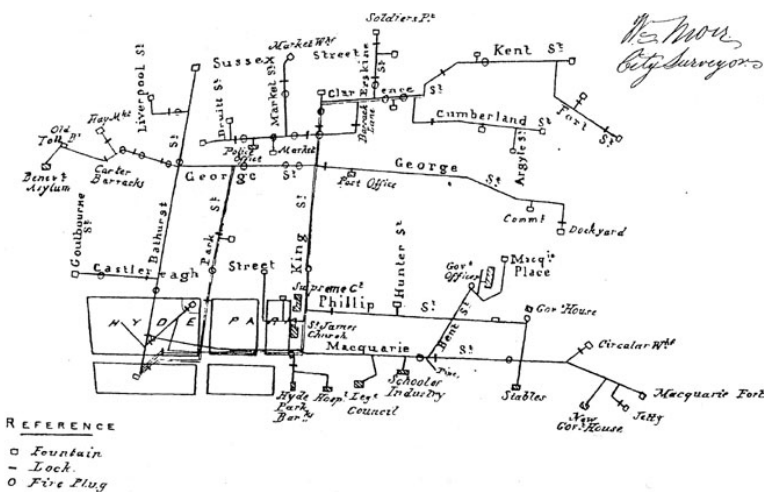
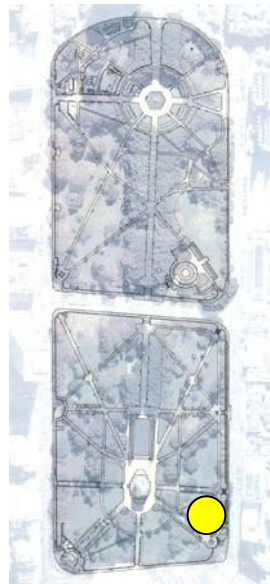


HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY		
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE		
Name of item	BUSBY BORE	Item number
 <p>REFERENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>□ Fountain</li><li>- Lock</li><li>○ Fire Plug</li></ul>		<b>S-24</b>
		Location Plan
<p>Figure 1: "This sketch map by the City Surveyor shows the layout of waterpipes in the city in June 1844, not long after the completion of Busby's Bore. It was the start of reticulating water in the city. Only a few houses had the water laid on, and most collected it from the standpipes – marked on the sketch map as fountains. The provision of fire plugs was a bit of wishful thinking. In the early decades the water pressure fluctuated and often failed in moments of crisis." (Plan and extract from City of Sydney Archives)<sup>6</sup></p>		 <p>Item Location</p> <p>Curtilage of Item</p>
<p><b>LOCATION:</b></p> <p>Busby's Bore extends from Centennial Park (Lachlan Swamps) to the south east corner of Hyde Park South.</p>		
<p><b>CURTILAGE:</b></p> <p>Busby's Bore curtilage should be defined after an underground assessment has been carried out.</p>		
<p><b>OWNERSHIP:</b> Sydney Water</p>		<p><b>MANAGEMENT:</b> Sydney Water</p>
<p><b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>Busby's Bore is an underground tunnel which was used as a water supply for Sydney and stretches at a distance of 3.6km with its width varying from 1.2m to 1.5m<sup>1</sup>. Twenty eight vertical shafts and wells are located at intervals.<sup>2</sup> The access shafts were circular and sandstone lined<sup>3</sup>.</p>		
<p><b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b></p>		
A	<p><b>EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b></p> <p>Busby's bore operated although in varying capacities from 1844.</p>	
B	<p><b>ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b></p> <p>The item is associated with the development of Sydney's water supply and use of convict labour, it makes an important phase in the process as the first engineered water supply.</p>	
C	<p><b>AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b></p> <p>Busby's Bore provides evidence of early development of piped water supply in Sydney and the technology applied at that time using masonry to construct the water conduits.</p>	
D	<p><b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b></p> <p>Busby's Bore has social significance as it represents a fundamental element of a developed city.</p>	

<sup>1</sup> P.29 Proposed Development Control Plan, University of NSW Paddington Campus, by Otto Cserhalmi and Partners PL, November 2005.

<sup>2</sup> P.29 Proposed Development Control Plan, University of NSW Paddington Campus, by Otto Cserhalmi and Partners PL, November 2005.

<sup>3</sup> City of Sydney Heritage Database, Heritage Inventory Report No.2424823

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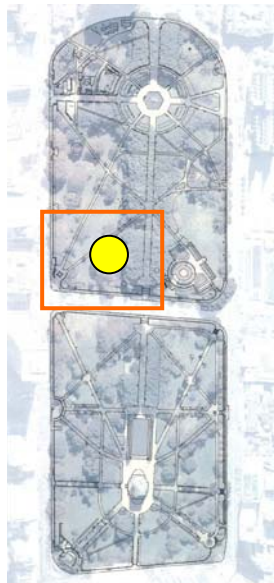
E	<p><b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b></p> <p>Busby's Bore, its tunnel and underground passage provides both archaeological and research potential, of considerable value.</p>
F	<p><b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b></p> <p>Busby's Bore is the only and the first major underground masonry water supply in Sydney.</p>
G	<p><b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b></p> <p>Busby's Bore is one of networks of underground masonry tunnels in central Sydney, although as a water supply tunnel it differs in function from others built for drainage purposes, distribution of hydraulic power and later to contain telecommunications networks.</p>
<p><b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b></p> <p>Busby's Bore is of State Significance <i>"as a unique engineering achievement which played a crucial role in the development of urban Sydney. As a product of convict labour and as a major factor in the establishment of local administration in NSW in the form of the Sydney Corporation it is associated with the important steps that changed Sydney from penal colony to colonial trading port. The fabric of the bore and associated archaeological deposits possess research potential relating to substantive historical and scientific questions relating to 19<sup>th</sup> century work and technology and to changes in the environment. The intactness of the bore and the fact that it is still in use make it a rare survivor from the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century within urban Sydney."</i><sup>4</sup></p>	
<p><b>HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION:</b></p> <p>In 1824 John Busby (1765-1857) arrived in Sydney from England to take up the post as the Government Mineral Surveyor<sup>5</sup>. In 1827 he proposed a tunnel from Lachlan Swamp to Hyde Park known as Busby's Bore to supply water to Sydney<sup>6</sup>. The tunnel took ten years to construct and was built by convicts. It carried water from Lachlan swamps to Hyde Park south and also supplied Sydney Hospital Macquarie St. The tunnel water was gravity fed and augmented by natural springs along its course. This water supply was replaced in 1858 by a water pumping scheme and then in 1886 by the Nepean scheme.</p>	
<p><b>RECOMMENDATION:</b></p> <p>Busby's Bore is currently an item of State Significance. Its status should be retained. The item should be interpreted to ensure its assessed significance is retained.</p>	
<p><b>REFERENCES:</b></p> <p>NSW Heritage Office Register, (NSWHO) SHR 1546  City of Sydney Heritage Database (CSHD), SHI No 2424823  Proposed Development Control Plan, University of NSW Paddington Campus, by Otto Cserhalmi and Partners PL, November 2005  City of Sydney Heritage Database, Heritage Inventory Report No.2424823  www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au  http://sydney.ieaust.org.au/heritage/PDFs/Busby.pm.pdf</p>	
<p>Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the associated statements within this report, the Condition Survey for Busby's Bore and associated reports: NSWHO SHR 1546, CSHD SHI No 2424823 and SOM (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)</p>	

<sup>4</sup> P1 City of Sydney Heritage Database, Heritage Inventory Report SHI NO 2424823, extracted from Godden Mackay 1996, pp10

<sup>5</sup> http://sydney.ieaust.org.au/heritage/PDFs/Busby.pm.pdf

<sup>6</sup> www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/history/waterexhibition/WaterSupplySewerage/BusbyBore.html

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HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY				
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Name of item		JOHN BAPTIST FOUNTAIN		Item number
				S-23
				Location Plan
Photograph taken on the 13/03/06 by Rosemarie Canales of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.				
<b>LOCATION:</b> John Baptist fountain is located within a grassed area in the south western section of Hyde Park North, with Elizabeth Street to the west, Park Street to the south, a grassed area to the east with main avenue beyond and grassed area to the north with pathway beyond leading from the main avenue to the corner of Elizabeth Street and Park Street.				
The fountain is surrounded by two courses of large stone paving laid in a radical pattern. Two mature trees are located in close proximity with their canopy covering the air space above the fountain and roots affecting the paving.				
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage of John Baptist Fountain is bound by the surrounding grass area, the central axis to the east, the northern footpath of Park Street to the south and the pathway heading north east from north west. The curtilage is mostly defined by visual connections to the fountain.				
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> City of Sydney		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> John Baptist fountain is made of three different components; pond, fountain, and hydraulic system. The pond is constructed as a shallow 300mm high 275mm diameter dish. The fountain is constructed from sandstone sponge like base with three sculptures detailed as fish. The fountain has a bronze plaque on the run of the pool. Parts of the actual fountain component are missing and the fountain does not operate.				
ASSESSMENT CRITERIA				
A	EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE John Baptist fountain has been sited in its current location since 1888.			
B	ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE The fountain has associational significance with Baptist Gardens which has been described in 1860 by Sydney Mail as "a horticultural institute to the public". Baptist Gardens were owned and operated by John Baptist who became a horticulturist who had established a nursery and market garden on Bourke Street in the mid 1800. The fountain was donated to the Hyde Park Trustee by John Baptist's son in 1888.			
C	AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE The fountain is a concrete structure 5.5m in diameter with an ornamental item centrally located, with a bulbous scale textured stem ending in four dragon-head fish. Its significance is diminished by loss of some detail and its neglected state.			
W: projects/280177/o-design/site analysis/statement of sig-23.doc © HBO+EMTB 2006		Date: 12 Julv 2006	Final Rev-B	BMC  1of2


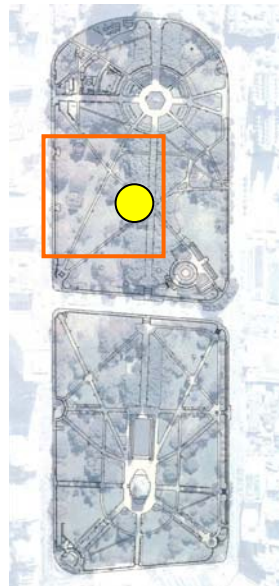

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D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> It is likely that the John Baptist fountain has little recognition from the community in general for park user.
E	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b> The fountain does not meet this criterion.
F	<b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b> The fountain is the last known remnant of the Baptist Garden.
G	<b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b> The fountain does not meet this criterion.
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
John Baptist fountain has historic significance to the local area for its association with the former Baptist Gardens an early market garden of Sydney of the 1800's. However it does not aid in the significance of Hyde Park.	
<b>HISTORY:</b> In 1829 John Thomas Baptist, a Portuguese immigrant arrived in Sydney. By 1830 he had established the Baptist Gardens on 40 acres at Bourke Street Redfern, then known as Surry Hills. Accounts of his early endeavors differ slightly with most claiming a slightly later date for establishment of the gardens. Whatever their date of origin, the Baptist Gardens gradually became the show grounds of Sydney to which Sydney-siders flocked at weekends when the gardens were open to the public. By 1860 they had become a horticultural institution within the city and a popular resort of Sunday picnickers. On weekdays the shrubs, trees of immense variety and a source of cut flowers. It was here that the John Baptist Fountain was first erected although its date of manufacture is unknown. After his death in 1873 his son John Baptist Junior continued to operate and develop the gardens for some years. He finally subdivided the Gardens and sold them off in lots at public auction. The street names – Telopea, Boronia, and Zamia – in Redfern reflect the influence of the garden on the area. John Baptist junior donated one of the garden's other fountains along with the gates for Redfern Park which have survived. He also gave a large collection of plants to the Botanic Gardens. In 1888 John Baptist junior donated one of the garden's fountains to the Trustees of Hyde Park who installed it in Hyde Park north in August that year.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> The John Baptist Fountain should be relocated to a park land in the surrounding area that contributes to its significance. The components of the fountain that require repair and maintenance as defined in the Condition Survey should be undertaken.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b> City of Sydney Heritage Database (CSHD), SHI No 2426008 Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994 Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significance Elements, McDonald McPhee, 1990 Hyde Park Development – Feasibility Study for A Parks Depot for Sydney City Council, Brian McDonald and Associates, 1994 Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987 Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989	
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for John Baptist Fountain and associated reports: CSHD SHI No 2426008 and SOM 008FN (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum (SOM), prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)	

## HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Name of item	F.J. WALKER MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN	Item number
		<b>S-22</b>
		Location Plan
		
