conservation area, or*

(c) on land that is within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b)

Require a heritage management document to be prepared that assesses the extent to which the carrying out of the proposed development would affect the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned.

- A heritage management document is defined at the Dictionary for Sydney LEP 2012 as (a) a heritage conservation management plan, (b) a heritage impact statement, or (c) any other document that provides guidelines for the ongoing management and conservation of a heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of significance or heritage conservation area.
- This Statement of Heritage Impact has been prepared to address this subclause as the subject site is listed as a heritage item in Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the Sydney LEP 2012. The subject site also contains several individually listed heritage items, and it is located in vicinity to several heritage items. Additionally, as noted above, the site is listed under the State Heritage Register and the Australian National Heritage List.
- This SOHI has considered a number of previous heritage studies and documentation pertinent to the Park including but not limited to the Hyde Park POM & Master Plan 2006 and its 2015 Amendment for conservation guidance.

(7) Archaeological sites

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the Heritage Act 1977 applies)-

(a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and

(b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after notice is sent.

- It is known that much of the Hyde Park landscape has been subject to significant disturbance due to construction of the City Circle railway line below.
- The site of Hyde Park is not listed as being an archaeological site in the Sydney LEP 2012 nor has been identified as an archaeological site, therefore, the subject clause does not apply.
- Notwithstanding, if any unexpected finds are uncovered during the current seating works, the 'STOP WORK' management procedures should be followed, and a suitably qualified archaeologist should be consulted.

Clause 5.10 Heritage Conservation

(8) Aboriginal places of heritage significance

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development in an Aboriginal place of heritage significance-

(a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the known heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place by means of an adequate investigation and assessment (which may involve consideration of a heritage impact statement), and

(b) notify the local Aboriginal communities, in writing or in such other manner as may be appropriate, about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.

- The Archaeological and Paleoenvironmental Assessment of the Sediments of Hyde Park prepared by Professor Stephen Gale in February 2022 noted:

Overall, it is thought that the potential of the park to retain evidence of Aboriginal archaeology is low, although it is believed that the northwest quadrant may retain and preserve an undisturbed pre-contact soil landscape beneath a thin cover of landfill.

However, nine core samples in this area determined no evidence 'of Aboriginal archaeological potential at depths of up to 700 mm beneath the ground surface.'

- Based on the findings of Prof. Gale, it is concluded that the subject site has low Aboriginal archaeology potential and impact on any known archaeology in this regard is unlikely. Notwithstanding, if any unexpected finds are uncovered during these works, the 'STOP WORK' provisions should be followed, and a suitably qualified archaeologist should be consulted.

5.3.2. Sydney Development Control Plan (DCP) 2012

The following table addresses the relevant heritage controls within the Sydney DCP 2012.

Clause	This proposal relates to these matters as follows:
<p>3.9.4 Development of sites of State heritage significance or containing more than one heritage item</p> <p><i>(2) When considering an application for development to which this provision applies, the consent authority is to:</i></p> <p><i>(a) appoint a committee that includes heritage professionals to examine and advise on the merits of the proposal;</i></p> <p><i>(b) be satisfied that that committee has followed an appropriate public process for the purpose of that examination; and</i></p> <p><i>(c) consider the advice of the committee, but is not bound by the advice of the committee.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As detailed previously, Hyde Park is listed on State Heritage Register as 'Hyde Park', 110-120 Elizabeth, Park, Liverpool, College Streets (SHR #01871). Additionally, several items within park boundary such as 'ANZAC Memorial', Hyde Park South, near Liverpool Street (SHR #01822), 'St. James Railway Station group', City Circle railway (SHR#01248) and 'Museum Railway Station', City Circle railway (SHR#01207) are also listed under State Heritage Register. The subject site is also listed under the Australian National Heritage List as 'Governor's Domain and Civic Precinct', item no. 106103 and is located in proximity to several items of State and local heritage significance. ▪ Due to the known heritage values of the Park and items in vicinity, this clause is applicable. However, the proposal does not introduce major changes to the heritage listed Hyde Park, the heritage listed items within the park or in its vicinity. The proposal is limited to the installation of new seating in Hyde

Clause	This proposal relates to these matters as follows:
	<p>Park and associated minor subsurface excavation works for their fixing. These works are considered minor in scale and will not affect layout, structure and character of Hyde Park and heritage items within and in its vicinity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proposal does not involve intervention with the significant fabric, is consistent with the recommendations of the "Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan" prepared by Clouston Associates in 2006 (addressed in Section 5.1.2 - Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan), and is in line with relevant policies of "Heritage Review Study for Hyde Park Plan of Management - Conservation Policies and Implementation Guidelines" prepared by HBO + EMTB in 2006 (addressed in Section 38 - Conservation Management Documents) <p>(a) The two key conservation management documents prepared for the subject site are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) "Heritage Review Study for Hyde Park Plan of Management - Conservation Policies and Implementation Guidelines" prepared by HBO + EMTB in 2006 (c) "Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan" prepared by Clouston Associates in 2006 (d) "Hyde Park Plan of Management and Master Plan Amendment ANZAC Memorial Centenary Project" by Clouston Associates dated 24/11/2015 (e) There are no known more recent publications pertinent to the conservation management of Hyde Park. (f) Conservation Policies and Implementation Guidelines). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Additionally, the proposal takes in to consideration of the findings and recommendations of Stakeholder Consultation - Hyde Park Plan of Management (The People for Places and Spaces, prepared for City of Sydney, 2006) and Round One Community Consultation - Hyde Park Plan of Management (The People for Places and Spaces, prepared for City of Sydney, 2006) ▪ The proposal will continue to maintain the established landscape characteristics of the place and will not have any adverse impact on its identified heritage values and the amenity of the surrounding area.
<p>3.9.5 Heritage items</p> <p>(1) <i>Development affecting a heritage item is to:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As detailed previously, Hyde Park is listed in Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the Sydney LEP and is located in proximity to several items of State and local heritage significance.

Clause	This proposal relates to these matters as follows:
<p>(a) <i>minimise the extent of change to significant fabric, elements or spaces;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>use traditional techniques and materials where possible unless techniques and materials can offer substantial conservation benefits;</i></p> <p>(c) <i>enable the interpretation of each of the significant values of the item through the treatment of the item's fabric, spaces and setting;</i></p> <p>(d) <i>provide a use compatible with its significance and which with any changes proposed, including any BCA upgrade or the introduction of services will have minimal impact on significant fabric, elements or spaces;</i></p> <p>(e) <i>the provision of on-site interpretation, or a combination of each of these measures;</i></p> <p>(f) <i>not reduce or obscure the heritage significance of the item; and</i></p> <p>(g) <i>be reversible where necessary so new work can be removed with minimal damage, or impact to significant building fabric.</i></p> <p>(h) <i>be consistent with an appropriate Heritage Conservation Management Plan, Conservation Management Strategy, or policy guidelines contained in the Heritage Inventory Assessment report for the item;</i></p> <p>(i) <i>ensure that any changes to the original/significant room configuration is evident and can be interpreted; and</i></p> <p>(j) <i>respect the pattern, style, dimensions or original windows and doors.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Development should enhance the heritage item by removing unsympathetic alterations and additions and reinstating missing details, building and landscape elements, where physical or documentary evidence is available.</i></p> <p>(3) <i>Alterations and additions to buildings and structures and new development of sites in the vicinity of a heritage item are to be designed to respect and complement the heritage item in terms of the:</i></p> <p>(a) <i>building envelope;</i></p> <p>(b) <i>proportions;</i></p> <p>(c) <i>materials, colours and finishes; and</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proposal does not involve intervention with the significant fabric, is consistent with the recommendations of the "Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan" prepared by Clouston Associates in 2006 (see Section 5.1.2 above), and it is in line with the relevant policies of "Heritage Review Study for Hyde Park Plan of Management - Conservation Policies and Implementation Guidelines" prepared by HBO + EMTB in 2006 (see Section 5.11 above). ▪ The proposal will continue to maintain the characteristics of the place and due to the minor scale and adopted design will not affect its established heritage values and the amenity of the surrounding area. ▪ Accordingly, it is concluded by CPH that the proposed additional seating and associated minor excavation works for fixing will have no adverse impact on the established heritage values of the subject site, heritage items within and in the vicinity of the Park.

Clause	This proposal relates to these matters as follows:
<p><i>(d) building and street alignment.</i></p> <p><i>(4) Development in the vicinity of a heritage item is to minimise the impact on the setting of the item by:</i></p> <p><i>(a) providing an adequate area around the building to allow interpretation of the heritage item;</i></p> <p><i>(b) retaining original or significant landscaping (including plantings with direct links or association with the heritage item);</i></p> <p><i>(c) protecting, where possible and allowing the interpretation of archaeological features; and</i></p> <p><i>(d) Retaining and respecting significant views to and from the heritage item.</i></p>	
<p>3.9.10 Building materials for heritage items and buildings within heritage conservation areas</p> <p>...</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As noted above, the proposal includes installation of new seating in Hyde Park and associated minor subsurface excavation works. The existing benches and other seating arrangements are non-original and the proposed seating complements the existing. This will allow new seating to blend in with the existing seating ensuring any potential visual and aesthetic impacts are less than minor. ▪ Due to the minor scale and nature of the proposed works, the proposal will have no impact on the retained significant fabric, significant buildings or significant public domain features.
<p>3.9.11 Conservation of public domain features in heritage conservation areas</p> <p><i>(1) The following elements of streets, lanes, parks and other areas of the public domain are to be retained if they contribute to the heritage significance of the heritage conservation area:</i></p> <p><i>(a) evidence of early road surfaces and associated features;</i></p> <p><i>(b) stone kerbing, guttering and paving;</i></p> <p><i>(c) sandstone steps and retaining walls;</i></p> <p><i>(d) street furniture;</i></p> <p><i>(e) cast iron letterboxes;</i></p> <p><i>(f) signposts;</i></p> <p><i>(g) light posts;</i></p> <p><i>(h) original pavement lights;</i></p> <p><i>(i) fences;</i></p> <p><i>(j) railings;</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Please refer to discussion for 3.9.10 above. None of the elements noted in this control will be impacted by the proposed works.

