

Centennial Parklands

Conservation Management Plan



Volume 1 of 2: Summary
February 2010

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Conservation Management Plan

Volume 1 - Summary

Prepared for Centennial Parklands

February 2010

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Executive Summary

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) will assist the Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust (Trust) in their management of Centennial Parklands' diverse and important heritage values. It provides a description, history, significance assessment, an analysis of issues, constraints and opportunities analysis, conservation policies, implementation actions, and guidance for navigating the heritage approvals process when undertaking works.

This CMP reviews and updates the CMP 2003 by Conybeare Morrison and Partners. Whilst the content of the 2003 version remain valid the CMP 2010 has been re-structured for ease of use, updated where required and additionally now includes the Entertainment Precinct (former Moore Park Showgrounds). The CMP 2010 should be referred to when undertaking works in the Parklands that may affect its heritage values. It also provides guidance and recommendations for undertaking further works, such as liaison with local councils and preparing other maintenance plans and master plans.

This CMP is in two parts: Volume 1 (Summary – this volume); and Volume 2 (Report and Appendices). The CMP should be reviewed in 10 years so as to stay current with the changes the place will have undergone in that time and relevant legislation. This CMP should be used in conjunction with the Trust's asset management database (Mainpac) and the various other reports prepared for the Trust to manage the Parklands.

This CMP was prepared by heritage consultants, Urbis. The authors of this report acknowledge the assistance provided by the Trust, Trust staff and local councils in the preparation of this CMP.



[Source: Centennial Parklands 2010]

1 Introduction

1.1 Centennial Parklands

Centennial Parklands encompasses Centennial Park, Moore Park (including the Entertainment Precinct) and Queens Park, in total around 360 hectares. The three main parks (excluding the Entertainment Precinct) are listed on the State Heritage Register of NSW, and various components within the Parklands are of national, state or local heritage significance.

Centennial Parklands is owned in fee simple by the Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust (Trust), acting as trustee for the NSW State Government. Administratively the Trust is an agency within Communities NSW.

In managing the Parklands under the authority of the *Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust Act 1983*, the Trust is committed to the following values in its custodianship as identified in the Plan of Management:

- Conservation and celebration of the Parklands' heritage and significance in the development of Sydney and the Nation.
- Providing opportunities for all people to enjoy a diversity of leisure, arts, entertainment and educational experiences.
- Conservation and stewardship of the Parklands' environmental values.
- Delivery of a high quality visitor experience underpinned by a strong economic platform.

1.2 Scope, Aim and Structure of this Report

The Trust's key planning document, required under the Trust Act, is the *Centennial Parklands Plan of Management 2006 – 2016*. This provides the strategic framework for long-term decision making. It establishes the vision, mission and guiding principles for the Parklands, and sets high-level objectives for planning resource management, maintenance, public access and use of the Parklands. It includes key result areas for the ten year period.

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) has been prepared by Urbis as a review and update of the CMP 2003. The CMP 2003 was written by Conybeare Morrison & Partners in association with Context Landscape Design and Suter & Associates. Substantial material has been used from the CMP 2003 to update this CMP 2010, however it has been restructured into two volumes. The CMP 2010 includes additional research and analysis in the areas of landscape, park history, comparative examples, and leisure and recreation.

The CMP is one of a range of subordinate plans developed as part of the Trust's statutory Plan of Management for Centennial Parklands. Other plans and strategies include the Transport Access and Parking Plan, Tree Master Plan, Queens Park Master Plan, Moore Park South Master Plan and Moore Park Master Plan (in draft). The CMP incorporates all six precincts as identified in the Plan of Management, which is the land owned and managed by the Trust.

Several CMPs and heritage and archaeology assessments have been developed for specific items and precincts within the Parklands, such as the Superintendent's Residence CMP and the Royal Hall of Industries and the Hordern Pavilion Conservation Guidelines. This CMP does not duplicate existing reports – it includes their key findings and provides reference links back to the original documents.

The purpose of this CMP is to assess the significant components within the Parklands, and to provide policies and guidelines for their conservation and management.

This CMP is structured into two volumes:

- **Volume 1 – Summary** of Volume 2; for daily use and reference; and
- **Volume 2 – Report**; includes site and park description; historical overview; comparative analysis; significance assessment; issues, constraints and opportunities; conservation policies; implementation actions; and various appendices as supporting documentation.

1.3 Methodology, Constraints and Limitations

This Conservation Management Plan has been prepared in accordance with the *NSW Heritage Manual* (1996 and updated publications), the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (1999), and *The Conservation Plan* by James Semple Kerr (2000).

Appendix A includes definitions of key terms and phrases used throughout this Report.