		
Source: Photograph taken on 13/03/06 by Ameera Mahmood of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.		
<b>LOCATION:</b> The FJ Walker Memorial fountain is located in the south western section of Hyde Park North surrounded by an open grassed area to the north, south and west whilst to the east it is bound by the main avenue its trees and undergrowth.		
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage of the F J Walker Memorial Fountain is defined by the open grassland to the north, east and south and the planting to the east.		
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> City of Sydney		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The F.J. Walker Memorial was designed to portray - labours and beauty of pioneering, depicted through a 4.5 metre sculpture: pioneering mankind depicted by three figures: water characterized by a Fisherman looking to the sea and new horizon: fire depicted by a woman representing womanhood and the role of protecting the fire; and Earth depicted by a farmer representing the pioneering efforts upon this country has developed. A fountain in the form of an elliptical pool is located to the south. The base of the pool is finished in pebblecrete and slopes to the centre while the perimeter features a bronze rim screwed to the sides. In the north end are three water spouts and a rectangular grate finished in pebblecrete and steel mesh to its centre. The fountain has a pebblecrete finished cylindrical base with a pre-cast concrete circular dish shape above edged in bronze. The inside of the dish is finished in glazed patterned tiles that vary in colours of terracotta, yellow, white and green. A water spout is located in the centre of the dish.  The memorial also incorporates a plaque; constructed from sandstone. The plaque has four tiers of sandstones that step up in varying heights. The fourth and final tier slopes down and supports two bronze plates affixed to the stone. The inscriptions on the plates read as follows: Plate 1 - "THE LABOURS AND BEAUTY OF PIONEERING MANKIND ARE DEPICTED BY THREE FIGURES WATER, FIRE		



## AND EARTH AND FLANKING FONT

WATER a fisherman looking to the sea and new horizons

FIRE a woman depicting womanhood and intuition protecting the fire of initiative and progress

EARTH a farmer depicting the pioneering efforts upon which this country has developed

GERARD HAVEKES, SCULPTOR"

Plate 2 – "THIS FOUNTAIN WAS PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF SYDNEY BY THE FAMILY OF FREDERIC JOSEPH WALKER AS A TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY AND ALL WHO PIONEERED PRIMARY INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA 15 FEBRUARY, 1961"

### ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

A	EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE The memorial has been sited in its location since 1961.
B	ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE The memorial is associated with F.J.Walker, who has been acknowledged for his contribution to primary industry is otherwise not directly related to Hyde Park.
C	AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE The memorial, designed by Gerard Havekes in 1960 comprises carved sandstone figures, and a fountain covered with ceramic tiles, formed in pre-cast concrete. It does not exhibit distinctive aesthetic or technical values and intrudes upon an open grassed area of the Park.
D	SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE The memorial has limited social significance. Its association with the growth of the primary industry has no direct link with the history and use of Hyde Park
E	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL This criterion does not apply.
F	COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY Although this memorial is a "one off" unique design by Gerard Havekes, it does not meet this criterion being characteristic of a style of figurative representation in the 1960's by sculptors such as Tom Bass.
G	COMPARATIVE PLACES This criterion does not apply

### SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The F.J. Walker memorial has limited significance for Hyde Park. Its association with F.J. Walker and his contribution to primary industry is not related to the historic development of the Park.

#### HISTORY:

The F.J. Walker Memorial was presented to the City of Sydney in 1961 by his family in tribute to Frederick Joseph Walker for his contributions to the growth of the industry. The memorial was designed in 1960 by Gerard Havekes and installed in 1961

#### RECOMMENDATION:

The F.J. Walker Memorial should be removed from the park as it does not aid to the interpretation of the cultural significance of the park. The item should be located to an area more relevant to the significance of the monument. The repair and maintenance as defined by the Condition Survey should be undertaken.




#### REFERENCE:

Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994  
Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significance Elements, McDonald McPhee, 1990  
Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987  
Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989

Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for F.J. Walker Memorial and associated reports: SOM 034FN (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum , prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)

## HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Name of item	CHESS BOARD	Item number
		<b>S-21</b>
		Location Plan
		
		
Photograph taken on the 13/03/06 by Ameera Mahmood of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.		
<b>LOCATION:</b> The Chess Board is located to the north western section of Hyde Park North. The area is bound to the north and west by steps leading up, and by a low retaining wall to the east.		
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage of the chess board is contained to the north by the northern most edge of the steps, to the west the low garden wall, to the south by the edge of a pathway, and to the west by the western most edge of the steps.		
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> Crown Land/State Rail Authority		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> State Rail Authority
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:</b> The chess board is a large scale board painted on a concrete slab with large movable chess pieces. The movable chess pieces are brought out each morning for public use.		
<b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b>		
A	<b>EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The Chess Board has been a permanent structure in Hyde Park since the early 1970's.	
B	<b>ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The Chess Board is closely associated with the Sydney Chess Centre who facilitated the siting of the permanent chess board within Hyde Park.	
C	<b>AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The Chess Board has no particular aesthetic or technical values.	
D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The Chess Board has social significance as it serves a meeting place and venue for passive recreation.	
E	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b> This criterion does not apply.	

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F	COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY The chess board is the only known permanent over scaled board game within Sydney's Central Business District.
G	COMPARATIVE PLACES The chessboard is significant due to its size and role in generating activity assisting to create a sense of place.
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
The Chess board has limited heritage significance for the site, as it is a relative new comer in the Park and is not associated with persons, events or aesthetic/technical values that would qualify it as an item of heritage significance.	
<b>HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION:</b> The chess board is the only item within Hyde Park that continues a theme of the Park's early 19 <sup>th</sup> century heritage as a sporting venue <sup>1</sup> . It was built as a permanent site for public tournaments between 1971- 73 when the Sydney Chess Centre requested approval for the creation of the facility from Sydney City Council <sup>2</sup> . A pre-cast concrete slab was built in the terrace garden section of Hyde Park North.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> Maintenance of the chess board should be addressed as per the condition survey for this item.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b> <a href="http://www.discoverysydney.com.au/parks/hydepark.html">www.discoverysydney.com.au/parks/hydepark.html</a> - accessed on 3/05/06 File No 2377/71 'Resolution of Court' 5/11/1973 accessed from Sydney City Council Archives	
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for the Chess Board and associated reports: SOM (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum, prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000	

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.discoverysydney.com.au/parks/hydepark.html>

<sup>2</sup> File No 2377/71 'Resolution of Court' 5/11/1973 accessed from Sydney City Council Archives

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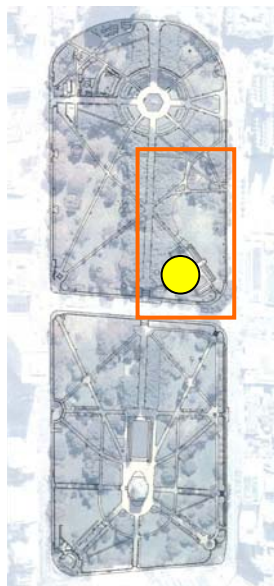



HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY		
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE		
Name of item	NAGOYA GARDEN	Item number
		<b>S-20</b>
		Location Plan 
Photograph taken on 06/02/06 by Ameera Mahmood of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.		
<b>LOCATION:</b> Nagoya Gardens are located on the north western corner of Hyde Park North, bounded by a path to the north, garden bed to the east, secondary axis to the south and St James Station Building to the west.		
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage of Nagoya Gardens is bound by a path and planting to the north, the central axis to the east, the secondary axis to the south and the St James Station/café to the west. The curtilage is defined by physical relationships to the central and secondary axis and visual connections from the paths.		
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> City of Sydney		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Nagoya Garden is a landscaped garden with a Japanese theme, defined by low rendered masonry walls with gravel paths around an open grassed area. Other items which add to the Japanese theme are the Japanese garden lantern in the south east corner of the open grass area and the mondo grass at the base of the low garden walls.		
<b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b>		
A	EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE Nagoya Garden was created within Hyde Park in 1983.	
B	ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE The Nagoya Garden has significance for its symbolic value marking the relationship between The City of Sydney and the sister city of Japan's Nagoya, as part of the International Sister City Programme established in 1956 by the United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower to foster international understanding and peace at a local level.	
C	AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE Nagoya Garden is of limited aesthetic and technical value.	

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D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> Nagoya Garden has some recognition in the community as a symbol of the bonds between Sydney and Nagoya, Australia and Japan.
E	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b> Nagoya Garden does not meet with this criterion.
F	<b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b> Nagoya Gardens does not meet with this criterion.
G	<b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b> Nagoya Gardens does not meet with this criterion.
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
NAGOYA GARDEN has social significance to the local area for its symbolic value reflecting the relationship between the City of Sydney and the sister city in Japan of Nagoya, although it does not have heritage significance it does not detract from the assessed significance of Hyde Park.	
<b>HISTORY:</b> In 1956, not long after WWII the president of the United States Dwight D. Eisenhower established the Sister City programme to foster international understanding and peace. The Programme later became Sister Cities International in 1974. Australia is an active member of this programme with 190 active municipals and over 322 affiliations worldwide. In Australia the concept of sister cities emerged the 1930's with the Shire of Parkes, New South Wales claiming an affiliation with Coventry in England originating in 1939, while Saddleworth in South Australia and Saddleworth Parish in the United Kingdom was established in 1941, Hunters Hill and Henley on the Thames since 1950 and Bega and Lyttleton, Colorado, United States since 1956. The Nagoya Gardens in Hyde Park were named in 1983 – to celebrate the establishment of the Sister City relationship between the cities of Sydney and Nagoya.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> The components of the garden that require repair and maintenance as defined in the Condition Survey should be undertaken.	
<b>REFERENCE:</b> Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994 Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significance Elements, McDonald McPhee, 1990 Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987 Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989	
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for Nagoya Garden and associated reports: SOM 179MR (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000).	


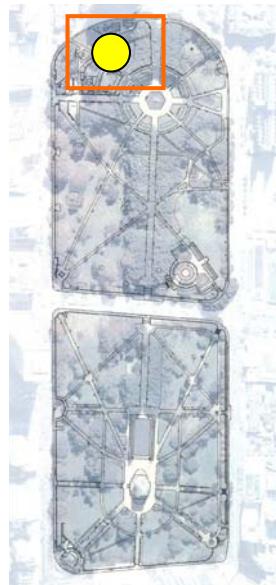
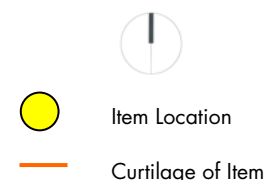
HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY					
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE					
Name of item		SANDRINGHAM GARDENS AND MEMORIAL GATES		Item number	
				S-19	
				Location Plan	
					
					
<b>LOCATION:</b> Sandringham Gardens and Memorial Gates are located in the south eastern section of Hyde Park North.					
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage of Sandringham Gardens is bound by the British lawn to the north, the western footpath of College Street to the east, the perimeter wall to the south and the main north south axis to the west. The curtilage is defined by visual connections from above boundaries.					
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> City of Sydney			<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Sandringham Gardens and Memorial Gates is an area with a manicured garden and sunken circular fountain with mosaic aboriginal shapes surrounded by: garden beds to the east; a central gate supported by a sandstone wall to the south west; and timber pergolas curved to follow the shape of the fountain on the north west and south east side gates. The monument, a memorial King George V and King George VI was opened by Queen Elizabeth II in 1954					
ASSESSMENT CRITERIA					
A	EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE This site was originally designed to commemorate the Late King George V, and intended to be opened in 1952 by King George VI. Following the sudden death of King George VI's plans were halted. In 1953 it was decided to dedicate the garden as a joint memorial to the late King George V and late King George VII. It was dedicated by Queen Elizabeth II on her first visit to Sydney in 1956.				
B	ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE Sandringham Gardens and Memorial Gates are associated with the late King George V, King George VII, and Queen Elizabeth II and named after the royal family's residence at Sandringham, Norfolk England.				
C	AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE Sandringham Gardens and Memorial Gates was designed by Dr. Epstein (architect) and sculptured by Lyndon Raymond Dadswell. The gardens are tiered, in a circular arrangement - well manicured area with a central				
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	fountain and shallow pool with mosaic inlay; while the highly decorated wrought iron memorial gates are set in solid curved sandstone walls.
D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> Sandringham Gardens and Memorial Gardens were designed as a result of a competition that was funded, as a result of a public subscription following the death of King George V Appeal Fund launched after his death in 1936.
E	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b> This criterion does not apply.
F	<b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b> The gardens and memorial gates are a rare example of a named dedicated memorial for two monarchs.
G	<b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b> This criterion does apply.
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Sandringham Gardens and Memorial Gates do not aid in the interpretation nor do they distract from the significance of the Park.	
<b>HISTORY:</b> <p>In earlier years a band rotunda stood on the site of the King George V and VI Memorial Gates and Sandringham Garden Fountain. This was removed at an unknown date and a sunken garden temporarily installed. In September 1951, with a Royal visit by King George VI, Princess Elizabeth and Margaret expected the following year, a decision was made to redevelop the garden as a memorial to commemorate the visit. This memorial was to be a sunken garden with a central reflecting pool, partly enclosed by a pergola featuring flowering climbing plants. With the sudden death of King George VI in 1952 and the cancellation of the Royal Tour these plans were slightly amended. The memorial garden was renamed Sandringham Garden in remembrance of the late King and a tablet was erected therein. The tablet summarized the King's long association with Sandringham House, England. There was then strong support for a joint memorial to King George V and VI. Sandringham Garden was suggested as an appropriate site. A King George VI public memorial Fund open to public subscription was launched for the purpose and was combined with monies from the unused King George V Appeal Fund. The winners of the competition to design the King George V Memorial, were Lyndon Dadswell – Sculptor and Dr H Epstein, architect. The plans were announced in April 1953. They included metal memorial gates incorporating the crests and heraldic motifs of each king, a memorial tablet and a memorial fountain. Incorporation of these into the existing garden required a considerable amount of reconstruction work. The Sandringham Memorial Gates were opened by Queen Elizabeth II on 5<sup>th</sup> February 1954.</p>	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> <p>The Sandringham Gardens and Memorial Gates should be listed as an item of local significance in Central Sydney heritage LEP, for its evolutionary, associational, aesthetic and social significance for the City of Sydney. Repair and maintenance of the item as listed in the Condition Survey should be undertaken.</p>	
<b>REFERENCE:</b> <p>Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994  Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significance Elements, McDonald McPhee, 1990  Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987  Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989</p>	
<p>Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for Sandringham Gardens and Memorial Gates and associated reports: SOM 031MR (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum (prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)</p>	



HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY				
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Name of item		BUSBY'S BORE FOUNTAIN		Item number
				<b>S-18</b>
				Location Plan
Photograph: Taken on the 23/03/06 by Rosemarie Canales of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.				
<b>LOCATION:</b> Busby's Bore Fountain is located in the north western section of Hyde Park North. The fountain is bordered by paths to the east and west, running north south.				
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage of Busby's Bore Fountain is bound by the surrounding paved area and grass areas to the perimeter. The curtilage is defined by its physical relationship to the surrounding paving and grass areas.				
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> City of Sydney		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> Busby's Bore is a tiered fountain constructed in concrete finished in pebblecrete and set within a landscaped garden.				
ASSESSMENT CRITERIA				
A	EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE The Busby's Bore fountain contributes little to the understanding of the historic evolution of Hyde Park and is remote from the known location of the remnants of Busby Bore.			
B	ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE Busby's Bore fountain has a loose association by naming its association with Busby's Bore and its designer John Busby. Busby's Bore was the first underground piped water supply to Sydney. John Busby (1765-1857) Mineral Surveyor and Civil Engineer from Scotland was engaged to better Sydney's water supply. The fountain as a water feature indirectly interprets the function of the first water supply.			
C	AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE Busby's Bore fountain comprises three tier irregular shaped receptacles each of 1-2m in diameter with no aesthetic or technical value.			
D	SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE Busby's Bore fountain as an interpretive item has limited social significance as symbolic representation of Busby's Bore.			
E	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL Busby's Bore fountain has no archaeological or research potential.			
F	COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY Busby's Bore fountain does not meet this criterion.			
G	COMPARATIVE PLACES Busby's Bore fountain has limited significance as it does not represent well any type or class of water feature.			



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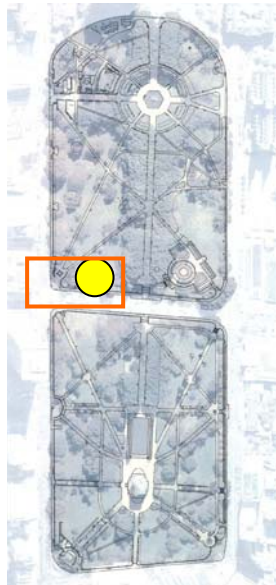
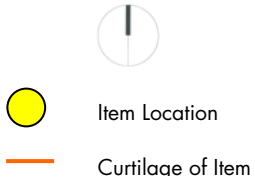
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SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
Busby's Bore fountain is of limited significance to the local area due to its loose association with Busby's Bore - Sydney's, first piped water supply.
<b>HISTORY:</b> The fountain was turned on by the Lord Mayor in 1962. The fountain's siting was based on one of two known images locating the overland outlet of Busby's Bore. However one other sources provide conflicting information on the location of the outlet.
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> Busby's Bore Fountain is not considered an appropriate means of interpretation with Busby's Bore, which is of exceptional significance and does not contribute to the significance of Hyde Park. It is recommended to be removed and more suitably arrangements be made to commemorate and interpret Busby's Bore.
<b>REFERENCE:</b> Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994 Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987 Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for Busby's Bore Fountain and associated reports: SOM 037FN (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum, prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)

<sup>1</sup> City of Sydney Heritage Database

SHI Number 2424823

W: projects/280177/o-design/site analysis/statement of sig-18.doc© HBO+EMTB 2006	Date: 12 July 2006	Final Rev-B	BMC	2 of 2
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HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY		
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE		
Name of item	FORMER UNDERGROUND PUBLIC CONVENIENCE	Item number
		<b>S-17</b>
		Location Plan 
Photograph taken on the 11/04/06 by Rosemarie Canales of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.		
<b>LOCATION:</b> The former public conveniences are currently located at the south west section of Hyde Park North at the corner of Park and Elizabeth Streets.		
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage around the public convenience is defined by the low boundary wall to the southern alignment of Hyde Park North, to the west by a curved entrance wall to the corner of Park and Elizabeth Street, vegetation and open grass area to the north and east.		
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> City of Sydney		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:</b> (Description of street level access only) The former public conveniences are located underground, provided with two entrances. The entrances are marked by decorative wrought iron balustrades to either side and marked with decorative post. Located centrally between the two toilets is ornate decorative vent shaft, with a sandstone base. Both toilets have been in-filled with sand and plants are growing on the ground surface.		
ASSESSMENT CRITERIA		
A	EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE The public convenience has been in its location within the Park since the early 1900's.	
B	ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE The former public conveniences are closely associated with public health reform introducing sanitary facilities in the streets of Sydney in the early 1900's.	
C	AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE The item is an example of late Federation period public architecture.	
D	SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE The underground convenience has social significance as a public facility.	
E	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL The underground conveniences have research potential providing example of early sewerage reticulation an example of public health reform.	

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F	COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY The item is a rare example of an underground public convenience from the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
G	COMPARATIVE PLACES The underground conveniences are significant providing an example of public sewerage facilities.
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b> The former Underground Public Conveniences are part of a rare and distinctive group of public utilities from early-twentieth century Sydney. They are of State heritage significance for their aesthetic, historic, technical, and social, values and rarity.	
<b>BRIEF HISTORIC:</b> The first underground public convenience in Sydney was opened on 24 May 1901 <sup>1</sup> . Little information on the underground public conveniences has been uncovered at the time of the assessment.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> Due to the significance of the Underground Public Convenience and its role within Hyde Park, the item should be listed as an item of State Significance and included as an individual item in the Central Sydney LEP 2005. The item should be retained, restored, conserved and adapted to ensure the assessed significance is maintained. Further assessment of the interior of the toilets should be made once the fill is removed.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b> <a href="http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/waterexhibition/PublicConveniences/Women.html">www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/waterexhibition/PublicConveniences/Women.html</a> - accessed on 4/5/06 <a href="http://www.pc.gov.au/inquiry/heritage/subs/subdr238.pdf">http://www.pc.gov.au/inquiry/heritage/subs/subdr238.pdf</a> - accessed 12/5/06	
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for the Underground Public Conveniences and associated reports: SOM (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum, prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000).	

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.pc.gov.au/inquiry/heritage/subs/subdr238.pdf>

## HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Name of item	SUNDIAL	Item number
		<b>S-16</b>
<p>Source: Photograph taken by Rosemarie Canales on the 11/04/06.</p>		<p>Location Plan</p>  <p>  </p> <p>  Item Location   Curtilage of Item </p>
<p><b>LOCATION:</b> The sundial is surrounded by a grass area located in the north western corner of Hyde Park North with Prince Albert Road to the north, main avenue to the east, Nagoya Gardens to the south and Elizabeth Street to the west.</p>		
<p><b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage of the sundial is defined by the surrounding grass area.</p>		
<p><b>OWNERSHIP:</b> City of Sydney</p>		<p><b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The Sundial sits on a circular concrete slab with four square sandstone low piers equally spaced at the cardinal points of the compass along the perimeter of the slab. The sundial proper is a carved sandstone monument with a bronze incised plaque embedded into the top surface of the item. The blade of the sundial is missing.</p>		
<p><b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b></p>		
A	<p><b>EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The sundial's historic background and role in Hyde Park requires further research.</p>	
B	<p><b>ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> Associations with important persons or events are not known at the time of this assessment</p>	
C	<p><b>AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The sundial is a good example of detailed curved sandstone with an Italianate character.</p>	
D	<p><b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> Social significance of the sundial is not known at this stage.</p>	
E	<p><b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b> Further research is required</p>	
F	<p><b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b> The sundial is the only sundial located within the Park.</p>	
G	<p><b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b> This criterion does not apply.</p>	

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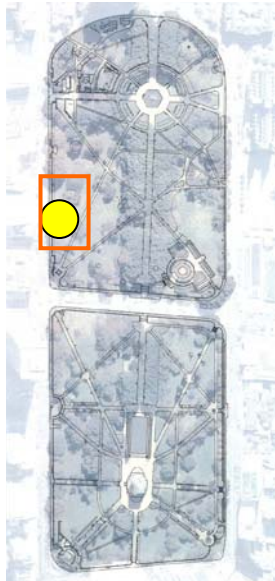

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SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
The sandstone sundial is an item of local significance due to its association with the park.
<b>HISTORY:</b> The sundial "gnomon" measures time by the position of the sun, developed from the ancient Egyptians. No historic documentation of the sundial sited within Hyde Park was found at the time that this assessment was carried out.
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> Due to the significance of the Sundial and its role in Hyde Park, as a garden structure, the item should be recognised as a component of Hyde park and itemised as an item to be conserved. The item should be relocated to an area within the park that has access to sunlight throughout daylight hours. The item should be retained, restored and conserved to ensure the assessed significance is maintained. Further research should be carried out to determine the history of the item.
<b>REFERENCE:</b> Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994 Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significance Elements, McDonald McPhee, 1990 Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987 Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for the Sundial and associated reports: SOM 203AR (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)



## HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY


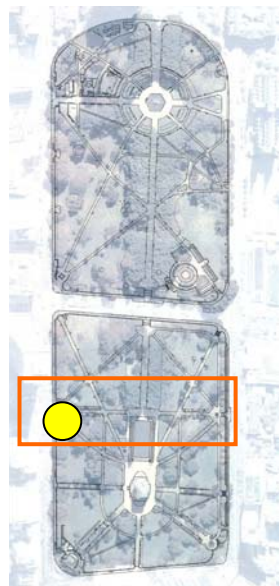

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Name of item	FORMER TRAM SHELTER	Item number
		<b>S-15</b>
		Location Plan
		
<p>Photograph taken on 4 March 2006 by Rosemarie Canales of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.</p>		
<p><b>LOCATION:</b> The Former Tram Shelter is located on the western boundary of Hyde Park North immediately in front of the low boundary wall, to the north of the corner of Elizabeth and Park Streets.</p>		
<p><b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage of the Former Tram Shelter is defined by the footpath immediately in front and along Elizabeth Street, contained by the low boundary wall that is located around the perimeter of the item.</p>		
<p><b>OWNERSHIP:</b> City of Sydney</p>		<p><b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney</p>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The former tram shelter, built in 1910, is currently used as a take away food outlet with a public and private utilitarian area, used as a bus shelter. The structure is rectangular in shape constructed with a sill high brick base supporting robust turned corner posts and brackets. The walls are weatherboards clad infills between posts with a terracotta tile hipped roof clad tiles. The brick base is located along all four faces with a wide along the western elevation, where a brick plinth and a sandstone sill course are located. In each end wall there is a centrally located timber framed double hung window, the upper sash divided into nine panes while the lower sash is single pane. The structure also has a projecting verandah protecting the street opening. Internally the building is divided into two primary areas, public and private area (not inspected). The public area is lined with horizontal timber boards.</p>		
<p><b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b></p>		
A	<p><b>EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> Originally, the tram shelter building is part of the record of a phase in the development of Sydney's public transport system, which began in 1861 evolving from horse drawn carts to steam, cable trams and then electrification of the systems. In 1961 the tram system was terminated and transformed to a bus service.</p>	
B	<p><b>ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The former tram shelter has close associations with Sydney's early 20<sup>th</sup> century transport system.</p>	