Clause	This proposal relates to these matters as follows:
<p>(k) trachyte or sandstone; and</p> <p>(l) milestones and ward markers.</p> <p>(2) The removal of significant public domain features will only be considered if their retention in situ is not feasible and has been demonstrated in a Heritage Impact Statement.</p> <p>(3) If significant public domain features are to be removed, they are to be replaced in one of the following ways:</p> <p>(a) detailed and made of materials to match the period and character of the street or park in which they are located; or</p> <p>(b) a contemporary interpretation of traditional elements.</p>	
<p>3.9.13 Excavation in the vicinity of heritage items and in heritage conservation areas</p> <p>(1) Excavation beneath, or adjacent to heritage items and/or buildings in heritage conservation areas will only be permitted if it is supported by both a Geotechnical Engineering report and a Structural Engineering report.</p> <p>(2) Excavation will not be permitted if:</p> <p>(a) it will occur under common walls and footings to common walls, or freestanding boundary walls, or under any other part of adjoining land, and</p> <p>(b) it will occur under or forward of the front facade.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed new seating will be associated with existing footpaths and includes several new locations in grassed areas. However, the installation does not require substantial excavation beneath or adjacent to heritage items and/or buildings.

5.4. NSW Department of Planning and Environment Guidelines

The following questions to be answered have been extracted from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment's, *Guidelines for Preparing a Statement of Heritage Impact, 2023*. Responses have been provided in relation to the proposed development.

Questions to be answered	This proposal relates to these matters as follows:
<p>Do the proposed works include removal of unsympathetic alterations and additions? How does this benefit or impact the heritage item and its significance?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. The proposal includes installation of several new seating benches that is similar and complement the existing benches within Hyde Park. The proposal does not involve intervention with the significant fabric. It responds to recommendations of the "Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan" (2006) addressed in Section 5.1.2 above, and it is in

Questions to be answered	This proposal relates to these matters as follows:
	<p>line with relevant policies of the 2006 "Heritage Review Study for Hyde Park Plan of Management - Conservation Policies and Implementation Guidelines" addressed in Section 5.1.1 above).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general, it is concluded by CPH, that the proposed works will have no to minor impact on the established heritage values of the subject site, heritage items within the site and in vicinity. The proposal aims to improve the existing conditions and accommodate the needs of the park users.
Do the proposed works affect the setting of the heritage item, including views and vistas to and from the heritage item and/or a cultural landscape in which it is sited? Can the impacts be avoided and/or mitigated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. Due to the minor scale and nature of the proposed works, views and vistas to and from the heritage item and a cultural landscape along with setting, character of the subject site and heritage items within the Hyde Park and in vicinity are not affected by the proposal.
Are the proposed works part of a broader scope of works?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. The proposed scope of works relates only to those described in Section 1.5 - Proposal
Does this proposal relate to any previous or future works? If so, what cumulative impact (positive and/or adverse) will these works have on the heritage significance of the item?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. The proposed scope of works relates only to those described in Section 1.5 - Proposal
Are the proposed works to a heritage item that is also significant for its Aboriginal cultural heritage values? If so, have experts in Aboriginal cultural heritage been consulted?	<p>The proposed works involve minor subsurface excavation works required for the installation of new seating in Hyde Park. According to the Archaeological and Paleoenvironmental Assessment of the Sediments of Hyde Park prepared by Professor Stephen Gale in February 2022, the subject site has low Aboriginal archaeology potential. Notwithstanding, if any unexpected finds are uncovered during these works, the 'STOP WORK' policy should be followed, and a suitably qualified archaeologist should be consulted.</p>
Has the applicant checked if any other approvals or a separate process to evaluate the potential for impacts is required?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject site is listed as heritage item on Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the Sydney LEP 2012. It also contains several separately listed heritage items and is located in vicinity to several heritage listed items. Additionally, the site is listed under the State Heritage Register and the Australian National Heritage List. <p>This SOHI is prepared as part of the required assessments to accompany Site Specific Exemptions approval pathway through Standard Exemptions under section 57(2) of the NSW Heritage Act 1977 and does not require approval from the Heritage Council of NSW nor a separate exemption application from the City of Sydney under Clause 5.10(3)</p>

Questions to be answered	This proposal relates to these matters as follows:
	of the Sydney LEP 2012. The proposed seating; however, may require consent from the Council under matters other than heritage.
Do the proposed works trigger a change of use classification under the National construction code that may result in prescriptive building requirements? If so, have options that avoid impact on the heritage values been investigated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No
If the proposed works are to a local heritage item, are the requirements of the development control plans or any local design guidelines that may apply to the site considered?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The subject site is assessed as having State heritage significance and in addition to its listing under Sydney LEP 2012, it is listed under both the State Heritage Register and the Australian National Heritage List. Relevant clauses of the Sydney LEP 2012 and Sydney DCP 2012 are addressed in Section 5.3.1 - Sydney Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2012 and Section 5.3.2 Sydney Development Control Plan (DCP) 2012, as well as the matters for consideration in section 5.4 here.
Will the proposed works result in adverse heritage impact? If so, how will this be avoided, minimised or mitigated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. Due to the minor scale and nature of the proposed works, potential impacts on the subject site, heritage items within the site have been assessed as less than minor.

5.4.1. Considerations for specific types of work

New Landscaping

The following table addresses the proposal in relation to relevant 'questions to be answered' relating to new landscape works and features.

Questions to be answered	This proposal relates to these matters as follows:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How has the impact on the heritage significance of the existing landscape been minimised? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavation for paving associated with the new seating installation will be undertaken using hand tools. While several proposed locations are within the established grassed areas, due to the minor scale and nature of the proposed works, potential impacts on the existing landscape have been assessed as less than minor.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are works to the landscape or pathways necessary to comply with the access requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. However, the proposal responds to recommendations of the "Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan" prepared by Clouston Associates in 2006 (addressed in Section 5.1.2 - Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan) and is in line with relevant policies of "Heritage Review Study for Hyde Park Plan of Management - Conservation Policies and Implementation Guidelines" prepared by HBO + EMTB in 2006 (addressed in Section 5.1.1) In general, the proposal aims to improve the existing conditions and accommodate needs of the

Questions to be answered	This proposal relates to these matters as follows:
	community. This will improve overall perception and appreciation of the Park and its use.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has evidence (archival and physical) of previous landscape work been investigated? Is the original landscape work being reinstated? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the minor scale and nature of the proposed works, the established landscape will not be affected.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will any known or potential archaeological relics be affected by the landscape works? How will this be mitigated? Has advice been sought from a suitably qualified archaeologist? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is known that much of the Hyde Park landscape has been subject to significance disturbance due to construction of railway line. The subject site is not listed as being an archaeological site in the Sydney LEP 2012 nor has been identified as an archaeological site. Notwithstanding, if any unexpected finds are uncovered during these works, the 'STOP WORK' provisions should be followed, and a suitably qualified archaeologist should be consulted.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the proposed works impact views to, from and within adjacent heritage items? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. Due to the minor scale and nature of the proposed development, views and vistas to and from the heritage item and a cultural landscape along with setting, character of the subject site and heritage items within the Hyde Park and in vicinity are not affected by the proposal.

Works Adjacent to Heritage Items or within the heritage conservation area

The following table addresses the proposal in relation to relevant 'questions to be answered' relating to works adjacent to a heritage item or within the heritage conservation area (listed on an LEP).

Questions to be answered	This proposal relates to these matters as follows:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the proposed works affect the heritage significance of the adjacent heritage item or the heritage conservation area? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. Due to the minor scale and nature of the proposed development, views and vistas to and from the heritage item and a cultural landscape along with setting, character of the subject site and heritage items within the Hyde Park and in vicinity are not affected by the proposal.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the proposed works affect views to, and from, the heritage item? If yes, how will the impact be mitigated? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the proposed works impact on the integrity or the streetscape of the heritage conservation area? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above

5.4.2. Matters for Consideration

Fabric and Spatial Arrangements

The proposal includes installation of new seating within the subject Hyde Park and associated subsurface excavation works. Due to the minor scale and nature of the proposed development, the retained significant fabric is not affected by the proposal along with setting, character of the Park and heritage items within and in its vicinity.

Settings, views and vistas

Due to the minor scale and nature of the proposed development, views and vistas to and from the heritage item as a cultural landscape along with setting, character of the subject Park and heritage items within and in its vicinity are not affected by the proposal.

Landscape

Due to the scale of the proposed works, no impact on the significance of the existing landscape is anticipated; however, several proposed locations for the new seatings are located within the established grassed areas. To minimise potential impact the required excavation works will be undertaken using hand tools. Additionally, the new benches are designed with the minimal footing required.

Use

The proposal does not involve change of use of the Park or any of the structures within it.

Demolition

The proposal does not involve demolition or partial demolition within the Park nor any of the items within its boundaries.

Curtilage

The proposal does not include alterations to the existing curtilage, layout, use(s), built and landscape elements such as open space and plantings (trees, shrubs, ground covers).

Moveable heritage

The proposal does not include intervention with the moveable heritage within the Park.

Aboriginal cultural heritage

The proposed works involve minor subsurface excavation works required for the installation of new seating options in Hyde Park. According to the Archaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Assessment of the Sediments of Hyde Park prepared by Professor Stephen Gale in February 2022, the subject site has low Aboriginal archaeology potential. Notwithstanding, if any unexpected finds are uncovered during these works, the 'STOP WORK' policy should be followed, and a suitably qualified archaeologist should be consulted.

Historical archaeology

The subject site is not listed as being an archaeological site in the Sydney LEP 2012 nor has been identified as an archaeological site, however, the proposed works involve minor subsurface excavation works required for the installation of new seating options in Hyde Park. It is known that much of the Hyde Park landscape has been subject to significance disturbance due to construction of the City Circle railway line. Notwithstanding, if any unexpected finds are uncovered during these works, the 'STOP WORK' policy should be followed, and a suitably qualified archaeologist should be consulted.

Natural heritage

Not applicable. The subject site is not identified as a place of natural heritage values.

Conservation areas

The subject site is not part of a conservation area.

Cumulative impacts

The proposed installation of new seating within Hyde Park will have an acceptable cumulative impact due to the minor scale and nature of the proposed works regardless of being large in quantity.