Buildings were not inspected internally or individually assessed in relation to their condition, which should be undertaken through maintenance inspections and reports. Reference should be made to specific maintenance reports and conservation management plans that refer in greater detail to condition and significance of various park components (Appendix B). In addition to Appendix B, a full list of known publications about Centennial Parklands has been included in the Reference List (Section 9 of Volume 2).

The condition of plantings were not included in this CMP as they are detailed in the Tree Master Plan (2007) and updated on a regular basis in the Tree Database run by Centennial Parklands arborist and horticultural staff.

Appendix C provides details of the listing of Centennial Park, Moore Park and Queens Park on the State Heritage Register of NSW, including the curtilage map, statement of significance and site specific exemptions.

Appendix D provides a historical timeline for events within the Parklands from 1788 to 2010.

The assessment of individual components grading and level of heritage significance in Section 5.3 of Volume 2 was undertaken without further research, but rather with reference to the known history and new statements of significance for the site. If further assessment is undertaken on these individual components, such as part of a new conservation or maintenance report, the level and grading of heritage significance may change, which should initially be updated in Mainpac and then in the next review of this CMP.

Appendix E is taken from Volume 3 in the CMP 2003 by Conybeare Morrison and Partners to provide visual assistance in understanding the various component codes.

No community consultation was undertaken during the preparation of this report, as community consultation was undertaken in association with the CMP 2003. Consultation was undertaken with City of Sydney, Randwick Council, Woollahra Council and Waverley Council. Consultation was also held with a range of stakeholders as part of the Plan of Management 2006 by the Trust. Key Trust staff were also consulted regarding the usability of this CMP in their daily work and links to other reports, such as the Tree Master Plan.

1.4 Author Identification and Acknowledgements

This Report was written by the following Urbis staff:

- Deborah Arthur, Heritage Consultant and Project Manager;
- Stephen Davies, Director, Heritage;
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- Peter Haack, Director, Landscape Architecture;
- Frank Hanson, Principal Urban Planner, Planning and Design; and
- Jane Fuller, Associate Director, Social Planning and Social Research.

The authors would like to thank the following people and organisations for their assistance with the compilation of this Report:

Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust Staff:

- Steve Corbett, Director and Chief Executive
 - Ian Innes, Director Park Assets
 - Marianna Preston, Director Strategic Planning and Projects
 - Cathy Thurley, Project Manager
 - Geoff Reinhard, Manager Planning
 - Ted Hoare, Senior Arborist
 - Elizabeth Hii, Asset Maintenance Systems Expert User
-
- Jason Bishop and other staff from the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Sydney South Region

External Reference Panel Members:

- Reece McDougall, Acting Director, Cultural Heritage Division, Department of Environment Climate Change and Water
- Colleen Morris, Chair, National Management Committee, Australian Garden History Society
- John Neish, Executive Director, National Trust of Australia (NSW).

2 Description of the Parklands

Section 2 in Volume 2 of this CMP provides a detailed description of Centennial Parklands location, Aboriginal associations, natural and cultural environment, archaeological evidence, buildings, structures, and statues and monuments. It also provides photos and a more detailed description of the three main parks: Centennial Park, Moore Park (including Entertainment Precinct) and Queens Park. A summarised version of the Parkland's description is provided below.

2.1 Location and boundary

Centennial Parklands is approximately 5 km south-east of Sydney's central business district. Figure 1 illustrates the location of the site and the management boundary of the Trust.

The management boundary of the Trust is different to the curtilage for the State Heritage Register listing of Centennial Park, Queens Park and Moore Park. The land owned by the Trust that is excluded from the SHR listing are the Entertainment Precinct (former Showgrounds, inclusive of Equestrian Centre, Fox Studios, Entertainment Quarter, Hordern Pavilion and Royal Hall of Industries), Tay Reserve, Alison Road Corridor, York Road Remnant and Drivers Triangle (the northern-most triangular portion of Moore Park West).

2.2 Aboriginal Associations and Archaeological Evidence

Aboriginal Associations

Areas associated with former Indigenous use of the land are numerous but not well documented, however there are some known Aboriginal places and objects located within the Parklands (detailed in Section 2.2 in Volume 2).

In 1998 a collaborative project was developed between the Trust and the Guriwal Aboriginal Corporation CDEP. A group of trainee horticulturalists from Guriwal Aboriginal Corporation were employed in the construction of a bush foods track through the Ash Paddock in Centennial Park. Details of the project were documented in a paper presented at the Australian Association of Interpretive Education Conference in Hobart in September 1999. Continuing community involvement in projects of this kind is a further example of the ways in which Indigenous people can continue to maintain and care for country.

In 2002 Beyond Consulting undertook an Aboriginal history and heritage project to provide information for the CMP 2003 on Centennial Parklands. The project included consultation with Sydney's Aboriginal communities. Key findings were the need for an integrated approach to projects relating to the Aboriginal history and heritage of the Parklands, and to create opportunities for future partnerships between Sydney's Aboriginal communities and the Trust.