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C	<b>AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The former tram shelter is a single storey timber framed, timber weatherboard clad, and building with an unglazed terracotta tiled roof. The structure was built in 1910 featuring Federation Queen Anne style details with robust turned timber posts.
D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The former tram shelter has social significance due to its long associations with public transport.
E	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b> This criterion does not apply.
F	<b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b> This former tram shelter is one of very few remaining items of the early tram services operating within Sydney between 1861 to 1961.
G	<b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b> The former tram shelter is important as it is an intact representation of an element that contributed to the physical growth of Sydney's suburbs in particular the eastern suburbs
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
The former tram shelter located in Elizabeth Street sited along the western boundary of Hyde Park North, has historic, social and aesthetic significance locally due to its association with the development of Sydney's transport system. The structure, built in 1910, is a rare example of a public tram shelter designed with Federation Queen Anne elements. It is intact and still in use today.	
<b>HISTORY:</b> The former tram shelter was built in 1910, is one of a number of shelters constructed to facilitate the tram service in the Sydney Central Business District. The former tram system began in Sydney in 1861 with the horse drawn car, replaced in 1879 by the steam tram service and later by the electrification. The tram shelter located along Elizabeth Street was part of the Bondi Beach service that traveled along Elizabeth Street, Park extending to Street Bellevue Hill (1909) and to Bondi Beach (1914). In 1955 the service was cut back to Ocean Street and then the entire service was replaced in 1959 by a bus service.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> The former tram shelter should be identified as an item of State Significance as one of a few remaining items of the tram services that aided in the physical growth of the suburbs of Sydney. Components of the bus shelter require repair and maintenance as listed in the Condition Survey.	
<b>REFERENCE:</b> NSW Heritage Office Inventory, (NSWHO) database number 2450482 City of Sydney Heritage Database (CSHD), SHI No 2423995 Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994 Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significance Elements, McDonald McPhee, 1990 Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987 Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989	
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for the Former Tram Shelter and associated reports: NSWHO 2450482, CSHD SHI No 2423995 and SOM (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum (SOM), prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)	

HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY						
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE						
Name of item		THORNTON OBELISK			Item number	
		S-14				
		Location Plan				
						
<p>View of Obelisk taken from Elizabeth Street looking south. Photograph taken on 13 March 2006 by Ameera Mahmood of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.</p>						
<b>LOCATION:</b> The Thornton Obelisk is located on the western boundary of Hyde Park South, at the junction of Elizabeth and Bathurst Street.						
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage for Thornton Obelisk is defined by the footpath along the west perimeter of Hyde Park, and the circular paved area to the north, east and south.						
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> Sydney Water				<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> Sydney Water		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The Thornton Obelisk, an early sewer vent, is composed in three sections; the base, shaft and apex, lead sheeting was installed on top of the cornice in 1990. The base consists of a square tiered tapered section of ashlar cut sandstone, grey in colour with a projecting cornice. The east and west faces of the middle tier contain incised lettering while the north and south faces are devoid of lettering. The east face also has a metal access door leading to the internal chambers of the vent. Above the cornice sit carved Egyptian sphinxes, a pair to each face. The shaft is a tapering lime washed rendered brick structure with four sides. The apex is an ornamental bronze ornamental pyramid acting as the vent outlet.						
<b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b>						
A	<b>EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The Thornton Obelisk has stood as a permanent structure marking the park in the vista up Bathurst Street since 1857 while the surrounding environs have been modified a number of times including; 1871-72, and in 1890 when the obelisk was encircled by sandstone dwarf wall and iron palisade fence and then in 1908 with the widening of Elizabeth Street. It is the oldest structure erected in the Park.					
B	<b>ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The Thornton Obelisk has an association with the life and works of George Thornton, Mayor of the City of Sydney.					
W: projects/280177/o-design/site analysis/condition 14.doc © HBO+EMTB 2006				Date: 12 July 2006	Final Rev-B	BMC 1 of 2

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C	<b>AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The Thornton Obelisk is a rare example of Egyptian Architecture in Sydney, built as an experiment for ventilation of sewer systems. It has considerable value as a landmark closing the vista along Bathurst Street and prominent vistas along Elizabeth Street.
D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The Thornton Obelisk was well recognised at the time of construction as "Thornton's scent bottle." It is valued by contemporary citizens as a landmark and part of Hyde Park.
E	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b> The Thornton Obelisk has the ability to demonstrate design and technology of major drainage projects in the eighteenth century and its former ventilation function.
F	<b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b> The Thornton Obelisk is a rare architectural expression of Egyptian Architecture in Sydney adapted to embellish a functional structure. It is one of the oldest free standing monuments in the city.
G	<b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b> The Thornton Obelisk is a good representative example of monumental architecture and an important part of the group of monuments and memorials that contribute to Hyde Park special sense of place.
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
The Thornton Obelisk, is an item of State Significance due to its aesthetic, historic and technical significance as the first sewer vent shaft built within NSW's sewer system. Erected in 1857 although now decommissioned it has continued to serve as a prominent landmark for the streetscape along the western boundary of Hyde Park South and as a major entrance point to the Park as a rare example of Egyptian architecture in Sydney.	
<b>HISTORY:</b> Erected over a sewer vent in 1857 by the Mayor, George Thornton. It is Hyde Park's oldest surviving monument. The Thornton Obelisk is based on the dimensions of Cleopatra's Needle. It has a sandstone base, a stucco shaft with sphinx motifs around its base, and a decorative bronze ventilator at its apex	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> The Thornton Obelisk is an item is not listed in the Central Sydney LEP 2005 but is listed under the Heritage Act as an item of State significance. The item should be listed in the LEP for its aesthetic, historic and technical values for the Central Sydney area. Repair and maintenance items identified in the Condition Survey of the Obelisk should be addressed.	
<b>REFERENCE:</b> NSW Heritage Office Register, (NSWHO) SHR 01642 City of Sydney Heritage Database (CSHD), SHI No 2424612 Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994 Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significance Elements, McDonald McPhee, 1990 of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987 Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989	
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for the Park and associated reports: NSWHO SHR 01642 , CSHD SHI No 2424612 and SOM (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)	

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<sup>1</sup> City of Sydney Heritage Database

SHINumber 2424612

W: projects/280177/o-design/site analysis/condition 14.doc © HBO+EMTB 2006	Date: 12 July 2006	Final Rev-B	BMC	2 of 2
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## HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Name of item	EMDEN GUN	Item number
		<b>S-13</b>
		Location Plan
		
Source: Photograph taken on the 13/03/06 by Ameera Mahmood of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.		
<b>LOCATION:</b> The Emden Gun Memorial is located in the south eastern corner of Hyde Park South, at the corner of Liverpool and College Streets. The item is located within an enclosed area bound by an iron palisade fence.		
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage of the Emden Gun is defined by the immediate footpath and fence around the Gun.		
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> City of Sydney		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The Emden Gun Memorial consists of a granite octagon shaped plinth supporting an iron gun orientated towards Oxford Street. The gun proper is composed of two different elements; a rotating mounting, and the gun proper. The pedestal has a wide circular plate bolted into the granite plinth with a mounting supporting the barrel of the gun allowing it to swivel vertically.		
<b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b>		
A	EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE The Emden Gun has been located in its current location since 1917 and has a long association with the Park. It stands as an emblem of Australia's earliest experience of naval warfare and victory in the battle at Cocos Island.	
B	ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE The Emden Gun was taken with the SMS Emden a German battle ship after it was defeated by HMAS Sydney near Cocos Island early in World War I.	
C	AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE Emden Gun is an intact example of an iron 4inch German Naval breach loading gun with muzzle.	
D	SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE The Emden Gun has social significance through its symbolic value in representing the early development of an	







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	Australian naval tradition Australia during World War I and pride in the victory of the battle between HKAM Sydney and SMS Emden.
E	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL The Emden Gun is a valuable resource for the study of Naval Armaments.
F	COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY The Emden Gun is a unique souvenir from SMS Emden a German battle ship.
G	COMPARATIVE PLACES The Emden Gun serves as a memorial to the victory of Australia in the battle between SMS Emden and HMAS Sydney during World War I. It is one of a group of items in the Parks identified with important events or periods in building a nation.
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Emden Gun is of State Significance due to its historic and social association with naval victory in World War I. It has aesthetic and technical value illustrating the type of military armament that was used during the early twentieth century.	
<b>HISTORY:</b> The Emden Gun was taken from the German battle ship SMS Emden, which was pursued and destroyed following a confrontation in 1914 with the HMAS Sydney. The assault followed the Germans' successful raid of a communication base on Cocos Island, (a south east Asian island south west of Indonesia and now part of Australian territory) The battle's fiftieth anniversary was commemorated in a number of states around Australia.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> Due to the level of significance of the Emden Gun and its long association with Hyde Park the monument should be listed as an item of State Significance and included as an individual item in the Central Sydney LEP 2005. The item should be retained, restored and conserved to ensure the assessed significance is maintained.	
<b>REFERENCE:</b> Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994 Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significance Elements, McDonald McPhee, 1990 Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987 Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989	
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for the Emden Gun and associated reports: SOM (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)	

## HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY


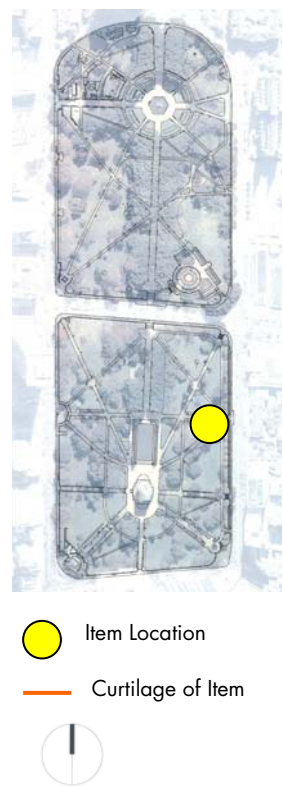
### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Name of item	FORT MACQUARIE CANNON	Item number
 <p>Photograph taken on the 7/04/06 by Ameera Mahmood of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.</p>		<b>S-12</b>
		<p>Location Plan</p>  <p>  Item Location   Curtilage of Item         </p>
<p><b>LOCATION:</b> The Fort Macquarie Cannon is located in the north eastern section of Hyde Park North. It is surrounded by low level planting in a semi-circular area bound by a metal palisade fence.</p>		
<p><b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage of the Fort Macquarie Cannon is set by the adjacent palisade fencing to the north, a section of footpath on the eastern side of College Street to the east, low height planting to the south and the curved palisade fence to the west. The curtilage is defined by the physical relationship of the fencing and vistas from College Street.</p>		
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> City of Sydney		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The Fort Macquarie Cannon is a cast iron cannon that rests on a concrete slab. The cannon is oriented to face the north east, pointing towards Art Gallery Road. The cannon is supported by four wheels, two to each axle supporting a carriage. The barrel rests on steel pins spanning across and supported by the carriage.</p>		
<b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b>		
A	<p><b>EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> Originally located at Bennelong Point as part of the fortification of Fort Macquarie where Sydney Opera House now stands, the Cannon dating back to its casting in Scotland in 1806 now sits in the Park as a reminder of Australia's early colonial period. It is of interpretative value recording an early phase of the efforts of various governments to defend Sydney from seafaring attack.</p>	
B	<p><b>ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> Associated with the early fortification of Sydney Cove, and indirectly with Governor Lachlan Macquarie.</p>	
W: projects/280177/o-design/site analysis/statement of sig-12.doc © HBO+EMTB 2006		Date: 12 July 2006 Final Rev-B BMC 1 of 2

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C	<b>AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> Cannon cast in bronze in Scotland in 1806, bears coat of arms of King George III of England (grandfather of Queen Victoria). It demonstrates the technology of early nineteenth century artillery.
D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The cannon has limited social value.
E	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b> The cannon has the potential to demonstrate early nineteenth artillery design and technology.
F	<b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b> Fort Macquarie Cannon is rare, being of the surviving cannon used at Fort Macquarie, an early fortification located at Bennelong Point to protect Sydney Cove.
G	<b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b> This criterion does not apply.
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:</b> The Fort Macquarie Cannon is of State significance due to its historic association with Australia's early military history of defence of the shores of Sydney.	
<b>HISTORY:</b> The Fort Macquarie Cannon was cast in Scotland in 1806, with the coat of arms of King George III of England on the barrel. The cannon was part of the fortifications of Fort Macquarie, built by Governor Macquarie on Bennelong Point, where the Sydney Opera House now stands. It was never fired against invaders.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> Due to the significance of the Fort Macquarie cannon and its important role in Hyde Park the monument should be listed as an item of State Significance and included as an individual item in the Central Sydney LEP 2005. The item should be retained, restored and conserved to ensure the assessed significance is maintained.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b> Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994 Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987 Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989	
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for Fort Macquarie Cannon and associated reports: SOM 156 AR (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum (SOM), prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)	

HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY				
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Name of item		FRAZER FOUNTAIN		Item number
		S-11		
		Location Plan		
				