The conservation management plan

Guiding conservation management documents for the subject site are "Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan" prepared by Clouston Associates in 2006, and the "Heritage Review Study for Hyde Park Plan of Management - Conservation Policies and Implementation Guidelines" prepared by HBO + EMTB in 2006. The proposal is assessed against these documents in Section 5.11 and Section 5.1.1

In general, it is concluded that the proposal responds to recommendations within these documents.

Other heritage items in the vicinity

The subject site is located in vicinity to several heritage listed items identified as having heritage significance under Sydney LEP 2012 and the State Heritage Register. Due to the scale and nature of the proposed works, no impact on the subject heritage items is anticipated.

Commonwealth / National heritage significance

Hyde Park is listed as an item on the Australian National Heritage List as 'Governor's Domain and Civic Precinct', item no. 106103. As the proposed works will have no more than minor impact referral to the Minister is not required.

World heritage significance

Not applicable.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, it is considered by City Plan Heritage that the proposed installation of new seating within Hyde Park will result in a less than minor impact on the established heritage significance of the Park as a whole including the proposed seating within the ANZAC Memorial curtilage at either side of the Pool of Reflection, the individual heritage items within its boundaries, and those heritage items in its vicinity. Due to the minor scale and nature of the proposed works, it is also concluded that the proposal responds to recommendations of the "Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan" prepared by Clouston Associates in 2006, and is in line with relevant policies of the "Heritage Review Study for Hyde Park Plan of Management - Conservation Policies and Implementation Guidelines" prepared by HBO + EMTB in 2006 aiming to improve the existing conditions and accommodate the needs of the community and users.

In addition to the above, it is noted that the proposed works require minor subsurface excavation works for the installation of paving associated with new seating. The subject site is not listed as being an archaeological site in the Sydney LEP 2012, nor it has been identified as an archaeological site. It has also been assessed as having low Aboriginal archaeological potential in the 2022 report, 'Archaeological and Paleoenvironmental Assessment of the Sediments of Hyde Park' by Professor Stephen Gale. Notwithstanding, if any unexpected finds are uncovered during these works, the 'STOP WORK' management provisions should be followed, and a suitably qualified archaeologist(s) should be consulted.

The proposed seating have been granted Crown consent noting that the seating proposal works have not been contested by the Native Title Holders.

The proposal will aid and enhance appreciation of the State level heritage values of Hyde Park and demonstrates compliance with the existing controls, guidelines and provisions regarding heritage conservation, and is therefore recommended for approval.

CITY PLAN HERITAGE

AUGUST 2024

APPENDIX A:

State Heritage Register form for Hyde Park
SHR#01871

Item Details

Name
Hyde Park
SHR/LEP/S170
SHR #01871
Address
110-120 Elizabeth, Park, Liverpool, College Streets SYDNEY NSW 2000
Local Govt Area
Sydney
Local Aboriginal Land Council
Metropolitan



Item Type	Group/Collection	Category
Landscape	Parks, Gardens and Trees	Urban Park

All Addresses

Addresses

Records Retrieved: 1

Street No	Street Name	Suburb/Town/Postcode	Local Govt. Area	LALC	Parish	County	Electorate	Address Type
110-120	Elizabeth, Park, Liverpool, College Streets	SYDNEY/NSW/2000	Sydney	Metropolitan	St James	Cumberland	SYDNEY	Primary Address

Significance

Statement Of Significance

Hyde Park has State significance as public land (the Australian colony's first common) that has influenced the development of Sydney's layout from as early as 1789, occupying approximately the same site since that time. Proclaimed by Governor Macquarie, it is Australia's oldest designated public parkland (1810), and has been continuously used from 1788 for public open space, recreation, remembrance, celebration and leisure. Hyde Park has contributed to the cultural development of the city as a recreational space encapsulating the principles of a Victorian parkland through the use of a hierarchy of pathways and the strategic siting of monuments, statues and built items. It is of State significance as a demonstration of the international spread of the English public parks movement originating in the mid-19th century. It provides evidence of the influence of transport infrastructure on urbanisation by its upheaval and re-creation after construction of the city underground railway in the 1920s. It was site of some of Australia's first sporting events, and remains the prime open space in Sydney for special events, protests and festivals as it has been since 1810. The Park contains a collection of monuments and sculptures which mark key events and personalities in the history of the State including war memorials and significant artistic works.

Criteria a)

Historical Significance

Hyde Park has State historical significance as Australia's oldest public park. It is a surviving part of the nation's first public common on land consciously set aside as public open space in the urban context. It has been continuously used from 1788 for public recreation, remembrance, celebration and leisure. Its historical development provides evidence of the spread of the public parks movement which saw the emergence of deliberately-designed public parks in the mid-late 19th century, while the influence of transport infrastructure on urbanisation is demonstrated in its upheaval and recreation after construction of the city underground railway. The site of some of Australia's first sporting events, Hyde Park remains the prime open space in Sydney for special events, protests and festivals as it has been since its gazettal in 1810. It also provides a record of some of Australia's earliest involvement in war through monuments such as the Emden Gun.

Criteria b)

Historical Association Significance

Hyde Park is associated with the Aboriginal people of the Sydney Region for its believed use as a contest ground. Hyde Park has State significance for its associations with a number of influential men responsible for the creation, design and development of Hyde Park. Governor Phillip, Governor Macquarie and Colonial Architect Francis Greenway all contributed to activities which contributed to the declaration of the Common and its eventual gazettal in 1810, as well as the earliest although unrealised design concepts for the park. Several key personalities in Sydney and NSW landscape design and architecture played key roles in both the design and implementation of the park throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Among these were the early Directors of the Sydney Botanic Gardens Alan Cunningham (1837) and Charles Moore who provided planting advice that would shape the early development of the park. In the twentieth century designer Norman Weekes, the 1926 design competition winner and competition assessors Sir John Sulman (architect), Alfred Hook (architect) and Town Clerk W.G. Layton were instrumental in the implementation of the redesign and beautification of Hyde Park following the massive excavations and disturbance of the park associated with the construction of part of what later became the City Circle Railway line from 1922.

The monuments and sculptures in Hyde Park not only create a visually interesting outdoor gallery, but bring with them important associations with artists and designers. Among them are French sculptor Francois Sicard and Bulletin magazine editor Frank Archibald (1932 installation of Archibald Fountain), architect C. Bruce Dellitt and sculptor Raynor Hoff (Anzac Memorial), and landscape architect Ilmar Berzins (Sandringham Gardens).

Criteria c)

Aesthetic/Technical Significance

Hyde Park has State significance as Australia's premier example of a formal public park in a highly urban situation. It is an early example of a park whose design was based upon a public open space design competition with adjustments made by the judging panel. It contains a number of significant memorials, which make important contributions to the aesthetics of Hyde Park. Of these, the ANZAC Memorial and the Archibald Fountain also have independent heritage values. The memorial and the fountain have significant design influence on the layout and physical character of the Park and the City of Sydney, with the Anzac Memorial positioned on a major axis linked to the Archibald Fountain.

Criteria d)

Social/Cultural Significance

Hyde Park has State social significance as the setting of the Anzac Memorial which has special association with the families of servicemen and women killed in the Anzac Gallipoli campaigns of the First World War. Additional memorials have smaller scale significance of this nature, such as the Emden Gun

Hyde Park has State social significance to the people of Sydney and NSW as a site of ongoing public recreation and major events, parades and celebrations that have continue to be held there since the park's inception. This significance is emphasised by the fact that these events take place in the state's oldest public park which has been in continuous use since European settlement in 1788.

Criteria f)

Rarity

Hyde Park has State significance as one of only two public open spaces, the other being Macquarie Place, dating to 1810 under Governor Macquarie. It is rare as a formally structured Australian urban park, created in an age when informal park layouts were more common. It contains rare design work in a public space by architect and landscape architect Norman Weekes, while the work of landscape architect Ilmar Berzins is one of only four known surviving works by Berzins in NSW. The other three examples are Arthur MacElhone Reserve, Elizabeth Bay; Fitzroy Gardens, Kings Cross and Duntryleague Golf Course, Orange. Sculptural and monumental work in the park also have State rarity values. The John Baptist Fountain created c1842 and erected in Hyde Park in 1888 is the oldest surviving ornamental fountain in Sydney. The Archibald Fountain is possibly the only example of the master work of French sculptor Francois Sicard in Australia.

The Emden Gun has state significance as the first naval trophy of World War One from the Royal Australian Navy's first ship to ship battle and one of only four salvaged from the SMS Emden. It is also believed to be the first gun to be utilised for memorial purposes in NSW and the first naval war trophy of World War One. The Emden Gun has national significance as one of only a small number of war trophies captured by Australia prior to 1916 and the battles of the Western Front due to both the outcomes of those early battles and the inability of soldiers to take much with them when they withdrew from those campaigns.

Criteria g)

Representative

Hyde Park is an influential public park and open space, much used, loved and copied in other urban spaces in Australian cities and towns.

Integrity/Intactness

As an open space area, Hyde Park has been subject to various attacks by contending uses: residential, active recreation, passive recreation, infrastructure, etc). Various encroachments have appeared from time to time, buildings for particular purposes, outlets for Sydney water supply, road widening around and through it and, most dramatically, the huge upheaval of the City Underground Railway construction with massive excavation through its length and breadth (1916 fencing, 1922+ excavation).

Even though it evolved during a period when informal landscape planning dominated the English-speaking world, and even though some informal elements have been introduced to its design, it has remained Sydney's major formal urban landscape. It is this formal quality which gives it its strength and memorability.

Much of the park reflects its 1926 competition design with some modifications between 1927-c.1930. Recent (1990-2010) changes have been relatively minor - one more noticeable one being removal of 13 Hill's fig trees from the northern end (around the Archibold Fountain) due to fungal attack. Another change of note has been removal of the c1950s day care/womens' rest centre building in the late 1990s and re-grassing of that north-western corner of the southern half of the park. Changes to Gallipoli Gardens plantings around the Anzac Memorial, minor pathway upgrades and recent works to install cycle lane along the park's eastern side on College Street have meant minor incursions and changes there.