Archaeological Evidence

Aboriginal and Historical archaeological assessments have been undertaken previously within the Parklands to assess the area's archaeological potential. Val Attenbrow completed an assessment of the site's Aboriginal pre-colonial archaeological potential in 2002. The post-1788 Historical archaeological potential of the site was undertaken by Tony Lowe in 2001. A summary of issues from these reports are provided in Section 2.4 in Volume 2.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARKLANDS

Figure 1 – Site Location and Trust Management Boundary



2.3 Natural and Cultural Environment

Very little of the natural landscape remains within the Parklands due to the extent of change undertaken to form the culturally modified landscape seen today. However it is clear that underlying geology, landform and drainage have strongly influenced the formation of the Parklands, which can be understood as a response to the natural environment and setting.

Geology

The Parklands are located within the geological unit of Sydney known as the Botany Sands. This material resulted in a natural landform of rounded sand dunes and expanses of gentle slopes with local depressions and exposed water tables (ponds and marshes). The underlying Quaternary Hawkesbury sandstone emerges to form a ridge to the North and East, and its more elevated and broken topography helps to define the spatial character of the Botany Sands system.

The remnant sand dunes include Mount Steele (although highly modified on its northern aspect), the York Road area extending into Centennial Park, the Bird Sanctuary, Randwick Gates Pine Grove, the Kensington Pond dune, and the Queens Park Road boundary.

Hydrology and Drainage

The Parklands ponds system is a modified remnant of the originally much more extensive freshwater wetlands at the head of the Botany Bay catchment. Land filling and urban development in the late 19th Century has reduced the extent of these wetlands. The area still functions as a catchment area. There are various sandstone drains throughout the Parklands.

Flora and Fauna

The York Road site and Bird Sanctuary contain remnants of the original Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub, an endangered ecological community protected under State and Commonwealth legislation. Originally this scrubby vegetation extended across the Botany Sands to the southern shore of Botany Bay, but only a few small, isolated and disjunct fragments remain.

The swampy areas of the site originally would have been dominated by sedges and the ridges of the Hawkesbury sandstone where seepage occurs dominated by wet heath, developing in locations into low open woodland with occasional tree cover.

Indigenous plant species that were present in the Parklands in 2001 were documented by horticultural staff. A Vegetation Management Plan was completed by the Trust in 2004 for the areas of remnant Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub, such as the York Road Remnant and Bird Sanctuary.

The total tree population across the open space precincts, as described in the Plan of Management 2006-2016, for the Centennial Parklands is over 16,000 individual trees and over 115 different tree species representing at least 59 genera. The largest variety of specimens and species are concentrated within Centennial Park. Five key species account for over 90% of all trees present, which explains the visual consistency of the Parklands' landscape. Some introduced species including Maritime Pine (*Pinus pinaster*) and Golden Wreath Wattle (*Acacia saligna*) are invasive and require active management to control their proliferation.

An ongoing fauna inventory has not been maintained by the Trust, however there are frequently reported sightings of up to 125 species of native and introduced birds, as well as possums, grey headed flying foxes, microbats, turtles and eels. A pest management strategy is being implemented by Trust.

Landforms and Landscape Character

The original natural landforms of the Parklands have been considerably modified to adapt to engineering and architectural works and the varying aesthetic interests of a public park.

The overall landscape character unites the Parklands, in particular the consistent use of plants, especially the native figs and introduced evergreen oaks. The landscape is consistent with Victorian period planting styles, and is defined by expanses of grassed fields surrounded by umbrageous trees. Late 19th Century Gardenesque landscape plantings include occasional groves and clumps of trees which contrast and punctuate views, the minimal use of shrubs to maintain the flow of space and provide areas of useful shade, as well as the various ornamental ponds, gardens, monuments, statues and artworks which form focal points within the Parklands.

Strongly defined formal linear tree plantations reinforce the dominant road layout within Moore Park and Centennial Park, and contrast strongly with the naturalistic groupings in other locations. Changes in planting have occurred and reflect fashion and the influence of a relatively small number of people, in particular the long association of the Park with the Royal Botanic Gardens through directors Charles Moore (1848-1896) and Joseph Henry Maiden, (1896 – 1924) and overseers James Jones (1887-1889), William Forsyth (1896-1910) and James Dawes (1911-1923).

Significant views and vistas have been impacted by the encroachment of high rise residential areas, which needs to be monitored in association with local councils. Refer to Volume 2, Managing the Cultural Landscape, Section 6.4.3 and Conservation Policies, Section 7.4.3.

2.4 Buildings, Structures, Statues and Monuments

Buildings in the Parklands can be listed according to their function: residences, water supply buildings, depot buildings, pavilions and amenities (including toilets). The majority of buildings are the work of the NSW Government Architect's Office.