Source: Photograph taken on the 13/03/06 by Ameera Mahmood of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.				
<b>LOCATION:</b> The Frazer Memorial Fountain is located in the eastern section of Hyde Park South, located along a secondary axis path leading east from Thornton Obelisk and down steps to College Street.				
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> City of Sydney		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney		
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:</b> Frazer Memorial Fountain is a commemorative sandstone pavilion containing drinking fountain. The structure is composed of five different elements; a circular stepped base, a drinking fountain, buttresses, four pointed arches arranged in a square plan, an entablature, and pitched roof off ad deep cornice crenellated "parapet". The supports by an inoperative granite drinking fountain with a stainless steel bubbler which is contained within another structure with four arched openings, each orientated to face either, north, south, east, or west. The structure has four splayed buttresses located at each corner supporting a cluster of engaged columns all detailed with Tuscan bases, a tori at mid section, and Corinthian capital. The arches with decorative reveals spring from the capitals externally while internally meet with a groined centre. The entablature rests above around a square plan with a projecting decorative cornice with a parapet above with a relief lettering carved on each face. The roof and cupola of sandstone are located above				
ASSESSMENT CRITERIA				
A	EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE Installed in 1881 within the Park on the corner of Oxford Street and College Street, it later was, moved due to the installation of Emden Gun in 1917 to a site near the Pool of Remembrance, and then again following remodelling of Hyde Park South in 1934 to its present position opposite the Sydney Grammar School.			
B	ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE Frazer Memorial Fountain is associated with John Frazer a philanthropist who donated two fountains to the Sydney Municipality 1881.			
C	AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE The fountain, designed by Thomas Sapsford in a Gothic Style and carved by Lawrence Beveridge, is a fine example of baroque – inspired Victorian Gothic monumental architecture.			
D	SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE Frazer Fountain and the decommissioning of the water bubbler illustrates the evolving social habits hygiene seen as a drinking tap, then installation of a bubbler in 1934 and current decommissioning due to public health and			
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	hygiene. Social significance of a watering hole as a meeting place.
E	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL The Frazer Memorial Fountain does not meet this criterion.
F	COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY Late Victorian Park object such as the Frazer Fountain are now relatively rare in Sydney and the state generally.
G	COMPARATIVE PLACES The Frazer Fountain is an excellent example of late Victorian Gothic style considered the most appropriate at the time for the Park monuments and memorials.
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Frazer Fountain, a sandstone monument with Gothic adornment installed in 1881, is of aesthetic and historic significance to the local area due to its association with its designer Thomas Sapsford City Architect responsible for the Town Hall Chamber and philanthropist John Frazer, who funded and donated it as a utilitarian gift to the city and its people.	
<b>HISTORIC DOCUMENTATION:</b>	
The Frazer fountain is one of two fountains donated as gifts by the philanthropist merchants and MLC, John Frazer. The other fountain stands in Art Gallery Road at the southern end to the Domain. Erected 1881-1882, it was designed by Mr Thomas Sapsford, City Architect c1878-1879. Thomas Sapsford lived at 226 Glebe Point Road, 1878-1880. Then moved to "the Chalet" Hunters Hill and died there in 1886. Drawings were prepared by John Hennessy, Assistant City Architect who later became a partner in the prominent firm, Sheerin and Hennessey. <sup>1</sup> The Fountain was first located on the corner of College and Liverpool Street c1934, then relocated to the north east end of the Pool of Remembrance in 1917, and then relocated in 1918 to its current location.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b>	
The Frazer Memorial should be listed as an item of local significance Central Sydney LEP.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	
NSW Heritage Office Inventory, (NSWHO) database number 2451072 City of Sydney Heritage Database (CSHD), SHI No 2424615 Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994 Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significant Elements, McDonald McPhee, 1990 Hyde Park Development – Feasibility Study for A Parks Depot for Sydney City Council, Brian McDonald and Associates, 1994 Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987. Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989	
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for Frazer Memorial and associated reports: NSWHO No. 2451072, CSHD SHI No 2424615 and SOM 005FN (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum (SOM), prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)	

<sup>1</sup> Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significant Elements for City of Sydney, p7






HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY		
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE		
Name of item	CAPTAIN COOK STATUE	Item number
		<b>S-10</b>
		Location Plan
		
Source: Photograph taken by Ameera Mahmood on the 13/03/06.		
<b>LOCATION:</b> The Captain Cook Statue is located in the northern eastern section of Hyde Park South surrounded by open grass.		
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage of Captain Cook's Statue is bound by the southern footpath of Park Street and the surrounding open grass area.		
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> City of Sydney		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The Captain Cook Statue is composed of four elements: a granite plinth; a tiered granite base surmounted by a cylindrical granite shaft and statue. The plinth is rough cut, light grey granite and square in shape. The tiered base, also square shape, has two components; honed granite stone with a three tiers with a bronze plaque affixed to its north face and an upper tier that is constructed also of unpolished granite with engraved gold letters to its four sides. The shaft consists of two sections; a shallow darker granite square slab below a classical column. The bronze statue is a larger than life monument which faces the Sydney Heads. The statue is holding a telescope on its left hand and the other hand is pointing to the sky.		
<b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b>		
A	EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE The statue has been located in its current location associated with the Hyde Park since 1879.	
B	ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE The imposing statue is associated with Captain James Cook (1728-1779) English navigator to commemorate his discovery of the east coast of Australia in 1770.	
C	AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE The statue was designed and sculptured by English sculpture Thomas Woolner in England in 1878 and cast by Cox & Sons of the Thomas Ditton Foundry, sits on a Moruya granite base. The Captain Cook statue is one of a collection of sculptures distributed throughout central Sydney commemorating important persons in history and cultural affairs.	

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D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The Statue is a result of both public interest and government funding, which led to the design and casting by a foreign sculpture overseas due to the lack of confidence in local artists.
E	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b> The criterion does not apply.
F	<b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b> This monument is the only known sculpture of Captain Cook in Australia created by Woolner.
G	<b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b> The monument was sited with a visual relationship with the Sydney Heads.
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Captain Cook Statue has historic, social and aesthetic significance for the City, due to its landmark qualities orientated to The Sydney Heads, and long associated with Hyde Park. It was financed in response to a public subscription and supplemented by government grants, in response to Victorian area social pride. The figure was sculptured by the renowned sculpture Thomas Woolner, (1825-1892).	
<b>HISTORY:</b> The statue was erected by public subscription supplemented by government grants. It was officially unveiled on Tuesday 25 February 1879. The day was declared a public holiday in honour of Captain Cook and the unveiling of the monument. Movement to erect the statue had begun in the mid to late 1860s depending on the source consulted. However, in 1869 the Australian Patriotic Association convened a meeting at which a committee was formed to look at the issue. They soon decided on the site in Hyde Park because of its elevated position which would make the statue visible all around, including from the harbour. It was also resolved to take advantage of the visit of Prince Albert to do the honours, but it would be some ten years before the statue was erected and unveiled. This was due in large part to a substantial short fall in subscriptions. The colonial government greatly assisted the committee in its endeavors but this did not counteract the problem of inadequate funds that continued to affect it. Sir Alfred Stephen went so far as to write to the Home Government requesting it make the statue a gift to the colony in recognition of the services the English navigator had rendered to his country. This was declined. At a meeting on 12 <sup>th</sup> August 1870 plans were discussed for fund raising. Other problems emerged, including whether not to erect an iron palisade fence around the statue. This was resolved in the negative. Where the statue should be cast caused some vexation. A large number of subscribers felt that it should not be in the colony and some felt that such a statue could not even be cast in Australia. The Colonial Secretary Henry Parkes intervened and requested that well known English sculptor, Thomas Woolner sent a design with particulars of size and materials and time for execution for approval. Parkes' only directive was that the statue be in bronze because of its exposed location. In view of the size of the pedestal Woolner wrote back saying that it should cost 5000 pounds but he would do it for 4400 pounds because he had such an interest in the subject and the city. This was more than the 1100 pounds or so that it was originally estimated it would cost to have the statue done in Germany. In 1878 the statue was briefly displayed opposite the Athenaeum Club in Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, before being shipped to Sydney. In Sydney it was estimated that more than 60,000 people attended the unveiling and 12,000 joined the procession. This is tribute to the enormity of the event for probably no other could have drawn so many people and induces them to give up a days pay or undergo the fatigue from taking part in the public pageant.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> Due to the significance of the Captain Cook and its important role in Hyde Park the monument should be listed as an item of State Significance and included as an individual item in the Central Sydney LEP 2005. The item should be retained, restored and conserved to ensure the assessed significance is maintained.	
<b>REFERENCE:</b> City of Sydney Heritage Database (CSHD), SHI No 2426002 Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994 Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significance Elements, McDonald McPhee, 1990 Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987 Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989 Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for Captain Cook Statue and associated reports:, CSHD 2426002 and SOM 003SC (Sydney Artefact Conservation, maintenance strategy for the Sydney Open Museum prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)	

HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY					
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE					
Name of item		ODDFELLOWS MEMORIAL		Item number	
				<b>S-09</b>	
				Location Plan	
				 <p>● Item Location — Curtilage of Item</p> 	
Photograph taken on the 13/03/06 by Rosemarie Canales of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.					
<b>LOCATION:</b> The Oddfellows Memorial is located on the corner of Elizabeth and Park Streets.					
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage identified for the Oddfellows Memorial is defined by the low walls of the Elizabeth and Park Street entrance to the park.					
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> City of Sydney			<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney		
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:</b> The Oddfellows Monument is a granite structure composed of two elements; a podium, and a shaft containing the monument proper. The podium is a set of shallow granite steps extending to form circular elements at each corner of the lowest step. The monument is rectangular with square engaged piers at the corners and circular Tuscan columns terminating with an entablature supporting a dome roof. Each face contains a granite plaque with gilt filled engraved lettering commemorating the War Service of Members of the order of Oddfellows.					
<b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b>					
A	<b>EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The memorial has been located in its current location since 1921.				
B	<b>ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The memorial is closely associated through its name inscriptions with the order of Oddfellows and members who served in World War I and later World War II.				
C	<b>AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The memorial was designed by Murrow and De Putron of Sydney				
D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The Oddfellows Memorial is a commemorative monument dedicated by the Order of Oddfellows for its members who enlisted in World War I, 3010 who served and 501 who sacrificed their lives and those of WWII.				
E	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b> This criterion does not apply.				
F	<b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b> This monument is the only known example of a commemorative monument dedicated by the Order of				
W: projects/280177/o-design/site analysis/statement of sig-09.doc © HBO+EMTB 2006			Date: 12 May 2006	Final Rev-B	BMC 1 of 2

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	Oddfellows within Sydney.
G	<p>COMPARATIVE PLACES</p> <p>The structure is a good example of the use of a classical style for early 20<sup>th</sup> century memorial design.</p>
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
<p>The Oddfellows Memorial is of local Significance due to its relationship with Hyde Park, and historic, social and aesthetic associations as an item that has strong ties with a historic and socially significant event of World War I and a mutual society, the Order of Oddfellows that assisted in the social economic development of Australia.</p>	
<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>The Oddfellows Monument is a commemorative item dedicated by the "United Order of Oddfellows" The order is known to have been in existence in 1848 and registered under the friendly Societies Act 1899. The order is a voluntary association which seeks to provide assistance to its members in time of sickness, death and unemployment. In 1919, the order submitted a design for a Memorial Drinking Fountain to commemorate the members of the Oddfellows' Society who enlisted for active service in World War I. The memorial and its proposed site in Hyde Park North was considered and approved by the Sydney City Council in 1920 however the proposed railway construction caused it to be relocated to the corner of Elizabeth and Park Streets.</p>	
<p><b>RECOMMENDATION:</b></p> <p>The Oddfellows Memorial should be listed as an item of local Significance. The structure requires minor repairs. The deteriorated components of Oddfellows Memorial that requires repair and maintenance identified in the Condition Survey should be addressed.</p>	
<p><b>REFERENCE:</b></p> <p>Sydney Open Museum History Survey 1994  Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987  Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989</p>	
<p>Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for Oddfellows Memorial and associated reports: SOM 019MR (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)</p>	

HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY					
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE					
Name of item		WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY		Item number	
				S-08	
				Location Plan	
					