Owners

Records Retrieved: 0		
Organisation	Stakeholder Category	Date Ownership Updated
No Results Found		

Description

Designer	Builder/Maker
Charles Moore, JH Maiden; Norman Weekes, Sir John Sulman, Alfred Hook, W.G.Layton; I.Berzins	Sydney City Council

Physical Description	Updated
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Hyde Park is in the City of Sydney's south-centre, lying broadly on the ridge that runs south-north to Bennelong Point and forming the city's eastern 'edge'. The park is broadly flat, though sloping slightly east and west to the adjacent streets (College & Elizabeth Streets).

The Park is broadly rectangular with a rounded northern end. It is bisected east-west by Park Street and ringed by other major city streets (Liverpool and College Streets, Prince Albert Road, St.James' Road, Elizabeth Street) and stands in strong contrast to the closely-built up and intense environment of the city beside it. Its landscape design offers shady avenues, green sward areas and colourful vistas. Its layout and monuments offer a sense of the city's and nation's history and its design reflects certain aspirations which have found expressions in its vistas, layout and monuments. The park is centred on its great shaded promenade under magnificent mature Hill's figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. *Hillii*). Dense and lacy, these trees have grown tall and now dominate the planting and design, despite some having to be removed due to fungus attack in recent years. A climax at each end of the park is provided by the two major monuments of the Archibald Fountain at the northern and most populous end and by the solid bulk of the Anzac Memorial at the southern end. These two monuments are of essential importance to the park's design and character.

The Park is an accomplished melange of modern City Beautiful, Beaux Artes and Art Deco inspiration (Whitehead, 2001, 180). A series of cross paths, perpendicular and angled to the central promenade, connect streets to its north, west and south with key streets leading to suburbs of Woolloomooloo, East Sydney and Darlinghurst to the east. The two major east-west perpendicular paths in the park's north lead from Market Street to the Archibald Fountain, and from this to St. Mary's Cathedral. Major perpendicular east-west paths in the park's south run east from Bathurst Street past the obelisk and crossing the northern end of the paved plaza north of the Anzac Memorial and reflective pool (to Sydney Grammar School); and another bisecting the Anzac Memorial and connecting directly with Francis Street to the park's east.

Flights of steps lead down from the central promenade to Park Street which bisects the two halves of the park. Other flights of steps lead diagonally off both north and south-eastern corners off Park Street, the entry opposite Francis Street, as both Park and College Streets are at a lower level than much of the adjacent park (or its ridge). Broadly both halves (running north-south) of the park are grassed areas, with scattered trees mostly framing and following cross paths.

Wide paved areas surround both the Archibald Fountain and the Anzac Memorial. A rectangular Pool of Remembrance is set among a wide paved area north of (and on all sides of) the Anzac Memorial, the pool's edges being lined with fastigate poplar trees (*Populus alba* 'Fastigiata' which replaced earlier Lombardy poplars (*P.nigra* 'Italica').

A series of monuments throughout the park form features of different compartments, as follows: (NB: this may not be complete list):

North-west (St.James' Road to Park Street):

St.James Station entry (northern, to St.James' Road)

Sundial (date not known, pre 1914, designer?)

Busby's Bore Fountain (1983, designer?)

The Nagoya Gardens (1964, designer(s)?, upgraded 1999)

A giant chess board set in paving (1972, designer?)

A former toilet block, now a cafe (1999) backing onto an entry/exit (to Market Street) of the St.James underground Railway station (1934)

F.J.Walker Memorial Fountain - (1961, Gerard Havekes)

John Baptist Fountain (c1842, relocated to park 1888, designer unknown - likely a home-made copy after an English design)

Former Tram Shelter (Kiosk)

Oddfellows Memorial (War Memorial)(near cnr.Park/Elizabeth St.s)(1920s)

Underground Gentlemens' Toilets (filled/unused) facing Park Street

North-east (Prince Albert Road to Park Street)

Archibald Fountain (Francois Sicard, 1919, erected here 1932)

William Bede Dalley statue (1919, sculptor?)

Fort Macquarie Cannon (opp. St.Mary's Road)(1810s)

British Lawn (1932)

Sandringham Gardens & Memorial Gates (1951 Ilmar Berzins, SCC)

South-west (Park- Liverpool Streets)

Thornton Obelisk (Sydney Water Sewer ventilator)(1857, ?)

Museum Station entry building, and cafe (cnr.Elizabeth/Liverpool Sts)

Anzac Memorial (Bruce Dellit, 1930-4)

Pool of Remembrance (1934, Dellit?)

South-east (Park-Liverpool Streets)

Captain Cook Statue (1879 on 1869 base, Thomas Woolmer (UK)

Frazer Memorial Fountain (1881, John F.Hennessy, as assistant to City Architect, Charles Sapford)(moved three times since, in the park)

Emden Gun (1914, a 1917 gift from the Commonwealth Government)

Much of the park was dug up in the 1920s to install the City Underground Railway including Museum Station in the park's south-western quarter (with two exits to cnr.Liverpool/Elizabeth St.s and to near Bathurst Street) and St.James Station north of the Archibald Fountain with two exits, one to Market Street, the other under St.James' Road to its northern side outside the park boundary.

Modifications And Dates

1788-1810 clearing for firewood, grazing;
1810 fencing; racecourse (originally roughly 22ha/56 acres, including Elizabeth and most of College Street, i.e. 30% larger than today)
1830s extension of Park Street
1832 Macquarie Street extended south through the park.
1837 elevated pipe outlet for Busby's Bore water supply
1849 zoo
1851 Macquarie Street extension closed again, 'Lovers' Lane' walk created
1854+ pressure for passive recreation/improvement, planting, walks; Park Street created bisecting park and four 'quarters' formed
1857 Sewer vent /Obelisk erected on Bathurst/Elizabeth Street side
1862: Moreton Bay (*Ficus macrophylla*) and Port Jackson (*F.rubiginosa*) figs planted (Smith, 2003) on Charles Moore's advice. Despite 1920s upheavals, and removal of the original central avenue of Moreton Bay figs, some of these still remain elsewhere in the park.
1916-26 major upheaval and recreation of the park after creation of the underground railway loop, various 'stump tunnels', St.James & Museum stations/entries
1927 Hills fig avenue created along central axis
1930-34 Anzac Memorial and Pool of Remembrance constructed
1932 Archibald Fountain and surrounds created
1939: rapid adaptation of surplus tunnels to Circular Quay approved (for bomb shelter/WW2 use, along with other existing tunnels and stump tunnels not needing adaptation works). Works included additional public entrances to get into the shelters (18/11/1940 approval for major new portal to southern 'stump' tunnels, access from near Anzac Memorial - 1/1941 Hyde Park Air Raid Shelter declared 'ready', although not until 1942 were flooring, lighting, drinking water, sanitary conveniences and a ventilation system installed. Thick double-heightened, reinforced concrete 'baffle' walls installed every 30m along the length of the tunnel, to stop blasts above travelling laterally - their installation started by 1/1942 . Air raid shelters first used 3/1942 with coastal attack (Logue, 2022).
1951 demolition of bandstand, creation of Sandringham Gardens
1955 demolition of womens' toilet, creation of Long Day Childcare and Womens' Rest Centre
1964 Nagoya Gardens created
1990-1999 various modifications to pathways, entries, plantings, creation of cafe in former toilet part of St.James Station entry
2000 demolition of Long Day Childcare/Womens' Rest Centre.
2006 removal of 13 Hills figs due to fungus and soil problems
c2007 removal for safe-keeping/conservation of sandstone pedestal of the John Baptist Memorial Fountain (still yet to be reinstated)
c.2009 changes to south-east corner (Liverpool/College St.s)
2010 changes to eastern side to accommodate road/cycle path works

2014-18: Sydney City Council installed Australia's first war memorial to honour Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service men and women, Yininmadyemi - Thou didst let fall', Aboriginal artist Tony Albert's stark tribute (in HP South, near Bathurst and Elizabeth Streets). SCC also spent \$3.2m to restore the Anzac Memorial's Pool of Reflection, including installing new tiling and waterproofing, a new underground plant room with better pumps and filters, and improving its surrounds with new (fastigate American tulip) trees and furniture (SCC news, 8/2018).

Further Comments

Current Use

Former Use

Aboriginal land, possible meeting place / contest ground, colonial era racetrack, military parades, sports, active recreation, zoo

Listings

Listings

			Records Retrieved: 6		
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazzette Number	Gazzette Page
Register of the National Estate	Busbys Bore or The Tunnel	1375	3/21/1975 12:00:00 AM		
National Heritage List	Governor's Domain and Civic Precinct, Macquarie St	106103	2/10/2021 12:00:00 AM		
Potential Heritage Item			8/20/2008 12:00:00 AM		
Heritage Act - State Heritage Register		01871	12/13/2011 12:00:00 AM	125	7193-7194
National Trust of Australia register	Hyde Park	6188			
Local Environmental Plan	Hyde Park	11654	12/9/2012 12:00:00 AM		

Procedures/Exemptions

Records Retrieved: 2					
Section of Act	Description	Title	Comments	Action Date	Outcome
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Standard Exemptions		11/9/2020 12:00:00 AM	
57(2)	Exemption to allow work	Heritage Act - Site Specific Exemptions		12/23/2011 12:00:00 AM	

History

Historical Notes or Provenance

Updated1/15/2024 12:07:31 PM

Aboriginal land

Material in rock shelters reveals that Aboriginal people inhabited the Sydney Harbour area from at least 25,000 years ago. Several different languages and dialects were spoken in the Sydney Harbour area before the arrival of the First Fleet. The Cadigal, who formed part of the Darug nation, were the Aboriginal traditional owners of the inner Sydney area (Haglund, 1996).

The "Eora people" was the name given to the coastal Aborigines around Sydney. Central Sydney is therefore often referred to as "Eora Country". Within the City of Sydney local government area, the traditional owners are the Cadigal and Wangal bands of the Eora. There is no written record of the name of the language spoken and currently there are debates as whether the coastal peoples spoke a separate language "Eora" or whether this was actually a dialect of the Dharug language. Remnant bushland in places like Blackwattle Bay retain elements of traditional plant, bird and animal life, including fish and rock oysters. With the invasion of the Sydney region, the Cadigal and Wangal people were decimated but there are descendants still living in Sydney today. All cities include many immigrants in their population. Aboriginal people from across the state have been attracted to suburbs such as Pyrmont, Balmain, Rozelle, Glebe and Redfern since the 1930s. Changes in government legislation in the 1960s provided freedom of movement enabling more Aboriginal people to choose to live in Sydney (Anita Heiss, "Aboriginal People and Place", Barani: Indigenous History of Sydney City <http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani>).