Structures in the Parklands include fences, drainage, gateways, retaining walls, steps, bridges, pergolas and signage.

There are various statues and monuments within the Parklands. In Victorian garden parks, statues were frequently used as a device to accentuate points of intersection between drives and paths and to add interest along drives and in gardens areas. The subject matter included allegorical figures and political leaders from England, America and Australia.

In the original design for Centennial Park a total of 31 statues ornamented the park. Only three of these remain today in their original location: a pair of Corinthian sandstone columns (1864-68) (one in Busby Bore Promontory & the other in Column Garden); and the 'We Won' bronze sculpture by Tommaso Sani in Commemorative Triangle on the lawn above the bank facing the Centennial Parklands Restaurant.

3 History of the Parklands

The history of Centennial Parklands is as diverse and detailed as its significance and uses. Section 3 in Volume 2 of this CMP provides a detailed history of the Parklands and the individual parks, and the reference list in Section 9 of Volume 2 provides details of sources to gain further historical information. A summarised version of the key events in the history of the Parklands is provided below.

3.1 Aboriginal History

The traditional owners of the Parklands were the Gadigal people, who were spiritually related to the land between South Head and Darling Harbour. Located between Port Jackson and Botany Bay, they lived by fishing, hunting and gathering. Stories told by the elders of the La Perouse Indigenous community include personal experiences of camping and collecting food in the Parklands during the 1930s.

3.2 Sydney's Common

The first Common in Sydney, for communal uses including the grazing of stock, was set aside in 1804, which later became Hyde Park. The second common in Sydney was established in 1811, which later became Centennial Parklands and surrounding suburbs. The low-lying poor sandy soil of the Parklands supported only scrubby flora and was punctuated with areas of swampland and sandstone ridges, making it unsuitable for cultivation and ideal for common land. Fencing, roads and city limit boundary markers established links to surrounding areas.

Early industry in the Common included Gordon's Mill, which was a wind driven flour mill, built on a land grant in 1829.¹ Due to the presence of water in the swamp-lands, more industry developed on its periphery, particularly to the south and west.

The area occupied by the Randwick Racecourse was reserved in 1833 for the formation of a new racecourse. The first race took place in April 1833, but the site was abandoned due to lack of funds to build associated buildings and structures. Horse racing resumed at Randwick in 1860 following a program of building works.

By the mid 19th Century, Sydney Common had become degraded due to the removal of scrub and trees for firewood and the subsequent erosion. Indigenous shrubs and couch grass were planted to stabilize the sand hills. The former failed but the grass took hold.

3.3 Development of Sydney's Water Supply

By the 1820s the Tank Stream, Sydney's main supply of fresh water, was insufficient and polluted. Engineer John Busby was appointed to locate another source. The eastern portion of Sydney's second common contained an area known as the Lachlan Swamps, with natural aquifers in the Botany Sands geological system, which were an ideal source of water. The Lachlan Water Reserve was then established within the Common.

¹ The mill was located north of what is now Moore Park Road; refer to Figure 6 in Volume 2 of Park's archaeological potential.

Busby's Bore was constructed from Centennial Park to Hyde Park to supply fresh water from the Lachlan Water Reserve for the growing Sydney population. In 1874, seven new dams were constructed in the Lachlan Swamps, but by 1886 the Lachlan Water Reserve and Busby's Bore ceased being a water supply.

3.4 Defending the Colony

Victoria Barracks was sited along Old South Head Road (now Oxford Street) in the north-west section of the Common. Designed in 1838 and completed ten years later, the Barracks complex was strategically sited between Port Jackson and Botany Bay.

3.5 Establishment of Moore Park

The *Sydney Common Improvement Act* of 1866 vested control of the Common with Sydney Municipal Council. It also created Moore Park on 378 acres in the western section of the Common, which had by then become an area unofficially used for sporting purposes and active recreation. The dedication of the park formalised its use for recreational purposes. The park incorporated the Tunnel Reserve, the Military Barracks and the Military Cricket Ground.

An Improvement Committee was setup by the Sydney Municipal Council in 1866 to review the Common and options for developing the land. The committee recommended that the land hitherto known as the Sydney Common be designated 'Moore Park', and they approved the sale of the land between the South Head Road and Moore Park Road to fund the development of a public park.

From 1866 to the 1880s plantings along roadways quickly established a distinct character for Moore Park. Although tree species have changed over the years, this large scale pattern of avenue plantations enclosing playing fields remains a defining quality of Moore Park.

More formalised sports were held in Moore Park as early as 1874, when the first known polo game in Australia was played. In 1878, the old military cricket ground became the NSW Cricket Association Ground. Golf has been a key feature in the Parklands since 1895, when an 11-hole golf course was established in Queens Park until 1899. A nine-hole golf course was then established in Moore Park in 1913 and expanded to an 18-hole course in 1922.