Photograph: Taken on the 23/03/06 by Rosemarie Canales of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.				 Location of Item	
<b>LOCATION:</b> William Bede Dalley Memorial Statue is located within the north-east section of the Hyde Park North. The Statue is surrounded by a grassed area with a pathway to the east (College Street beyond), pathway to the south, garden bed with low foliage and mature trees to both north and west.				 Curtilage of Item	
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage of William Bede Dalley Memorial Statute is bound by; the southern footpath of St James Road to the north, the western footpath of College Street to the east, the main eastern and southern axes heading towards the Archibald Fountain to the south and west.					
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> City of Sydney			<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney		
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The William Bede Dalley Memorial Statue is composed of two elements, a tiered granite base surmounted by a bronze statue above. The base is composed of two elements; three ashlar stone tiers (the lower tier with a horizontal rock face with tooled boarder, the second tier with a splayed face, while the upper tier has vertical faces), upper section with decorative crest, with a tiered base. The statue, a bronze life like monument dressed in Dalley's iconic buttoned coat.					
<b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b>					
A	EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE William Bede Dalley has been sited in its current location within the Park since 1898.				
B	ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE The statue of William Bede Dalley is closely associated with William Bede Dalley (1831-1888) lawyer and member of parliament best known for his legal and political contributions to the city of Sydney and the state of NSW.				
C	AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE The statue is a life size representation of William Bede Dalley sculptured with the attire he habitually wore, and				
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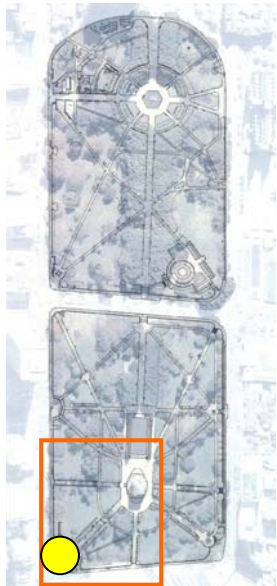

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	standing on a polished granite pedestal supported on a tiered stone base. The statue was constructed using the 'lost wax' process.
D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The William Bede Dalley Statue has social significance for New South Wales due to his motion to deploy a self funded regiment to Sudan.
E	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b> The statue is an example of a bronze figure constructed using the 'lost wax' process.
F	<b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b> The William Bede Dalley statue is the only known statue constructed to commemorate this historic figure.
G	<b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b> The William Bede Dalley statue is a good example of the nineteenth century civic monument.
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:</b> William Bede Dalley Statue is of State Significance commemorating a man associated with Australia's nineteenth legal and political history and its relationship with Hyde Park, strategically located close to Macquarie Street and the legal precinct of Sydney.	
<b>HISTORY:</b> William Bede Dalley (1831-1888) is known for his involvement in Australia's legal and political history. In 1856 Dalley entered the bar, later that following year joined the Legislative Council as one of Sydney's representatives. Some time later he was appointed Commissioner for Immigration and later became Queen's Council. He is best remembered for his involvement in 1885 as acting Premier for Stuart (1825-1886) who was premier between Jan 1883-October 1885, when he offered a detachment of New South Wales troops to Sudan. The William Bede Dalley Memorial Statue was erected with funds raised from a public subscription after his death on 22 October 1888. The public subscription was initiated and organised by his friend and colleague Sir John Robertson. He organised a series of public meetings to establish a committee of the National Memorial to the Right Honorable William Bede Dalley. Numerous prominent members of parliamentary, judicial, legal, educational, church and business groups, a range of well known Sydney identities, the Lieutenant Governor Sir Alfred Stephen and Chief Justice Sir Frederick Darley were members of the committee. Despite the ardour of the committee's beginnings the statue was not erected until 1898. The sculpture, James White reviving an old method of bronze casting by the 'lost wax' process used during the Renaissance in France and Italy.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> The William Bede Dalley Memorial Statute should be listed as an item of State Significance. The statue requires minor repairs. The repair and maintenance items identified in the Condition Survey should be undertaken.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b> City of Sydney Heritage Database (CSHD), SHI No 2426006 Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994 Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987 Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989	
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for William Bede Dalley and associated reports: CSHD SHI No 2426006 and SOM 01207 (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000.)	

## HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Name of item	MUSEUM STATION	Item number
		<b>S-07</b>
		Location Plan  
Source: Photograph taken on 02/02/06 by Ameera Mahmood of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.		
<b>LOCATION:</b> Museum Station building is located at the south western corner of Hyde Park South, at the intersection of Elizabeth and Liverpool Streets.		
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> Museum Station curtilage is contained by the pathways immediately surrounding the station.		
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> State Rail Authority		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> State Rail Authority
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The Museum Station building is constructed from sandstone and face brick. The walls incorporate a sandstone base, a middle tier of face brick, in stretcher bond, and at the top a sandstone cornice with a brick parapet above. The building's main façade is composed of an entrance canopy and wide opening located at the corner of Liverpool and Elizabeth Streets. The canopy projects slightly forward of the main structure, which contains regular spaced recessed arches with fixed timber framed windows. At the rear the Museum Station building has been converted into a Café. This area is raised on a concrete forecourt, protected with an awning roof.		
<b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b>		
A	<b>EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> Museum Station provides physical evidence of the concept of the underground stations in the Sydney Central Business District first conceived in 1857, and following three Commissions, the third identifying six station in their approximate current location and later developed by J.J. Bradfield as part of the infrastructure project that incorporated the electrification of the trains, construction of the Harbour Bridge with two lines to the north and a number of lines heading east and west.	
B	<b>ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> Museum Station is associated with J.J. Bradfield.	
C	<b>AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> Museum Station is a brick and sandstone structure displaying architectural details of Inter-War Georgian Revival style.	
D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> Museum Station has social significance due to its association with the social and economic growth of Central Sydney, and its use daily by thousands of city workers, shoppers and visitors.	


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E	<p><b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b></p> <p>Little if any archaeological evidence remains prior to the construction of Museum Station due to the open cut excavation required for the development of the underground stations.</p>
F	<p><b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b></p> <p>Museum Station is unique as it is one of two underground stations in the city with buildings above ground.</p>
G	<p><b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b></p> <p>Museum Station is identified with Sydney's early underground railway network and an integral part of the infrastructure put in place to bring rail services to the eastern side of the city.</p>
<p><b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b></p> <p>Museum Station is State Significant because it was, with St James Station, one of the first underground stations in Australia demonstrating the adaptation of the British tube style station to the Australian situation. It is largely in original condition. The structures form an integral part of the historic fabric of Sydney.</p>	
<p><b>HISTORY:</b></p> <p>From as early as 1857 plans were prepared for the extension of the railway line into the city from the terminus in Devonshire Street. Various routes were proposed over the following years but agreement on a city railway service could not be achieved despite two Royal Commissions investigating the options. In 1908 a third Royal Commission was appointed and recommended a plan for a loop railway which included six underground stations located generally in the positions of the current stations. In 1915 the Chief Engineer of Metropolitan Railway Construction, JJC Bradfield submitted a plan for an electric underground city railway loop, a Harbour Bridge crossing and connection from the city network to two lines to head north and various branch lines heading east and west. St James was proposed to form a vital link in the network by being built on two levels. Work on the railway commenced in 1916 for the link between Central Station to Macquarie Street. Fundraising problems forced construction to cease in 1918. From 1917 to 1922 Bradfield maintained a publicity campaign to rally support for his scheme. Excavation work for Museum and St James Stations began in 1922. St James Station was constructed in concrete with four platforms and four tunnels, two of which have been used to date. The other two tunnels were intended as a link from Gladesville to the Eastern line yet were not constructed. Concourse areas were formed above the platforms of the stations, acting as focal points for pedestrian ways from the street entrances. After several years of construction the first underground electric railway was opened on 20 December 1926 when the new line section of Central Station, Museum and St James Stations were connected by trains.</p>	
<p><b>RECOMMENDATION:</b></p> <p>Museum Station is identified as an item on the NSW Heritage Register, and listed as an item of the Central Sydney LEP 2005. The building should be retained, restored and conserved.</p>	
<p><b>REFERENCE:</b></p> <p>NSW Heritage Office Register, (NSWHO) No. number 01207  City of Sydney Heritage Database (CSHD), SHI No 2424096  Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994  Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significance Elements, McDonald McPhee, 1990  Hyde Park Development – Feasibility Study for A Parks Depot for Sydney City Council, Brian McDonald and Associates, 1994  Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987  Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989</p>	
<p>Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for Museum Station and associated reports: NSWHO Register No.01207, CSHD SHI No 2424096 and SOM (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)</p>	

## HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE


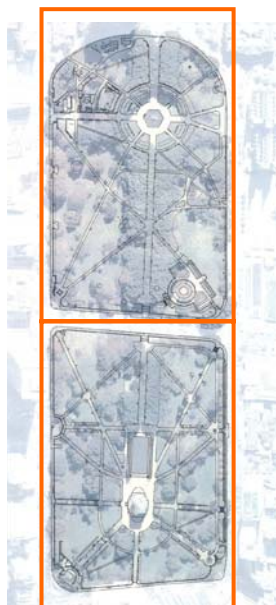



Name of item	ST JAMES STATION	Item number
		<b>S-06</b>
Photograph taken on the 02/02/06 by Ameera Mahmood of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.		Location Plan
<p><b>LOCATION:</b></p> <p>St James Station is located along the western boundary of Hyde Park North at the eastern end of Market Street. The station includes the Elizabeth Street building and former amenities building, the concourse, platforms, tunnels as well as the Macquarie Street entrance at Queen's Square.</p> <p><b>CURTILAGE:</b></p> <p>The curtilage for St James Station above ground is defined by the footpath immediately surrounding the building and park areas.</p>		 <p> Location of item</p> <p> Curtilage of Item</p> 
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> State Rail Authority		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> State Rail Authority
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>The Elizabeth Street building is built of ashlar sandstone laid in a stretcher bond pattern. The western façade contains the main station entry with two large sandstone columns on either side of the entry opening with a bracketed awning clad in pressed metal sheet over. Above this a stepped parapet hides the slate pitched roof behind. The north and east façades are similar with deep splayed sandstone bases, two steel framed multi-paned leadlight windows and a dressed sandstone banding to their walls terminating with a sandstone parapet above. The north face contains an uncovered terrace with stone walls and steps to its perimeter. The east façade is hidden by the former amenities building and service enclosures in front, though a wall and parapet is evident.</p> <p>The former toilet building is now part of the Bar Quattro café and restaurant. This building is located at the rear of St James Station oriented on a north south axis and is built of similar sandstone and details. The building has a base course with banding above and a parapet concealing a flat roof. The north façade has a door and a multi-paned leadlight window while the east façade has a series of doorways. This façade is hidden by the pavilion in front. The south façade is devoid of openings and faces the return of the eastern sandstone paved terrace. Formed by a stone retaining wall with a steel balustrade and a stair to the west. The western façade contains two doors and a multi-paned leadlight window at high level.</p> <p>Bar Quattro's restaurant section is housed in a steel framed pavilion located north east of the former toilets. This structure has a tiled concrete plinth to its base, a series of circular steel posts to the perimeter with large Holland blinds in between forming an enclosure. Above this a steel framed, metal sheet and polycarbonate roof is covered by timber roof battens that overhang to the north and east faces. The pavilion's main entry is to the east.</p>		

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	
A	<p><b>EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b></p> <p>The concept of the underground stations in the Sydney Central Business District first conceived in 1857, and following three Commissions, the third identifying six station in their approximate current location and later developed by J.J. Bradfield as part of the infrastructure project that incorporated the electrification of the trains, construction of the Harbour Bridge with two lines to the north and a number of lines heading east and west.</p>
B	<p><b>ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b></p> <p>St James Station is associated with the JJ Bradfield.</p>
C	<p><b>AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b></p> <p>St James Station is a sandstone structure with displaying architectural details of Inter-War Georgian Revival style.</p>
D	<p><b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b></p> <p>St James Station has social significance due to its association with the social and economic growth of Central Sydney, and its used daily by thousands of city workers, shoppers and visitors.</p>
E	<p><b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b></p> <p>Little if any archaeological evidence remains prior to the construction of St James Station due to the open cut excavation required for the development of the underground stations.</p>
F	<p><b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b></p> <p>St James Station is unique as it is one of two underground stations in the city with buildings above ground.</p>
G	<p><b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b></p> <p>St James Station is identified with Sydney's early underground railway network and an integral part of the infrastructure put in place to bring rail services to the eastern side of the city.</p>
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
<p>St James Station is of State Significant because it was, with Museum Station, one of the first underground stations in Australia demonstrate the adaptation of the British tube style station to the Australian situation. It is largely in original condition. The structures form an integral part of the historic fabric of Sydney. The structures are well built, proportioned and detailed and represent the culmination of many years of political activity to have a city railway system in place. St James retains most of its original fabric and character. Some fixtures are rare such as an intact early c1938 neon sign "Chateau Tanunda" brandy, in the northernmost Elizabeth Street Entrance.</p>	
HISTORY:	
<p>From as early as 1857 plans were prepared for the extension of the railway line into the city from the terminus in Devonshire Street. Various routes were proposed over the following years but agreement on a city railway service could not be achieved despite two Royal Commissions investigating the options. In 1908 a third Royal Commission was appointed and recommended a plan for a loop railway which included six underground stations located generally in the positions of the current stations. In 1915 the Chief Engineer of Metropolitan Railway Construction, J.J.C. Bradfield submitted a plan for an electric underground city railway loop, a Harbour Bridge crossing and connection from the city network to two lines to head north and various branch lines heading east and west. St James was proposed to form a vital link in the network by being built on two levels. Work on the railway commenced in 1916 for the link between Central Station to Macquarie Street. Fundraising problems forced construction to cease in 1918. From 1917 to 1922 Bradfield maintained a publicity campaign to rally support for his scheme. Excavation work for Museum and St James Stations began in 1922. St James Station was constructed in concrete with four platforms and four tunnels, two of which have been used to date. The other two tunnels were intended as a link from Gladesville to the Eastern line yet were not constructed. Concourse areas were formed above the platforms of the stations, acting as focal points for pedestrian ways from the street entrances. After several years of construction the first underground electric railway was opened on 20 December 1926 when the new line sections of Central Station, Museum and St James Stations were connected by trains.</p>	
RECOMMENDATION:	
<p>St James Station is identified as an item on the NSW Heritage Register, Register S170 and listed as an item of the Central Sydney LEP 2005. The building should be retained, restored and conserved.</p>	
REFERENCES:	
<p>NSW Heritage Office Register, (NSWHO) SHR1248  City of Sydney Heritage Database (CSHD), SHI No 2423994  Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significance Elements, McDonald McPhee, 1990  Hyde Park Development – Feasibility Study for A Parks Depot for Sydney City Council, Brian McDonald and Associates, 1994  Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987  Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989</p>	
<p>Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for St James and associated reports: NSWHO No. 4440096 , CSHD SHI No 2423994 and SOM(Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)</p>	



## HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Name of item	PERIMETER WALLS AND STEPS	Item number
		<b>S-05</b>
		Location Plan  <div> Item Location  Curtilage of Item </div>
Source: Photograph taken on 24/03/06 by Ameera Mahmood of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.		
<b>LOCATION:</b> The perimeter walls and steps to Hyde Park North and south are located on the boundary of the park which is defined by the footpaths along St James Road to the north, College Street to the east, Liverpool Street to the south and Elizabeth Street to the west.		
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage for the walls and steps are bound by the northern footpath of St James Road to the north, the eastern footpath of College Street to the east, the southern footpath of Liverpool Street to the south and the western footpath of Elizabeth Street to the west.		
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> Crown Land		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The perimeter walls run continuously around the park, containing the north and south area, interrupted by stepped or ramped entries into the park. The walls are varied in form: sandstone walls, concrete block walls or with palisade fencing. The sandstone walls are constructed with ashlar cut blocks in stretcher coursing located between sandstone piers all capped with coping stones. The concrete block walls are constructed of narrow in bounded coursing stacked vertically, while the palisade fencing is mounted to a kerb.		
<b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b>		
A	<b>EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> Physical demarcation of the Park has been evident since 1810, initially with a split rail hardwood fence and then the installation of masonry walls in 1876 which was then modified in 1933.	
B	<b>ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The perimeter walls and steps have associated significance with the Council and their road widening program over the years and the construction of the underground railway which led to the reconstruction and modified profile of the walls.	
C	<b>AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The profile of the walls is based on the Inter War period, based on a more regular style.	
D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The perimeter walls and steps are significant socially due to their association with the delineation of public land.	



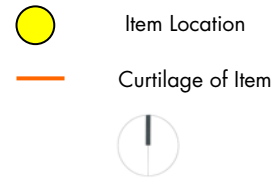
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E	ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL The height of the perimeter walls illustrates the changes to the level of the Park over the years.
F	COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY The walls do not meet this criterion.
G	COMPARATIVE PLACES The use of the stone walls and step around Hyde Park are representative of the Inter war period approach to Civic Design.
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
The perimeter walls and steps of Hyde Park are of State significance due to their direct associations with Hyde Park. The walls and steps have historic and social significance, demarcating the boundary of land important to the people of Sydney. The current walls and steps area associated with the ground level established following the construction of the Underground Railway	
<b>HISTORY:</b> Boundary defined initially with split hardwood rail fence, followed by an iron palisade fence on a dwarf sandstone wall with attached sand piers at the corners of the park. Then in 1908 following the road widening of Liverpool Street the south boundary of Hyde Park South was modified followed by College Street in 1912. Then in 1917 Park Street was widened and the corners were rounded. However in 1928 College Street was widened again leading to modification to the fabric. Then in 1933 the walls were reconstructed with intermediate piers capped copping.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> The perimeter walls and steps to Hyde Park should be listed as an item of State Significance due to its association with Hyde Park. The perimeter walls and steps should be retained, restored and conserved where appropriate to ensure the assessed significance of Hyde Park is maintained.	
<b>REFERENCE:</b> NSW Heritage Office Inventory, (NSWHO) database number 2451066 City of Sydney Heritage Database (CSHD), SHI No 2424609 Sydney Open Museum History Survey 1994 Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significance Elements, McDonald McPhee, 1990 Hyde Park Development – Feasibility Study for A Parks Depot for Sydney City Council, Brian McDonald and Associates, 1994 Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987 Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989	
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the remaining of the statements within this report, their Condition Survey and associated reports: NSWHO No. 2451066, CSHD No. 242609 and SOM (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)	

## HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY


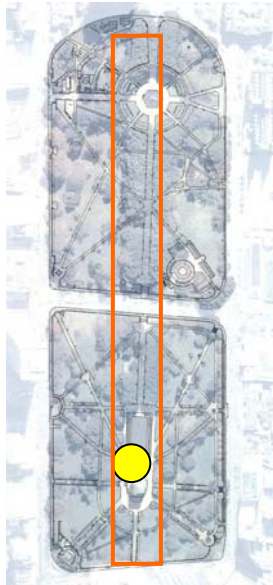

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Name of item	POOL OF REMEMBRANCE	Item number
		<b>S-04</b>
		Location Plan  
Source: Photograph taken on the 13/03/06 by Ameera Mahmood of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.		
<b>LOCATION:</b> The Pool of Remembrance is located within Hyde Park South at the southern end of the principal avenue immediately north of the ANZAC Memorial. The Pool is bounded to the north by a path running east west, to the east and west by avenues of Poplar trees and to the south by the Anzac Memorial.		
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage around Pool of Remembrance is contained by the path to the north running east west, to the east and west by avenues of Poplar trees and to the south by the Anzac Memorial.		
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> Anzac Memorial		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The Pool of Remembrance consists of two elements; the pool and perimeter paved surrounds. The base of the pool is paved with tiles laid in a pattern of two varying colours, grey and a charcoal. There is also a metal grating close to the lip of the pool. The surrounds have granite pavers terminated with a sandstone edge.		
<b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b>		
A	<b>EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The ANZAC Memorial Pool of Remembrance is part of the original Dellit design of the ANZAC Memorial built in 1934. It is an integral part of the symbolic presence commemorating the service and sacrifice of Australian at World War I.	
B	<b>ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The ANZAC Memorial Pool of Remembrance has close association with Dellit who incorporated the original concept of a Remembrance Pool into the ANZAC Memorial competition design and its association with the depression era Unemployment Relief programme that contributed to its construction.	
C	<b>AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The ANZAC Memorial Pool of Remembrance is constructed as one large shallow pool, constructed with minimal joints to minimise water filtration.	
D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The Pool of Remembrance was financed as part of the unemployment relief fund initiated by J.H Scullin government in 1929 in the years before the Great Depression and subsequently contributed economic relief	
W: projects/280177/o-design/site analysis/statement of sig-04.doc © HBO+EMTB 2006		Date: 12 July 2006
		Final Rev-B
		BMC
		1 of 2

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	responding to the down turn in the world economy. The funds were allocated to the City of Sydney (formerly Sydney Council) to finance the construction of the pool which was part of the original design for the Anzac Memorial. The pool was opened on 24 November 1934 by His Royal Highness The Duke of Gloucester.
E	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b> There is no archaeological potential to the site as the area and its surrounds were disturbed following the construction of the underground Railway that began in 1926
F	<b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b> As an integral part of the unique architectural composition conceived by Bruce Dellit, the pool is a rare example of a large scale commemorative monument of exceptional symbolic value.
G	<b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b> The ANZAC Memorial is the only known pool of Remembrance of that scale and setting to be incorporated into a commemorative monument within New South Wales.
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
The ANZAC Memorial Pool of Remembrance is of State significance due to its historic, and social association with the ANZAC Memorial, as an item designed to aid in the interpretation of the ANZAC Memorial. It is also a major work of the talented architect Bruce Dellit a pre-eminent exponent of the Art Deco style. The Pool of Remembrance also has social significance due to its association with the state funded unemployment program that allowed for its construction.	
<b>HISTORY:</b> The ANZAC Memorial Pool of Remembrance is part of the concept for Dellit's proposal for the ANZAC Memorial. As the building began to be built the scale of the water features to either side of the memorial needed to be revised. As a result, a cascading water feature intended to the south of the Memorial was omitted and the Pool of Remembrance was enlarged. However as the Memorial Trustees only had jurisdiction of the building, landscaping features including the pool could only be completed by the Council. Funding for the pool came from the State Unemployment Relief Fund, initiated by J.H Scullin government in 1929 which allowed the pool to be constructed. The work to the pool itself was carried out within one day to eliminate the need for joints to minimise the potential for water penetration. The pool was opened on 24 November 1934 by His Royal Highness The Duke of Gloucester.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> The Pool of Remembrance is currently listed with the Anzac Memorial on City of Sydney's Central Sydney LEP 2005. Due to the item's social and historic significance, its aesthetic value and its association with Hyde Park, the listing should be elevated to be included as an item of State Significance. The item is to be retained, restored and conserved to ensure the assessed significance is maintained.	
<b>REFERENCE:</b> NSW Heritage Office Inventory, (NSWHO) database number 2451068 City of Sydney Heritage Database (CSHD), SHI No 242611 ANZAC Memorial Park, Conservation Management Plan, Second draft Feb 2005 Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987 Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989	
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related significance statements within this report, the Condition Survey for the Pool of Remembrance and associated reports: NSWHO No2451068, and CSHD SHI No 242611	

HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY					
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE					
Name of item		ANZAC MEMORIAL		Item number	
				S-03	
				Location Plan	
Source: Photograph taken on the 06/02/06 by Ameera Mahmood of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.				<div><div></div>Curtilage of Item</div> <div><div></div>Item Location</div> <div></div>	
<b>LOCATION:</b> The Anzac Memorial is located within Hyde Park South, at the southern end of the principal avenue. The building is bounded to the north by the Pool of Remembrance and a line of poplar trees to either side, and to the east, south and west by hard paved surfaces.					
<b>CURTILAGE:</b> The curtilage for the Anzac Memorial is contained by the surrounding pathway to the north of the Pool of Remembrance and extending north to Archibald Fountain, the paved area to the east, south and west of the building.					
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> Anzac Memorial Trustees			<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> Anzac Memorial Trustees		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b> The Anzac Memorial was built between 1932-1934, as the principal State War Memorial. The building designed with Art Deco characteristics is composed of three primary elements; a podium surmounted by the main structure with engaged piers and a ziggurat roof. The podium has central stairs to the north and south, in the axis of the central avenue. The stairs are clad in red granite constructed in a semi circular arrangement. The memorial standing firmly on the podium is orientated to follow the four cardinal compass points and rises as a square structure with engaged piers. Scenes of war are depicted along friezes and between the piers.					
<b>ASSESSMENT CRITERIA</b>					
A	EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE The concept of the Anzac Memorial evolved following the first anniversary of the Australian Imperial Forces landing at ANZAC Cove, initially as a public subscription to raise money for the construction of a permanent memorial, later formalised through parliament in 1919 with the ANZAC MEMORIAL (Building) Act. Its origins were influenced by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects in 1923, providing suggestions for its siting within Hyde Park and then followed with a competition and its construction.				
B	ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE The Anzac Memorial has strong associations with Anzac Day 25 <sup>th</sup> of April, which commemorates the landing of the Australian Imperial Forces landing at ANZAC Cove but symbolises the much broader meaning of service and sacrifice of Australia's military personnel and their families. The memorial also has strong associations with its designer Bruce Dellit (1900-1942) associated in partnership with the early Sydney firm of Spain and Cosh, and the sculptor, Raynor Hoff (1894-1934)				
W: projects/280177/o-design/site analysis/statement of sig-03.doc © HBO+EMTB 2006		Date: 12 July 2006		Final Rev-B	BMC 1 of 2