The commencement of a British penal colony in 1788, combined with the effects of a smallpox epidemic in 1789-1791, quickly led to the disintegration of traditional Aboriginal social structure in Sydney. Nonetheless some surviving Aboriginal people lived in the township and formed a complexity of relationships with the colonisers, both friendly and hostile (Clendinning, 2003).

At the time of European settlement local Aboriginals hunted ducks in the swampy marshes that were to become Hyde Park (Read, 2008,

from SCC (Henson & Fitzgerald, 2006)). A map shows the location of a swamp between what is now Market Street (to its north), Park Street (to its south), just west of Pitt Street, to east of Elizabeth Street, into Hyde Park. This swamp was part of the catchment of the Tank Stream, which broadly runs from just east of Macquarie Street in the east, to Clarence Street in the west, & Bathurst Street and Hyde Park south in the south/south-east (Sydney Water, 2004).

Hyde Park (its southern end) is also believed to be the site of an important Aboriginal contest ground for staging combative trials between Aboriginal warriors, watched avidly by the British in the early days of the colony (Karskens, 2009, pp440-1, 545). Until the mid 1820s, Aboriginal people travelled from all over Sydney and as far away as the Hunter and the Illawarra, to gather at a ceremonial contest ground to the south of the city. The exact location of this site of ritualized conflict settlement and resistance is unclear. Described as lying between the road to Botany Bay and the Brickfields, it was probably near Hyde Park South. Bloody fist fights involving up to 100 people, spearings and beatings were used to resolve conflicts at the Brickfields contest ground. These were observed and recorded by visiting Russian sailors in 1814, and again 10 years later by the French explorers Dumont d'Urville and Rene Lesson (Sydney City Council, 2011).

The valley of the Tank Stream was cradled between two slightly elevated sandstone and shale ridges which ran down to the harbour to form Dawes Point and Bennelong Point on each side of Sydney Cove. The Tank Stream itself was only a tiny rivulet which rose in marshy ground skirting the western slopes of the ground which later became Hyde Park. The seepage from the bed-joints of the underlying sandstone around the upper portion of its catchment, which headed about the centre of the park, filtered through the soil to form a definite channel near King and Pitt Streets. The area now occupied by Hyde Park was relatively flat, rising slightly along the centre and elevated.

We know it was timbered, as was the rest of the topography, from the early drawings of the settlement, and Director of the Botanic Gardens, Sydney J.H. Maiden has suggested that the dominant species were probably white or brittle gum (*Eucalyptus micrantha*), blackbutt (*E. pilularis*), bloodwood (*Corymbia gummifera*), Port Jackson figs (*Ficus rubiginosa*), Bangalow palms (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*), cabbage tree palms (*Livistona australis*) and smooth-barked white apple (*Angophora costata*), with an understorey of tea tree (*Leptospermum* sp.), wattle (*Acacia* sp.) and NSW christmas bush (*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*) (Proudfoot (2), 1987: 10).

From 1788 this was a place where soldiers could be quickly assembled in case of a convict rebellion. It was probably the site of a bloody battle between Aboriginals and Europeans for control of land around Sydney (Read, 2008: 5). It was also the site of an important Aboriginal contest ground. (Karskens, 2009:545)

Before Governor Phillip departed from the settlement in December 1792, he had drawn a line from the head of Woolloomooloo Bay to the head of Cockle Bay (now Darling Harbour) and noted in writing on the map that no land within the line was to be leased or granted and should remain the property of the Crown. In subsequent years this directive was whittled away. King granted leases in the town, Foveaux had begun to issue grants, Macquarie was to extend the grants.

The area of Hyde Park however, fell largely within this line and became regarded as a sort of "Common" on the edge of town. It had quite a different status to the Governor's Domain, which became the Botanic Gardens. It was land that belonged to the people, rather than the Governor or his officials. The settlers grazed their animals on it and used its brush and trees as firewood. It was gradually denuded of vegetation. By 1810 it would have been a relatively open, elevated space and by then would have had views out to the north east across Woolloomooloo to the harbour. Early on there were shingling parties and saw pits operating in the vicinity. It was known as "the Common" even before Governor Macquarie defined its size and use by his proclamation of 5 October 1810. His 83rd regiment had established a camp there while waiting for more permanent accommodation, on the southern end near the brickfields (Proudfoot (2), 1987: 10-11).

Later it became the colony's first sports centre and racecourse. Prize fights and cricket matches were held here. In 1803 cricket was introduced on The Common by British officers. This game became an obsession and the area served the game from 1827-1856 (Read, 2008, 5/SCC: 2006).

Before 1810 the area was known as 'The Common', the 'Exercising Ground', 'Cricket Ground' or 'Racecourse' (State Planning Authority (SPA: 7). Macquarie, on 11 February 1810, formally reserved it as open space, the first public park set aside in Australia (Proudfoot: 323). He formally defined the park as bounded in the north by the Government Domain, on the west by the town of Sydney, on the east by the grant to John Palmer at Woolloomooloo and on the south by the brickfields (SPA: 7).

Macquarie named it 'Hyde Park' after the great Royal Hyde Park in London north-west of Westminster, near Buckingham Palace (which had once belonged to the Manor of Hyde and which was seized from the Abbey of Westminster by Henry VIII for a forest hunting reserve in 1536). Macquarie's naming and formal definition of the park was part of his town planning policy. He named the streets and regularised their courses, erected a wharf in Cockle Bay, relocated the Market Place and planned other improvements in the town, as well as defining Sydney's first major park and formalising its use 'for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants'. He also added another use for the park, 'as a field of exercise for the troops'. His proclamation acknowledged the previous uses of the area (Proudfoot (2), 1987: 14-15; Whitaker, 2009).

Ten days after Macquarie named it Hyde Park it was the venue for Australia's first organised horse race and it was used for races through the 1820s. At that time it was much larger, marking the outskirts of Sydney's southern settlement (Read, 2008, 5-6/SCC, 2006)(Knox, 1986, 58 notes the park was used as Sydney's racecourse from 1820-1821.(Whitaker,2009) adds that as well as being a popular cricket venue in

the 1820s it was also popular for informal childrens' games.

It was delineated only as a space at the end of Macquarie Street, where the military held parades, and townspeople cut firewood and carted off soil. It became a favourite place for cricket, a playground for local school boys, a racecourse and - with its slightly elevated position - a promenade (Proudfoot, 323; Knox, 1986: 58) cites Hyde Park as being Sydney's cricket ground from 1827-56.

In 1811 Macquarie framed further regulations to secure the space for public recreation. He closed access across the park to the Brickfields beyond, forbade carts to cross it, or cows, sheep, goats and pigs' to graze upon it, and ordered that no cattle headed for markets near Darling Harbour were to be driven across it. He caused a fence to be made between the park and the brickfields and directed that carts carrying bricks or pottery should go through the turn-pike gate in George Street. He directed that all traffic crossing the park was to use the new line of road along the route of Liverpool Street to South Head Road (or Oxford Street). This roadway then defined the southern boundary of Hyde Park.

The northern boundary was at first defined by the edge of the Governor's Demesne (Domain), which the Macquaries came to regard as their personal pleasure grounds. Macquarie himself directed the building of Hyde Park Barracks (1817-19), St. James' Church (1820) and the Law Courts (1819-28) at the northern end of Hyde Park, using Francis Greenway as his architect, with these buildings as fine embellishments to the colonial town, facing each other across a plaza which terminated Macquarie Street. Macquarie blocked the street named after himself at what was later known as Queens's Square and excluded all roadways from the park.

The western boundary was defined as Camden Street (later Elizabeth Street, renamed by Macquarie for his wife, Elizabeth Campbell), marked out in Meehan's plan of 1807 almost as far as present day Park Street. This was first a street of scattered small wattle and daub thatched houses, brush and grass trees. These were gradually replaced by more substantial houses in the next four decades. It became a fashionable residential street, with elegant terrace houses overlooking the maturing Hyde Park (Mackaness & Butler-Bowden, 2007, 58).

The eastern boundary was not sharply defined when the Macquaries departed in 1821. A map of that year shows a vegetable garden of 11 acres allocated to the Barracks and a site marked out for the Roman Catholic Chapel... 'near the rubbish dump'.

The foundation stone for what would become St. Mary's Cathedral was laid in 1821 on a site adjoining Hyde Park's north-eastern side, the first site granted to the Roman Catholic Church in Australia (Knox, 1996: 59).

Macquarie made no move to have the space planted. He probably had enough difficulty getting the Government Domain in order. However the formal nature of the Queens Square end of Hyde Park made it an appropriate place for Governor Brisbane's Commission to be read to the assembled populace on 1/12/1821 (Proudfoot (2), 1987:17-18).

Francis Greenway, architect to Governor Macquarie, wrote in a letter to "The Australian" in April 1825 that Hyde Park was to be 'given to the inhabitants of Sydney for ever, and to be laid down in the most elegant style of landscape gardening'. It would be planted out 'in the modern way of landscape gardening, as many of the squares are now in London, the garden enclosed with an elegant rail fence'. Lack of cooperation from the Colonial Office in London meant that Greenway's elaborate and optimistic plans for beautifying Sydney were put aside for the time being (Bligh, 32).

Wrestling and boxing in the park continued, with quoits, rugby union, hurling, military drills, a zoo in 1849. In public holidays the park resembled a 'side show alley' (Read, 2008, 6/Clifford & Webb, 1997:17).

From the first attempts at structuring it the site has lent itself to a formal design. Emphasis on a central avenue was given by the 1832 extension of Macquarie Street south through the park and by its flatness. When this street extension was closed for a second time in 1851, its north-south line became a rudimentary public walk (known as 'Lovers' Walk'); a derivation from the planted walks in English 18th century urban pleasure gardens (such as Vauxhall Gardens).

In the 1830s Governor Darling proposed to sell off the park for houses, but his successor Governor Bourke rebuffed the claims of those who desired the park for residential allotments and reaffirmed its status as a park (Proudfoot (2), 1987: 7; Whitaker, 2009). In 1830 Park Street was extended through the park (Mackaness & Butler-Bowden, 2007: 76).