The Zoological Gardens were opened in Moore Park in 1884 on what is now the site of Sydney Boys' and Sydney Girls' High schools. Charles Moore, the director of the Sydney Botanic Gardens and also a member of the Zoological Society laid out the Zoological Gardens. The Zoo closed in 1916 and two schools were built from 1920 on the site.

3.6 Establishment of Centennial Park and Queens Park

During the late 1870s people were lobbying the Councils of Woollahra and Paddington to use the Water Reserve as a public park when its water supply function ended in 1886. Governor Carrington, whose idea it was for a large regional park for Sydney suited to riding and recreation, recognized the potential of the Sydney Common site.

The residual Sydney Common area to the east of Moore Park was chosen as the location for a grand vision of public recreation – a landscaped park, with access avenues, for the people. The *Centennial Celebrations Act* of 1887 created Centennial Park and Queens Park, which signalled the end of Sydney Common. While Queens Park remained relatively undeveloped because of drainage problems, Centennial Park became the focus for Centenary celebrations.

Centennial Park was to have been designed in 1886 by J W Deering, District Surveyor of the Department of Lands, however it is attributed to engineer Frederick Augustus Franklin (an English civil engineer who had worked under Joseph Paxton on the relocated Chrystal Palace at Sydenham in the 1850s). The park's construction was implemented by Charles Moore, then Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens (a different person to Charles Moore, Mayor) and overseer James Jones, head gardener at the Botanic Gardens.

The plan proposed a processional main entry, ornamental gates, plantations, lakes, ornamental water bodies, cascades and fountains, grassed meadows and areas for sport. The dams of the previous water reserve were incorporated into the plan of the park. Disagreements arose over the routing of the Drive and also over the character of the plantings. Franklin and Jones wished to retain the wild character of the indigenous vegetation, while Moore advocated the removal of the 'wild vegetation' in favour of a gardenesque appearance with large grassed areas.

The land was cleared and sculpted into an open, undulating expanse – to provide recreation in an idealised setting. Moore was responsible for the extensive planting of Moreton Bay Figs. Moore's aesthetic preference for smooth and rounded landforms is evident throughout Centennial Park.

Old Grand Drive (now known as Federation Way) was constructed in October 1887 as the main entrance to Centennial Park, and was intended to link the new park with the city. A dwarf sandstone wall with iron palisade defines the southern edge of Federation Way.

The division of Grand Drive within Centennial Park into carriage, pedestrian and equestrian lanes reflected the influence of Joseph Paxton, Franklin's mentor in England, upon his pupil's design. The original layout of the drive was altered slightly under the direction of Joseph Maiden in 1896-7. The new design made two of the entrance gates redundant including the original gate now 'stranded' on Martin Road. The new layout was intended to provide visitors better access to public transport.

Centennial Park opened on 26 January 1888 as part of the week-long centenary celebrations, and Sir Henry Parkes declared it the 'Peoples Park'. Joseph Maiden took over the administration of Centennial Park following Charles Moore's retirement in 1896, and augmented the original character of the park. He had his own stylistic ideas and put his own stamp on the park. Maiden pioneered the experimentation with and use of Australian native plants, and also introduced a more "tropical" flavour to the park's design with plantings of palms.

Centennial Parklands provides an important public space to recognise the achievements of individuals as well as to commemorate important events. There are numerous commemorative monuments in Centennial Parklands, each with individual significance.

William Forsyth was overseer of Centennial Park from 1892 to his death in 1911 and much of the successful horticultural development of the park during the first decade of the Century has been attributed to his botanical knowledge and labours. The need for protection of the remnant native vegetation in the Park was frequently advocated by Forsyth in his annual reports, and experimentation with native trees, particularly eucalypts, was escalated under Forsyth's direction. One of Forsyth's most significant contributions was the selection of paperbarks to serve several purposes: aesthetic, shade and windbreak.

Musical events were encouraged in Centennial Park with the building of a bandstand in 1900 and recitals were played there from 1901 onwards. Maiden encouraged the use of the Parklands for events, military reviews and public activities. In 1901 Centennial Park was the setting for the swearing-in ceremony for Federation, which was commemorated with the laying of the Commonwealth Stone.

3.7 Development of the Parklands

The sale of the proposed residential subdivision adjacent to Centennial Park and Moore Park was finally ratified in November 1904, the Centenary Park Sale Bill was passed without amendment, and the land was sold at auction in the early months of 1905. The Department of Agriculture took charge of the administration in 1908 of Centennial Parklands and continued in this role for over 70 years.

Public toilets were introduced to the Parklands in 1915, and later in 1939 and 1955, with several additions since the 1960s, and again in 2005.