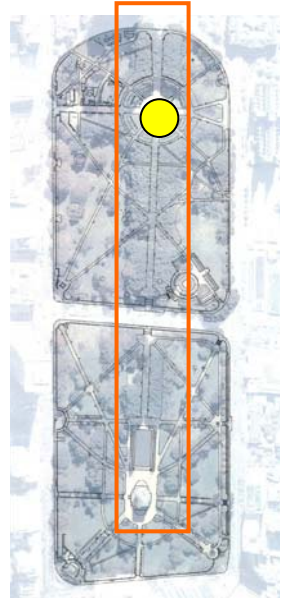


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C	<b>AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The Anzac Memorial is a fine example of Inter - War Art Deco architecture designed by Bruce Dellit and adorned with well detailed sculptures by Raynor Hoff. It has high aesthetic value and a powerful symbolic presence.
D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> Anzac Memorial has social significance at a number of different levels; first initiated as a public response to commemorate the first anniversary in 1916 of Australian Imperial Forces landing at ANZAC Cove through a public funding program to collect funds to construct a permanent structure, followed by the involvement of the, Royal Australian Institute of Architects with suggestions for its location, then through Parliaments acknowledgement of the social importance thought the passing of the ANZAC Memorial (Building) Act 1923, followed by its design as a result of a world wide competition to attract the highest design calibre of the time. The memorial today is closely associated with Anzac Day celebrated as a public holiday each year on the 25 <sup>th</sup> of April.
E	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b> The building and the site have limited archaeological or research potential with regard to previous use and occupancy of the site. The building itself and its contents provide a resource for research into Australia's military history, the architecture of symbolism and commemoration and as an adaptation of the Art Deco style for an iconic structure.
F	<b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b> The Anzac Memorial although not unique as an item that commemorates the service and sacrifice of Australians at War has rare aesthetic and symbolic values due to its size and calibre of design and siting within Sydney's principal urban park.
G	<b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b> Amongst war memorials, The Anzac Memorial is a central place of great esteem for the people of Australia, in particular for Sydney.
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b> The Anzac Memorial built in 1932-1934 is an item of State Significance due to its historic, social and aesthetic associations with a world event that transformed the political development of New South Wales parliament to influence the design and location of the structure and its relationship with its surroundings.	
<b>HISTORY:</b> The Anzac Memorial was built in response to the first anniversary 1916 of the Australian Imperial Forces landing at ANZAC Cove. A public appeal was established to fund the construction of a permanent memorial, however the location and form of the structure could not be resolved. In 1923 the Royal Australian Institute of Architects suggested the memorial be located within Hyde Park. Also in 1923 parliament established the ANZAC Memorial (Building) Act. It was not until 1929 that parliament resolved its location and sanctioned the erection of the building in its present location within Hyde Park. A world wide competition was held with the first prize awarded in 1930 to Sydney Architect Bruce Dellit, who later commissioned Rayner Hoff, the most prominent Australian sculptor of the period to design the sculptures to be incorporated to complement the structure.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> Anzac Memorial is currently listed on City of Sydney's Central Sydney LEP 2005. Due to the item's social and historic significance and its association with Hyde Park the listing should be elevated to be included as an item of State Significance. The item is to be retained, restored and conserved to ensure the assessed significance is maintained.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b> NSW Heritage Office Inventory, (NSWHO) database number 2451068 City of Sydney Heritage Database (CSHD), SHI No 242611 ANZAC Memorial Park, Conservation Management Plan, Second draft Feb 2005 Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987 Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989	
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for the Anzac Memorial and associated reports: NSWHO No. 2451068, and CSHD No 242611.	

## HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE


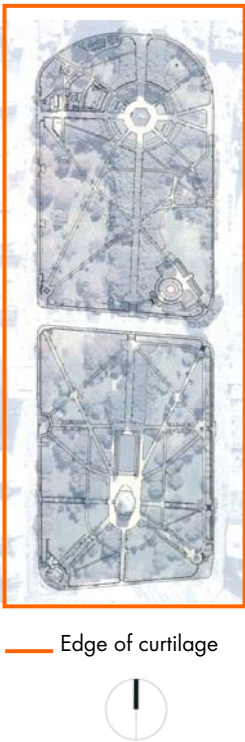
Name of item	ARCHIBALD MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN	Item number
 <p>Photograph taken 4 March 2006 by Rosemarie Canales of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.</p> <p><b>LOCATION:</b> Archibald Memorial Fountain is located in the northern section of the Hyde Park North, along the northern end of the principal axis.</p> <p><b>CUTILAGE:</b> The Archibald Fountain has a curtilage defined by the exterior perimeter of the circular paved area around the fountain. In addition the fountain has a visual curtilage extending along the primary avenue running north south and the secondary avenue intersecting through the fountain running east west.</p>		<b>S-02</b>
		<p>Location Plan</p>  <p>  Item Location   Curtilage of Item         </p>
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> City of Sydney		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b> The Archibald fountain is a large Art Deco water feature consisting of an 18 m diameter granite pool in a hexagon shape with a central pedestal in a three arm structure of granite and concrete supporting four groups of copper alloy figures. The sculptures portray classical mythical figures namely Apollo (in the centre), Diana and two hounds (eastern arm), Pan (western arm) and Theseus and Minotaur (southern arm). In other sections of the fountain there are two copper alloy horses heads, six copper alloy fish and six copper alloy turtles. A copper alloy chute and fan have recently been added behind Apollo. Water shoots out from behind Apollo, below each sculpture, from the fish and turtles and area on the bowls.<sup>1</sup></p>		
ASSESSMENT CRITERIA		
A	<p><b>EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The Archibald Fountain, was designed by Francois Sicard (1862-1934) as one of the two principal monuments to be located within the park designed by Weekes in 1926.</p>	

<sup>1</sup> Sydney Open Museum, Hyde Park North, Conservation report 1994, Archibald Fountain, International Services. Pty Ltd.

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B	<b>ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The fountain is associated with Jules Francois Archibald who the fountain was named after. Archibald the founding editor of the Bulletin bequeathed the fountain as a gift to the City of Sydney (formerly Sydney City Council) as a commemorative monument to represent the alliance between France and Australia during World War I. The fountain is also closely associated with Francois Sicard (1862-1934), its designer a renowned French artist who was commissioned to sculpture the work.
C	<b>AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> The fountain is an 18m diameter hexagon shape fountain with ornate bronze figures, an excellent representative example of the Art Deco applied to classical figures and constructed using the "lost wax" process.
D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> A pivotal point within the Park, The Archibald Fountain has social significance. Its prominent siting at the crossing of the two major axes within the park creates an important focus and meeting point.
E	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b> The technique used to construct the Archibald Fountain has research potential.
F	<b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b> The Archibald fountain is a unique item
G	<b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b> Archibald Fountain is one of the few known operating fountains built in the Inter war period, remaining within the City of Sydney
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b> The Archibald Fountain has historic, social and aesthetic/technical significance due to its association with the redevelopment of Hyde Park in 1926 and embodies symbolic representation through the use of mythical Greek figures; depicting civilization, protection, earth and purity.	
<b>HISTORY:</b> Sydney Council was offered the memorial gift of a fountain by the Trustee of the Estate of J F Archibald, who had died in 1919. Archibald was a political and literary figure and the founding editor of "The Bulletin". The fountain commemorates the association of France and Australia during the Great War.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> Due to the significance of the Archibald Fountain and its important role in Hyde Park the monument should be listed as an item of State Significance and included as an individual item in the Central Sydney LEP 2005. The item should be retained, restored and conserved to ensure the assessed significance is maintained.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b> City of Sydney Heritage Database (CSHD), SHI No 2424610 Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994 Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significance Elements, McDonald McPhee, 1990 Hyde Park Development – Feasibility Study for A Parks Depot for Sydney City Council, Brian McDonald and Associates, 1994 Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987 Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989	
Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the related statements within this report, the Condition Survey for Archibald Fountain and associated reports: CSHD SHI 2424610 and SOM 26FN (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum, prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)	

HYDE PARK PLAN OF MANAGEMENT AND MASTERPLAN HERITAGE REVIEW STUDY		
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE		
Name of item	HYDE PARK	Item number
 <p>Photograph taken in February 2006 by Rosemarie Canales of HBO+EMTB Heritage Pty Ltd.</p>		<p><b>S-01</b></p> <p>Location Plan</p> 
<p><b>LOCATION:</b></p> <p>Hyde Park is located on the eastern fringes of the Sydney's Central Business District, bounded to the north by St James Road, to the east by College Street, to the south by Liverpool Street and to the west by Elizabeth Street.</p>		
<p><b>CURTILAGE:</b></p> <p>Hyde Park has a curtilage defined by its perimeter footpaths and adjoining roads; including the section of Park Street that intersects the two sections of the park and St James Square.</p>		
<b>OWNERSHIP:</b> Crown Land		<b>MANAGEMENT:</b> City of Sydney
<p><b>DESCRIPTION:</b></p> <p>The park has an area of 16.1 hectares, divided into two sections by Park Street that runs east west, to the north - Hyde Park North and to the south - Hyde Park South. The park is a landscaped urban public space containing both native and exotic planting. The park is divided into a number of precincts defined by pathways to create a formal arrangement that incorporates monuments and built items into the parklands or at intersections to create termination points.</p>		
ASSESSMENT CRITERIA		
A	<p><b>EVOLUTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b></p> <p>Hyde Park is Australia's oldest park. The land was first dedicated for public use contained within an area of crown land set aside as a public common in 1792 by Governor Phillip (1734-1814), first governor of New South Wales within years of the settlement of Sydney Cove and then dedicated as a public park in 1810 by Governor Macquarie (1761-1824).</p>	
B	<p><b>ASSOCIATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE</b></p> <p>Hyde Park has strong associations with Governor Macquarie, New South Wales fifth Governor who is best known for his far sighted town planning vision and vigorous building policy during his administration in the years between 1810-1820.</p>	
C	<p><b>AESTHETIC AND TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE</b></p> <p>The current design of Hyde Park follows design principles developed by Norman Weekes following a design competition in 1926 for the redevelopment of Hyde Park. The design follows principles of early Victorian influenced with plant selection predominately of Australian natives with a hierarchy of linear pathways that established a primary central avenue running north south aligned with Macquarie Street and secondary east west axes.</p>	

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Architecture | Interior Design | Urban & Landscape Design | **Heritage Conservation** | Facility Management | Project Coordination | Consulting

D	<b>SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE</b> Hyde Park has been used continuously for public use since 1792 and as a recreations park land since 1810. It is a focus within the CBD well known and appreciated by the people of Sydney, residents, shoppers and workers alike.
E	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ RESEARCH POTENTIAL</b> Little remains of the original 1810 park land, due to the major Railways construction for the underground service between 1922-1935.
F	<b>COMPARATIVE CULTURAL HISTORY</b> Hyde Park is rare for its long historic associations and cultural values. Its presence in the heart of Central Sydney is of iconic value symbolising the city in the same way the Harbour Bridge and Opera House stand as symbols for the people of Sydney.
G	<b>COMPARATIVE PLACES</b> Hyde Park is an excellent representative of the large scale landscaped public space created for public amenity, ceremonial, commemorative functions and civic adornment.
<b>SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b> Hyde Park, Sydney is an item of State significance due to its historic and social associations and aesthetic value, 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. 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 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.	
<b>BRIEF HISTORY:</b> Australia's oldest park, named by Governor Macquarie in 1810, is part of Sydney's earliest town planning concept. The park was initially used as common grounds, where cricket matches and horse racing were held. In the 1830's the Park underwent a number of transformations. First, fences, to enclose the area and then a road aligned with Macquarie Street was established through the park, lined with an avenue of trees, which did not survive. In the years that followed a series of services was introduced; 1837-Busby's Bore, (Sydney's first piped Water Supply), Thornton Vent (experimental sewer ventilation system) and the Underground Railway, the last leading to the development of the park in its current form.  Following the construction of the Underground Railway, which began in 1919 and completed by 1926 interrupted by WWI, the Sydney Council instigated a redevelopment competition in response to public concerns. The competition was won by Norman Weekes in 1926 and refined by the three assessors responsible for the judging of the design, who included Sir John Sulman, one of Sydney's foremost architects and town planners of the time, to include two commemorative monuments; Archibald Fountain and Anzac Memorial at each end of the main axis of the park to reinforce the formal language of the park.	
<b>RECOMMENDATION:</b> Due to the cultural significance of the park for the State its current listing should be elevated to be included as an item of State Significance, listed within the NSW Heritage Register. All items within the park that contribute to the assessed significance should be retained and conserved, while items that do not contribute to the level of significance and its civic nature should be removed from the park.	
<b>REFERENCES:</b> NSW Heritage Office Inventory, (NSWHO) database number 2451066 City of Sydney Heritage Database (CSHD), SHI No 2451066 Sydney Open Museum History Survey by Sydney City Council, 1994 Hyde Park South Conservation Plans for Culturally Significance Elements, McDonald McPhee, 1990 Hyde Park Development – Feasibility Study for A Parks Depot for Sydney City Council, Brian McDonald and Associates, 1994 Hyde Park Statement of Significance and Historical Analysis, Helen Proudfoot, 1987 Hyde Park Plan of Management and Masterplan Draft, 1989  Note: This Statement of Significance should be read in conjunction with the statements of significance for the individual items within this report, their Condition Surveys and associated reports: NSWHO 2451066 , CSHD SHI No 2451066 and SOM (Sydney Artefact Conservation, Maintenance Strategy for the Sydney Open Museum prepared for the City of Sydney, Feb 2000)	