In 1832 William and Macquarie Street (southern extension) were constructed severing Hyde Park and establishing its central axis (Clouston, 2006: 16). Also in 1832 College Street was built which divided off part of the park, in the area which became Cook and Phillip Parks. Also in 1832 Sydney College was built (later Sydney Grammar School). With the nearby Lyons Terrace (1851) and the Australian Museum (1849-51) the southern end of Hyde Park attracted significant and imposing buildings which increased its importance as a planned open space envisaged by Francis Greenway (Whitaker, 2009).

In 1837 the first major planting in the park was undertaken by Superintendent of the Sydney Botanic Gardens, Alan Cunningham (Clouston, 2006: 16). Also in 1837 Sydney's second main water supply (after the first one - the Tank Stream - had become polluted) was Busby's Bore in Lachlan Swamps (later part of Centennial Park). An outlet for water brought to the city from the bore through a tunnel was an elevated pipe in Hyde Park where water carts queued and filled their barrels to sell in the town at 3 pennies per bucket.

In 1846 work commenced on the Australian Museum on the south-east corner of William and Park Streets, probably to the design of

architect Mortimer Lewis. This was probably Australia's first prominent museum building (Knox, 1996: 60), and faced the park.

In the 1850s Hyde Park was a barren expanse of grass criss-crossed with paths and dirt tracks around its perimeter. This is clear in a c.1854 photograph taken from the Mint by mint-worker and amateur photographer William Stanley Jevons in the very early days of photography. (Read, 2008: 6).

In 1854 the Public Parks Act was passed and a Hyde Park Improvement Committee was formed (Proudfoot, 323). Trustees were appointed to determine policy and after 1854 the space gradually became tailored towards more bourgeois, middle-class ideal of a passive, decorative open space for strolling. It attracted public speakers for a time, until they, like the cricketers, were banished to the Domain to the park's north. Gradually Hyde Park became more a place for passive recreation and more like an 'English' garden.

There was increasing public pressure to 'improve' the park and plant it.

By this time the influence of Scottish/English writer John Claudius Loudon and architect/gardener (later Sir) Joseph Paxton had reached the antipodes - the garden invaded the pleasure ground to form a 'gardenesque' (Loudon's term) composition with each of Hyde Park's four quarters divided by a central walk and the whole park by Park Street. Incidents or features such as statues, fountains, ponds and a bandstand were introduced. This broadly reflected the rise of the Public Parks Movement in England, and elsewhere in Sydney - with Parramatta Park being declared a public park in the mid 1850s after much lobbying (Read, 2008, 6/Proudfoot, 1990: 7).

In the 1850s civic monuments began to be erected in the park. The first in 1857 was the Thornton Obelisk. It is also irreverently known as 'Thornton's Scent Bottle' (Whitaker, 2009) constructed on the park's western side entrance facing Bathurst Street (intersection with Elizabeth St.). This is actually a sewerage ventilator, made to appear like Cleopatra's Needle, an Egyptian Obelisk now displayed in London (ibid).

In the 1850s with the coming of responsible government, Hyde Park became a venue for Sunday oratory on political and civic topics, and later election meetings. It was also used for processions and official gatherings such as the ball to welcome Queen Victoria's son Prince Alfred in 1868. Its 19th century layout featured straight paths rather than curved ones, with the central avenue of Moreton Bay fig trees continuing the line of Macquarie Street southward. Elsewhere lawns were interspersed with clumps of trees and shrubs, water features and a bandstand (Whitaker, 2009).

In 1861 planting was undertaken, predominantly along pathways. Moreton Bay (*Ficus macrophylla*) and Port Jackson (*F. rubiginosa*) figs were planted in Hyde Park in 1862 (Smith, 2003)(1860 say Mackaness & Butler-Bowden, 2007, 72) on the advice of Director of the Botanic Gardens, Charles Moore. Despite removal of an earlier central avenue of Moreton Bay figs, other specimens of both of these species survive from this era (Whitaker, 2009).

A significant and enduring work of Charles Moore and subsequent directors of the Sydney Botanic Gardens, in particular for the overseer of the Domain, lay in developing not only the Gardens and Domain and the grounds of official residences in Sydney and Moss Vale but also Hyde, Victoria, Wentworth and Centennial Parks. This role was later expanded to all public institutions. The bequest of Moore and the directors and curators who followed is the living landscapes and planting styles that continue to be an integral part of New South Wales. Effectively the Botanic Gardens staff and their planting tastes and experimentation with various species shaped the aesthetic values of the broader population (Morris, 2016, 173-4).

In 1866 the parkland was enclosed with a two-railed hardwood fence. A bronze statue of Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, was erected in 1866 five years after his death. This was moved to the Botanic Gardens in 1922 and relocated in front of Hyde Park Barracks in 1987 (Whitaker, 2009).

After the 1851 Great Exhibition in Joseph Paxton's 'Crystal Palace' held in London's Hyde Park, and the first Australian Colonial Exhibition in Melbourne in 1854, Sydney also held a more modest exhibition in the Museum to display exhibits destined for Paris (the 1855 International Exhibition) or Melbourne (1861). Victoria also hosted Australia's earliest intercolonial exhibition, in Melbourne (1866-7), again preceding a major international exhibition in Paris (1867). Even if a railway station was not erected on Hyde Park (as had been suggested) or even used at all for an exhibition, the proximity of the railway station and exhibition hall was seen as a necessity for practical and symbolic reasons. Ease of transport was vital for a successful show but so was the powerful symbolism of the 'iron horse', with its prefabricated iron railway tracks symptomatic of an age that had produced the Crystal Palace. Encouraged by the success of the first Sydney exhibition of the Agricultural Society of NSW in 1869, Prince Alfred Park was chosen as the site of the grand 'Metropolitan Intercolonial Exhibition' of 1870 (Aitken & Beaver, 1989: 4).

To Sydney's chagrin, the Melbourne exhibition was a great success and the 'mother colony' looked anxiously to the day when she could respond with a confident rejoinder. The centenary of Cook's 'discovery' of Australia of 1770 was seen as a suitable commemorative event and Hyde Park, Sydney considered an appropriate site. A proposal to erect a new central railway station and use the hall for the exhibition, was considered

A c.1870 painting by Thomas H. Lewis showed Merry Cricket Club Matches in Hyde Park's north - the park was apparently only planted from Park Street south if the painting was accurate (Clouston, 2006: 39).

In 1871 additional planting was done. In 1876 the parkland was redefined and enclosed with a dwarf stone wall and iron palisade fence. In

1878 Hyde Park was formally delineated, its corners demarcated with gates and sandstone piers surmounted by gas lamps.

In 1878 the Central Synagogue was built on Elizabeth Street facing Hyde Park (Knox, 1996: 60). Beyond (i.e. south of) the Synagogue the character of Elizabeth Street became somewhat less exclusive. By 1900, pubs and the odd private club - including Tattersall's bookmakers club - were a feature of the street (Mackness & Butler-Bowden, 2007: 58). In 1879 (on the centenary of Cook's death) the Captain Cook statue was erected, on a stone base that had been erected in 1869. It stands on the highest point in the park. Its sculptor was Thomas Woolmer who was prominent in the English pre-Raphaelite movement and who spent several years in Australia (Whitaker, 2009). From 1878-96 Sydney Botanic Gardens Director Charles Moore was appointed a trustee of Hyde Park. A Cook's pine tree (*Araucaria columnaris*) flanks the statue (Stuart Read, pers.comm., 5/3/2012).

In 1881 the Frazer Memorial Fountain, one of two donated to the city by merchant and MLC John Frazer (Whitaker, 2009) (the second fountain is in the middle of Prince Albert Road at the intersection with Art Gallery Road and St. Mary's Road). The fountain was designed by John F. Hennessy as assistant to the City Architect, Charles Safford) was sited at Hyde Park on the corner of Oxford and College Street. This was one of the first sources of clean water for Sydney and a population meeting point in the park. The original design featured cups dangling from the large water basin for people to take a drink. The taps were bronze and in the shape of a dolphin (Sydney Central Mag, 17/2/2016).

Also in 1888 the Fort Macquarie Cannon (c.1810s) was placed in the park.

In 1888 the John Baptist Memorial Fountain was relocated within Hyde Park, in a different location to its current one, near the corner of Park & Elizabeth Streets. Early photographs (pre c.1910) show it on an 'x' intersection of two paths, and surrounded by a metal picket fence (Britton, 2008, 83). Baptist was an early and influential nursery proprietor in Sydney whose nursery 'The Garden' in Surry Hills was successful. He was a generous benefactor, donating a fountain to Redfern Park. This fountain was commissioned for 'The Garden' nursery. It was donated by his family to the City for Hyde Park on the centenary of the European settlement - at this time Australia's premier park had no fountain. While its origin is uncertain - it seems to be a locally-made copy (in sandstone) after an 1842 English design - since 1830s catalogues of English firm Austin and Seeley carried descriptions of fountains made of artificial stone and J.C. Loudon advocated installing jetting fountains. A popular theme was 3 dolphins or carp on rockwork, their tails holding up a shell-shaped basin... (Morris, 2008, 83). It also appears the earliest surviving ornamental (c.f. drinking) fountain in Sydney. Elizabeth Bay House's fountain is believed an earlier import. Government House's and Vaucluse House's - almost identical - were installed in the 1860s. In c.2007 Sydney City Council removed the pedestal (with three triton fish forming a tapering spout) for conservation and safekeeping. The base remains in situ. The current management plan proposes reinstallation and repair (Read, 2008: 7)

In 1897 a bronze statue was erected by public subscription to commemorate the populist political William Bede Dalley (1831-88) near the north-east corner of the park near Prince Albert Road (Whitaker, 2009) in the park's north-east, near Hyde Park Barracks.