Tennis used to be played on top of the reservoirs until the courts were closed in 1917. Two more tennis court areas have been set aside since then in Moore Park.

Following the death in 1923 of James Dawes (Superintendent from 1912) and the retirement of Maiden in 1924, development of the park slowed considerably. In the early post-war period, works in the Park were mainly remedial.

In December 1932 the first school age supervised playground was established in the north-west corner of Moore Park by the City Council, which was the result of a report by the Parks and Playgrounds Movement. Land was filled to gain level areas and new stone and concrete retaining walls were built. The playground facility was demolished following approval by the Trust, due to the Eastern Distributor project significantly encroaching on the site and severely impacting on pedestrian and car access to the facility. The original rotunda has been retained in Moore Park.

Part of the Parklands was occupied by the military from 1940 and several buildings were constructed in the south section of Centennial Park and Moore Park. These included air-raid shelters, which were removed in 1947, and housing for personnel, which was removed in 1951. Centennial Parklands was used by the military for drilling exercises, military reviews, parades and engineering exercises during both World Wars.

Since WWII the Centennial Parklands have been the focus of a number of public protests, many of which involved the issue of passive and active recreation, and private vs public use. The increased use of the park by various sporting bodies in the 1950s resulted in demands for the construction of sporting facilities.

3.8 Management by the Trust

After decades of neglect and vandalism in the Parklands, the creation of the Centennial Park Trust in 1983 saw their renewal and increased public awareness of their attributes. The Trust took over the administration of Centennial Park and Queens Park. In 1991 the Trust was appointed to administer Moore Park, including the Moore Park Golf Course and E.S. Marks Athletics Field. As a result of the *Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust (Macquarie Sydney Common) Amendment Act* of 1992, the former Moore Park Showground was vested to the Trust in 1998.

In November 1995 SEPP 47 was created by the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning, changing the zoning of the former showground site from Open Space. This allowed the NSW Government to establish an agreement with Rupert Murdoch's Twentieth Century Fox for the redevelopment of the Showground site, after the Royal Agricultural Society vacated in 1996. Fox Studios Australia opened in May 1998 following demolition of a number of former Showgrounds buildings. The equestrian pavilions and contiguous land were reconfigured into a separate facility to be owned and operated by the Trust.

Since 2003 there has been major capital reinvestment in the Parklands including reusing historic elements and new buildings, infrastructure and facilities, to enable the achievement of the strategic goals contained in the Trust's *Plan of Management*.

3.9 Comparative Analysis and Precedents

Centennial Parklands is among a select group of large urban parks in the world. Not only are they large parks which make them important, but they provide for active and passive recreation, they are a “green lung” for a city, they are often areas of National or State importance, they often include important monuments and galleries and their size allows them to contain entire systems not present in smaller parks.

Centennial Parklands has a 19th Century landscape character of woodland and dark umbrageous tree canopy occasionally contrasted with exotic forms, expanses of grassland and water bodies. This stylistic character was continued by Charles Moore's successor, Joseph Henry Maiden but with significant additions.

Several overseas parks were designed concurrently or just prior to the development of Sydney's Centennial Parklands such as:

- Birkenhead Park, Liverpool, England; opened in 1847;
- Central Park, New York, USA; opened in 1860;
- Sefton Park, Liverpool, England; opened in 1872; and
- Prospect Park, Brooklyn, New York, USA opened in 1882.

Centennial Park was initially conceived and developed during a time of great social change and urban growth both in Australia and overseas. While Australian society in the 19th Century was not as instantly-connected to the world trends and developments as it is today, nevertheless the designs of cities and parks in Australia were influenced by the major movements and trends in Europe and North America. Australian park designers drew upon knowledge gained through international travel, magazines, journals and books through which new ideas in horticulture and design quickly reached an international audience.

Centennial Park design engineer, Frederick Augustus Franklin, studied under Sir Joseph Paxton and the original design elements for Centennial Park bear similarities to Paxton's Birkenhead Park and the grounds of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

4 Heritage Listings and Significance

This section provides a summary of the relevant heritage listings for Centennial Parklands, which are listed in full in Section 5.4 of Volume 2 of this CMP. It also provides a Statement of Significance for the entire Parklands, which is managed by the Trust.

4.1 Heritage Listings

There are several statutory and non-statutory heritage listings for components in Centennial Parklands. Centennial Park, Moore Park and Queens Park were listed on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR) in 2000.² Centennial Park Reservoir No. 1 and Busby's Bore are also listed on the SHR and are located within the Parklands, but both are owned and managed by the Sydney Water Corporation.

Various sites and conservation areas within the Parklands are listed on local planning controls for City of Sydney, Waverley and Randwick Councils. Other components are listed on non-statutory heritage lists, such as the Register of the National Estate and the National Trust of Australia (NSW).