Director of the Botanic Gardens, Joseph Henry Maiden compiled a 42 page paper on 'The Parks of Sydney' which he delivered to the Royal Society on 4th June, 1902. Providing a schedule of Sydney's 207 'Public Parks and Recreation Reserves' set aside between January 1855 and April 1902, Maiden dealt with their administration, and how they were (or should be) planted, fenced and provided with paths, roads, seats, lights and other facilities, such as latrines, which were now provided 'for women and children' in the Botanic Gardens, but not yet 'in our parks, so far as I am aware'. Maiden stressed that above all, 'in this democratic country, parks 'should be inviolable'. Their inalienability had to be rigorously guarded. He noted that fortunately 'the battle of Hyde Park has been fought and won. Hyde Park will be immune from the builder and the railway constructor for a century, and if for so long, then it is safe for all time. For each generation is wiser than the preceding one...'. He may, in retrospect, have been over-optimistic on these last two points.

After addressing the Royal Society, Maiden was asked by Sydney Council to report on the state of the reserves within the city. He furnished an interim report in July 1903, before he had inspected Prince Alfred and Moore Parks, but many of his suggestions were of a general nature. The Council should appoint a superintendent of parks: 'trained professional gardeners, not labourers or handy men' should comprise the core of the staff; a nursery and depot were required; etc. With improvements, Elizabeth Street could become 'the noblest street in Sydney'...More latrines were generally needed, and if 'a convenience for females' were provided in Hyde Park, say near Park Street, it would, I feel sure be a boon'. His report went to Council in August 1903 (Gilbert, 2001: 225-6).

Control of Hyde Park was vested by the Department of Lands in then Sydney Municipal Council in 1904. A programme of upgrading began (Whitaker, 2009). By 1905 illumination of the whole of Hyde Park had been completed (Clouston, 2006).

In 1908 Hyde Park was redefined following the widening of Elizabeth and Liverpool Streets by 5.5m and 4.6m. In 1910 a bus shelter was constructed. In 1910 Sydney's first womens' public lavatory was built in the park near the corner of Park and Elizabeth Streets. It was considered a 'failure' by Council due to low usage and was replaced in 1955 (Whitaker). In 1912 the park was redefined following the widening of College Street. Mark Foys Emporium (south-west corner of Liverpool & Elizabeth Streets) was built in 1909 opposite the park. This was one of the largest and grandest department stores in the city, growing over time to six stories. When trains (i.e. after 1926) were the most popular method of going to town the store thrived because of its proximity to the underground railway station (SCC History Program, undated (1)).

In 1914 the sundial was repaired (its date of erection is not known). In 1916 Hyde Park was redefined following the widening of Park Street. In 1917 the Frazer Memorial Fountain was relocated to the north-east corner of the Pool of Remembrance. The Emden gun, a four-

inch gun salvaged from the German raider ship sunk off the Cocos Islands by HMAS Sydney in 1914, the first Australian naval ship to ship victory and one of the nation's earliest war trophies, was gifted from the Commonwealth Government and sited at Hyde Park on the corner of Oxford and College Streets (SCC History Program (2), 2007; Whitaker, 2009).

An underground railway for the city was planned in 1916 but did not proceed until 1922. The idea of building an underground rail network for Sydney was first mooted by engineer and Harbour Bridge designer Dr John Bradfield in 1913. Government approved it and in 1916 work began on the first leg from Central to Museum and St.James. Part of the park was fenced in 1916, however from 1922 onwards major excavation began and much of the western side and part of the centre of Hyde Park North was refashioned after construction commenced. Excavation began with the felling of the main avenue's Moreton Bay fig trees (Whitaker, 2009).

World War 1 brought a halt but in 1922 the project resumed in earnest. Most construction of Liverpool Street (now Museum) station was done by horsepower and hand. According to the Sydney Morning Herald, 21/5/1929 the southern end of the park (Anzac Memorial) was a mountain of excavated soil and the south-west corner had been a railway construction site for more than 12 years! (Read, 2008, 6). This necessitated massive excavations and vast disturbance over five years (1924-9), a huge army of workmen and moving an enormous amount of soil, shale and sandstone. This was one of the major urban projects of the Depression years (Proudfoot (2), 1987: 7). The rail system was officially opened in December 1926. The first electric trains ran between Central, Museum and St.James (Read, 2008: 6).

Following concern about the park's future development during and after railway construction disruption, Sydney City Council in 1927 held a design competition 'for a comprehensive layout and beautification scheme' for a restored and refurbished Hyde Park (along with 'up-to-date lines'). The competition was run probably to allay fears that the park would be closed to the public for years more, as well as to put pressure on the Railway Commissioners.

It was won by architect, planner, landscape designer and engineer Norman Weekes (1888-1972) with a finely delineated design drawn by young architect Raymond McGrath (1903-77) and influenced by the 'City Beautiful' movement (Whitaker, 2009). This design evolved with the active criticism of the assessors, architect and town planner John (later Sir) Sulman, architect Alfred Hook (Associate Professor of Construction, Architecture Faculty, Sydney University) and Town Clerk (and closely involved in the park's management) W.G.Layton, who wrote a masterly report assessing the design, pointing out its shortcomings and enunciating the design philosophy followed. Landscape historian Georgina Whitehead describes Weekes' design as an accomplished melange of modern City Beautiful, Beaux Arts and Art Deco inspiration (Whitehead, 2001, 180).

Their report stated (inter alia) that a 'park laid out on the above lines (a hierarchy of traffic ways, lined with and shaded by trees, expanses of lawn, restrained fountains and monuments) and ...would be dignified, useful, a pleasure to the citizens and an object of admiration to visitors, as they are in the principal cities of Europe. Hyde Park properly treated may thus take its place among those of the leading cities of the world'. (Read, 2008, 6). Weekes' design was simplified. Importing fertile soil was the first priority (Whitaker, 2009).

Part of the vision was to place major monuments at each end of the main vista aligned with Macquarie Street, which ultimately saw the Anzac Memorial and Archibald Fountain installed (Proudfoot, 323).

In the 1920s the Oddfellows Memorial, an elaborate drinking fountain commemorating members of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows who served and died in World War 1, was built near the northern corner of Park and Elizabeth Streets (Whitaker, 2009).

1927 also saw the opening of David Jones Department store on the corner of Market and Elizabeth Streets, directly opposite the park and St.James Station entry (Mackaness & Butler-Bowden, 2007, 59).

1929 saw the American stock market crash, with reverberations around the world's financial markets, triggering widespread unemployment.

In 1930 an Anzac Memorial competition to commemorate Australian diggers who served in World War 1 was won by architect C. Bruce Dellit. Its construction would take four years (SHR item 1872).

In 1932 Hyde Park's perimeter walls were built to a new design and the British Lawn on the north part of the eastern boundary facing St.Mary's Cathedral, Sandringham Gardens and Memorial Gates (on the corner of College and Park Streets (north)).

A climax at the northern end is the Archibald Fountain, a flamboyant 1932 erection in a large pond depicting a bronze Olympian Apollo, other gods and mythological creatures such as Poseidon (God of the sea), Diana (the huntress), Pan, Theseus and the Minotaur and Jason and the Golden Fleece. This was bequeathed in 1932 (Modaro, 2023, 21) to Sydney by J.F. Archibald, as a tribute to France's alliance with Australia in WW1 - it commemorate the association of these two countries in the war. It was designed by (and is regarded as the master work of) French sculptor Francois Sicard. Sicard was selected to design the fountain in 1926. Archibald was editor of 'The Bulletin', a newspaper that encouraged writers in the 1890s onward to write about Australia: he himself was a committed Francophile, supporting a near-French styled beard and changing his name twice: from John Felham to Jules Francois (J.F.) Archibald. He dreamed of a Sydney developed along Parisian lines, with outdoor cafes and music in the streets. Henry Lawson wanted red flags: Archibald red umbrellas (Read, 2008, 7). Archibald commissioned the fountain's construction in his will. He recommended a fountain be built in the Botanic Gardens and dedicated 7 of the 50 shares from his estate to fund it. T.H. Kelly, lead executor of Archibald's will, commended the artist's

decision to lean away from military themes, saying Sicard was 'wise in making it symbolical of the peaceful and enlightened ideals for which the soldiers gave their lives'. The fountain was officially opened by then Mayor, Samuel Walder, in 1932. He deemed it to be 'without equal' in Australia, as he told the Telegraph after its opening (Modaro, 2023, 21).

There was a move to include native plants and E.H. Ward, curator of Sydney Botanic Gardens, became the chief adviser - he was responsible for the planting of the great, dense avenue of Hill's figs (*Ficus microcarpa* var. 'Hillii'). This ran along the central walkway aligned with Macquarie Street, and was established as its major axis. Desirable attributes were listed: the need for shade, restriction of plant species, open grassed areas rather than shrubberies. Specimen trees were considered 'out of place'; flower beds were tolerated in restraint. The desired quality was 'quietude' - the park would be a haven from the bustle and noise of the city. Trams and buses, routed through the park by Weekes, were eliminated.

Civic monuments were thought appropriate and 2 of the most successful of the period were attracted - the Archibald Fountain at the northern end and the Anzac Memorial (1931-32) at the southern end: an inspired Art Deco monument of blocky, buttressed forms. With fine sculptures under English migrant sculptor Rayner Hoff's direction, its symbolism departed from neo-classical forms used in many war memorials and incorporated symbols special to Australia - such as the rising sun and figures of brooding servicemen- which gave the monumental strength to the large granite sculpture (Proudfoot, 323). Its modernity and the emphasis (sculpture and friezes) on women, made it controversial. Photographer Harold Cazneaux depicted its new setting, 'Pool of Reflection' and lines of then Lombardy poplars (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') in 1934 (Read, 2008, 7).

A 1930 photograph shows mostly only small trees in the park with the Hills fig avenue newly planted. Bandstands were scattered throughout the city and were popular for lunchtime concerts, particularly in the depression when unemployed people abounded. One was located near the cnr. of Park and College Streets (north) - which was demolished to create (in 1951) the Sandringham Gardens and memorial gates to Kings George V and VI (Read, 2008, 6/SCC: 2006).

Much of the construction of the park was assisted (through the 1930s) with labour employed as part of the Depression Relief Fund Programme, which was also responsible for the 1934 construction of the Anzac Memorial's Pool of Remembrance. Also in 1934 the Frazer Memorial Fountain was relocated to its current location, close to the entry steps facing College and Francis Streets, near Sydney Grammar School. In this same year St. James Station and Museum Station were constructed, both with entries/exits in Hyde Park south and north.