4.2 Heritage Significance

Centennial Parklands consists of components of National, State and Local heritage significance, as well as components that are of little or neutral significance or intrusive.

Section 5 in Volume 2 of this CMP provides an assessment of the level and grading of significance for various components within the Parklands, and statements of significance for the three main parks: Centennial Park, Moore Park and Queens Park. Appendix E in Volume 2 provides visual assistance in understanding the type and location of various component codes utilised throughout the CMP. The Parklands' asset management database (Mainpac) utilises the new 13 digit alphanumeric codes and cross-references the codes used in this CMP.

The following statement of significance has been prepared for the entire landholdings of the Trust, which is different to the land listed on the State Heritage Register of NSW.

Statement of Significance: Centennial Parklands

Centennial Parklands has National, State and Local heritage significance as a series of linked open spaces of largely 19th Century landscape design intended for leisure, recreation and sporting activities. The Parklands was originally part of the territory of the Gadigal people and in 1811 were part of the area dedicated as Sydney's second Common. Centennial Park, Moore Park and Queens Park that now form the Centennial Parklands, were established at different times and are each distinctive in their character whilst similar in historic and ongoing use.

² Excluding the Entertainment Precinct (former Showgrounds, inclusive of Equestrian Centre, Fox Studios, Entertainment Quarter, Hordern Pavilion and Royal Hall of Industries) and Tay Reserve, Alison Road Corridor, York Road Remnant and Drivers Triangle.

The establishment of the *Sydney Common Improvement Act* of 1866 was a catalyst for using the land for formalised recreational and sporting purposes resulting in a dramatic change in the landscape. The Parklands were designed and created at the height of the Victorian vogue for urban parks around the world, as a local response to the Public Parks Movement with the aim of providing a 'green lung' for the city's general population. Its landscape design and embellishments demonstrate the prevailing and developing landscape design philosophies and styles of the late-Victorian period.

The Parklands have historical significance at a State level as representative of the expansion and boundaries of the early colony. The landscape has aesthetic significance at a State level in relation to its development and improvements. Much of the area was part of the former Lachlan Water Reserve from 1820 and the Lachlan Water Tunnel (Busby's Bore) (1827 - 1838) remains partly within the Parklands. Significant built elements that remain from this early expansion of the area include the 1833 and 1842 boundary stone, and the rare 1861 Toll House, one of only a few that remain from this period in NSW.

Remnant natural landforms, such as the sand hills, sandstone cliffs and water bodies, are rare within the Parklands and are of State significance. The water bodies and vegetation in the Parklands continue to provide rare habitat for a wide diversity of flora and fauna within a highly urbanised area, such as the endangered Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub.

Centennial Parklands has ongoing spiritual and other associations with Country for Aboriginal Australians as a cultural landscape. There are sites of Aboriginal significance within the Parklands, such as the rare remnant Aboriginal stencils in the rock shelter of Queens Park.

The Parklands today demonstrate the accumulated layers of the original design intent and subsequent improvements. It is an ever-changing environment with its diverse uses, whilst retaining its original design layout. These layers in all three parks include significant plantings along key roads, ridges and gullies that contribute to Parklands' aesthetics, especially the Moreton Bay and Port Jackson Fig trees, Broad Leaved Paperbark, Holm Oak and Canary Island Date Palms. These plantings are based on a traditional plant palette developed by Moore and Maiden.

Various buildings, gates, fences, statues, monuments and other structures within the Parklands contribute to its historical and aesthetic significance at a State level. Buildings of significant individual merit include the Royal Hall of Industries (1912) and Hordern Pavilion (1924) in Moore Park, which are landmarks along Driver Avenue.

Old Grand Drive (Federation Way) demonstrates Moore Park's historical importance at a State level, providing a link from Centennial Park to the City in 1888. Within Centennial Park, Grand Drive is a rare example of a great tree-lined avenue laid out in the Gardenesque style and is largely intact although adapted for contemporary uses. Other historic road alignments and the former Show Ring in the former Moore Park Showground contribute to the historical significance of the Parklands.

Centennial Parklands has important associations at a State level with several individuals including Botanic Gardens directors Charles Moore and Joseph Maiden, and supervisors James Jones and William Forsyth, who collectively influenced the Parklands' character and amenity through their involvement in the design, construction and planting of the landscape. Moore Park was named after Sydney Lord Mayor Charles Moore for his involvement with the origins and improvements of the park. The Parklands also has significance at a State level for its association with military activities of the adjacent Victoria Barracks, with the Parklands being used as training grounds with air raid shelters constructed in WWII.