In 1934 entry and exits to St. James and Museum Stations in Hyde Park South and North were built, as the southern portion of Hyde Park was only handed back to Sydney City Council in 1932 (GML, 2016, 11).

In the 1960s an outdoor cafe was constructed behind (north-east) of Museum Station entry building, by Sydney City Council. Design of cafe and landscaping were the work of Ilmars Berzins, SCC landscape architect (ibid, 2016, 11).

In the 1950s Hyde Park saw the introduction on Park Street (in the north-western corner of the park's southern half) of the Long Day Childcare and the Womens' Rest Centre conveniences for women and their children visiting the city. This replaced the earlier Womens Public Toilets. In 1954 Queen Elizabeth II dedicated Sandringham Memorial Gardens, designed by Ilmars Berzins, commemorating King George VI (her father, the former King) and the Royal Family's Scottish rural retreat.

In 1983 the Nagoya gardens were constructed in Hyde Park North, commemorating a sister city friendship. Busby's Bore fountain was erected in the same year and slightly to the north-west near the Supreme Court part of the park.

In the late 1980s the City Council saw a need to reassess the park and improve condition of a number of its elements: plantings, walls, paths and monuments. A draft plan of management and master plan were produced in 1989. Through the early 1990s a works programme was implemented to upgrade paths, conserve monuments and stone walls and built new stone walls along College Street in Hyde Park South. The works depot was removed from the eastern side of the main avenue of Hyde Park north in this period (SOHI, 2014, 6).

In 1999 the mens' conveniences at St. James Station were converted into a cafe facing the park's north-western corner (off Market Street/Elizabeth Street intersection). Nagoya Gardens were upgrade.

In 2004-5 an Arboriculture survey of the park was undertaken, after an outbreak of fungal attack meant the need to remove some of the park's central avenue of Hill's figs (*Ficus microcarpa* 'Hillii'). In 2006 a plan of management and Tree management report were adopted by Council and the Crown.

In 2012 ongoing tree management works were undertaken.

In 2012, the City of Sydney launched 'The Eora Journey' - a visionary project to celebrate the living cultures and heritage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in Sydney. Recognition in the public domain through temporary or permanent public artworks is one of four components of the Eora Journey, overseen by art curator and writer, Hetty Perkins. Projects delivered include Reko Rennie's 'Welcome to Redfern' and Fiona Foley's 'Bible and Bullets' in Redfern Park and Tony Albert's 'Yinmadyemi: thou didst let fall' (Council of the City of Sydney, Sydney City News, 10/2020). On 31/3/2015 a War Memorial to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander soldiers was unveiled in Hyde Park South, close to Bathurst and Elizabeth Streets. Designed by indigenous artist Tony Albert, it features four 7m tall, 1.5

tonne bullets and three fallen shells, representing diggers who returned and those who did not. The work was inspired by Albert's grandfather's story of survival and experiences escaping a German concentration camp in World War 2 (Hansen, 2015, 7).

In February 2016 Sydney City Council announced works to restore the Frazer Memorial Fountain (1881) with a new base, plinth and steps and its impressive filigree works to be restored. Work took place later in 2016 (Sydney Central News, 17/2/2016).

In 2020 another round of vandalism arising from the international 'Black Lives Matter' movement, including two incidents against the Captain Cook statue led to a public call for this statue to be relocated to a museum by a group of prominent experts in the fields of art, Indigenous Culture and Museums (Open Letter: 'Relocate Cook Statue', to City of Sydney, published in 'The Saturday Paper', 4-10/7/2020, 5).

Historic Themes

Records Retrieved: 50

National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme
8. Culture	Sport	Hurling
8. Culture	Sport	Rugby Union
8. Culture	Sport	Boxing
8. Culture	Sport	Racing horses
8. Culture	Leisure	Visiting places of romantic inspiration
8. Culture	Leisure	Enjoying public parks and gardens
8. Culture	Leisure	Common
8. Culture	Leisure	Activities associated with relaxation and recreation
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Architectural styles and periods - 20th century Art Deco/Jazz Age
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	work of stonemasons
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Performing important ceremonies and rituals
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Patronising artistic endeavours
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Parks and public gardens
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Landscaping - public parks movement
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Landscaping - 20th century interwar
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Landscape of Remembrance
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Inspirational environments and events
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Developing cultural institutions and ways of life
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Designing, Making and using fountains
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Designing to evoke nationalistic feelings
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Designing landscapes in an exemplary style
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Designing fountains
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Creating works of art
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Creating an icon
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	civic setting
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Capturing iconic landscapes in art
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Building in response to natural landscape features.
8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Artists, bohemians and intellectuals squat or gathering point

8. Culture	Creative endeavour	Adaptation of overseas design for local use
7. Governing	Government and Administration	State government
7. Governing	Government and Administration	Local government
7. Governing	Government and Administration	Developing roles for government - providing reticulated water
7. Governing	Government and Administration	Developing roles for government - parks and open spaces
7. Governing	Government and Administration	Developing roles for government - conserving cultural and natural heritage
5. Working	Labour	Working on public infrastructure projects
5. Working	Labour	Working in the public service
5. Working	Labour	Railway work culture
4. Settlement	Towns, suburbs and villages	Planning relationships between key structures and town plans
4. Settlement	Towns, suburbs and villages	Developing towns in response to topography
3. Economy	Transport	Railway Station
3. Economy	Transport	Development in response to railway lines
3. Economy	Transport	Building the railway network
3. Economy	Transport	Building and maintaining the public railway system
3. Economy	Health	Encouraging public recreation in parks
3. Economy	Environment - cultural landscape	Landscapes of cultural and natural interaction
2. Peopling	Ethnic influences	Japanese culture
1. Environment	Environment - naturally evolved	Parks
1. Environment	Environment - naturally evolved	Other open space
1. Environment	Environment - naturally evolved	Gardens
1. Environment	Environment - naturally evolved	Changing the environment

Recommended Management

Management Summary

Management

Records Retrieved: 3

Management Category	Management Name	Date Updated
		2/7/2024 6:05:08 PM
		2/7/2024 6:05:08 PM
		2/7/2024 6:05:08 PM

Report/Study

Heritage Studies

Records Retrieved: 0

Report/Study Name	Report/Study Code	Report/Study Type	Report/Study Year	Organisation	Author
No Results Found					

Reference & Internet Links

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Records Retrieved: 36

Type	Author	Year	Title	Link
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Written	Logue, Gretta	2022	Tunnels, Torpedos and Tags: Sydney's Hyde Park Air Raid Shelter	https://www.rahs.org.au .
Written	GML Heritage	2016	Museum Station - Hyde Park entry café landscaping - Heritage Impact Statement	
Written	GML Heritage	2016	Hyde Park, Package 3 (access & entry upgrades), Heritage Impact Statement	
Written	Morris, Colleen	2016	Planting New South Wales - the role of the Sydney Botanic Gardens	
Written	Hansen, Nick	2015	'Striking war art hits mark' (Hyde Park)	
Written	GML	2012	Hyde Park Archaeological Management Plan	
Written	Council of the City of Sydney, 6/2011,History Program, in "Early Contact", in Barani Barrabugu - Sydney's Aboriginal Journey, Walking Tours booklet	2011	'Hyde Park South, Sydney'	www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au
Written	unattributed	2010	'Recognising the Macquarie Legacy'	www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/resources
Electronic	Whitaker, Dr Anne-Maree	2009	Hyde Park Sydney In 'Sydney Parks History'	http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/AboutSydney/HistoryAndArchives/SydneyHistory/ParksHistory/HydePark.asp
Written	Knox, Paul, in 'Sydney Parks History'	2009	Hyde Park	
Written	Karskens, Grace	2009	The Colony: A History of Early Sydney	
Written	Morris, Colleen	2008	Lost Gardens of Sydney	
Written	Read, Stuart (compliing notes from various sources, including Sydney City Council, 2006, walking tour brochure: op.cit.)	2008	'Hyde Park'	www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au/branches
Written	Mackaness, Caroline & Butler-Bowden, Caroline	2007	Sydney, Then & Now	

Written	Clouston Associates	2006	Hyde Park Plan of Management and Master Plan	http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/Development/CityImprovements/ParksAndReserves/HydePark/HydeParkMasterplan.asp
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Written	Correy, Allan	2002	'Berzins, Ilmars' (entry)	http://www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au .
Written	Proudfoot, Helen	2002	'Hyde Park' (entry)	http://www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au .
Written	Correy, Allan, in Aitken, Richard and Looker, Michael (Ed's), in 'The Oxford Companion to Australian Gardens'	2002	Berzins Ilmar (entry)	
Written	HBO + EMTB	2002	Heritage Review Study	
Written	Proudfoot, Helen, in Aitken, R. & Looker, M. (ed.s), 2002, 'The Oxford Companion to Australian Gardens'	2002	Hyde Park entry	
Written	Gilbert, Lionel	2001	The Little Giant - the life and work of Joseph Henry Maiden	
Written	Whitehead, Georgina (ed.)	2001	Planting the Nation	www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au/publications
Written	Clifford, Lisa and Webb, Mandy	1997	Walking Sydney: A guide to Sydney's 25 Best Walks	
Written	Council of the City of Sydney	1992	The redevelopment of Hyde Park south : a guide [brochure]	
Written	McDonald McPhee P/L	1990	Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significant Items	
Written	Proudfoot, Helen	1990	Hyde Park Sydney - the 1927 Remodelling competition	www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au/journal
Written	Aitken, Richard and Beaver, David	1989	Prince Alfred Park - a park for the machine age	www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au/journal
Written	Sydney City Council	1988	Hyde Park: a brief history / by Sydney City Council	
Written	Proudfoot, Helen (2)	1987	Hyde Park Sydney : statement of significance and historical analysis / Helen Proudfoot for the Council of the City of Sydney	www.sydneymedia.com.au/html/3013-vision-for-hyde-parks-anzac-memorial.asp
Written	Bligh, Beatrice	1980	Cherish the Earth: The story of Gardening in Australia	
Written	State Planning Authority	1965	Hyde Park Barracks	

Data Source

The information for this entry comes from the following source:

Data Source	Record Owner	Heritage Item ID
Heritage NSW	Heritage NSW	5060189

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