The historic use of the Parklands for diverse community and club-based sporting and leisure activities including equestrian and organised sports has an ongoing social significance at a State level, including activities such as those undertaken in association with the Royal Easter Show and 2000 Olympics. Sporting facilities include the Equestrian Centre, Moore Park Golf Course, Tennis Pavilion (1930s) and E.S. Marks Athletics Field in Moore Park, and sporting grounds and courts within Centennial Park, Queens Park and Moore Park.

Centennial Parklands has archaeological research potential at a State level, such as the sites of the former mill (east of Cannon Triangle) and 1840s Ranger's House (in Frog Hollow) in Centennial Park, Zoological Gardens (now the site of Sydney Boys' and Sydney Girls' High schools), 1847 Toll House (Tay Reserve), Busby's Bore and the former military and agricultural uses in Moore Park.

As an individual park, Centennial Park has aesthetic and historical significance at a National level, being the largest formal urban park in Australia at 189 hectares, and one of the largest in the southern hemisphere. Centennial Park has many of its original design features still evident, such as the formal gardens, wide open grassed spaces, avenue and grove plantings, feature trees, ornamental ponds and statues. Centennial Park has historical and social significance at a National level for its association with three defining moments in Australia's identity: the nation's Centenary celebrations of European settlement in Australia in 1888, the Federation celebrations of the colonial states forming a single nation in 1901, and the Bi-Centennial celebrations of 1988. The Parklands is a cultural landscape that continues to play an important and vital role in personal and social histories with millions of visitors a year.

Moore Park and Queens Park were designed with a less formal design than that of Centennial Park, and they have their own character. Areas of Moore Park and Queens Park have significant panoramic views to the city. Centennial Parklands have contemporary social value for its contribution to the life of the city through its variety of uses and experiences.

5 Key Issues, Constraints and Opportunities

A summary of the key issues, constraints and opportunities for the ongoing management of the Parklands is provided below. A full description is provided in Section 6 of Volume 2 in this CMP.

5.1 Trust Management and Policy

The Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust is a statutory body that was setup under the *Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust Act 1983*. The Trust has certain functions under this Act to manage the Centennial Parklands. The *Plan of Management* prepared by the Trust in 2006, a requirement under the Act, provides detailed direction for the current and future management of the Parklands until 2016.

5.2 Statutory Obligations

The Trust must comply with various statutory acts and policies, which are listed in full in Section 6.2 of Volume 2 of this CMP. The approvals process for key legislation that affects the Parklands is provided in Section 7 (below).

Key heritage legislation includes:

- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Commonwealth);
- Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (NSW);
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW);
- Heritage Act 1977 (NSW);
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1979 (NSW);
- State Environmental Planning Policies; and
- Local Government Controls.

The Trust has several management plans that guide the management of the place, such as:

- Plan of Management;
- Corporate Plan;
- Total Asset Management Plan;
- Heritage Asset Management Strategy;
- Conservation Management Plan;
- Capital Investment Program;
- Tree Master Plan;
- Vegetation Management Plans (York Road Remnant and Bird Sanctuary);

- Transport Access and Parking Plan;
- Moore Park South Master Plan
- Moore Park Master Plan (draft only); and
- Queens Park Master Plan.

5.3 Conserving the Natural Environment

There is little of the natural landscape that remains in the Parklands due to the large extent of cultural modification and improvements. Whilst it is important to conserve remnant natural landscape, it is equally important to conserve and enhance the 19th Century Victorian park design, and the intent for this design to adapt and include ongoing horticultural experimentation.

Remnant natural landforms, such as the sand hills, sandstone cliffs and water bodies, are rare within the Parklands. The Trust has responsibilities to manage the Parklands' hydrological system, threatened and migratory species and remnant indigenous flora. Remnant vegetation in the Parklands includes the Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub, which is listed as an endangered ecological community under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*.

There are several Federal and State government publications to assist in understanding the significance and managing the natural environment of the Parklands. These include:

- *Australian Natural Heritage Charter for the Conservation of Places of Natural Heritage Significance* by Australian Heritage Commission (2002);
- *Natural Heritage Places Handbook* by Australian Heritage Commission (1998); and
- *Natural Heritage Principles* by NSW Heritage Office (2000).

5.4 Managing the Cultural Landscape

Aspects of the cultural landscape that require management include:

- retaining its character and identity in relation to plantings, road alignments, monuments and statues, whilst recognising that parks are living and evolving urban environments that are always changing;
- linking the Parklands to the city and surrounding areas, as well as linkages between the three main parks, such as planting, signage, pathways and bicycle-ways;
- recognition that the implementation of the Tree Master Plan will be incremental over decades and most likely generational in its scope;
- encouraging the historic role of Centennial Park as a place for trials and proving of different tree species, particularly in areas of the Park where this was done in the past; and
- retaining significant views to and from the Parklands and within the Parklands (e.g. Grand Drive three tier track and plantings within Centennial Park), investigate the potential to incorporate viewing areas that enhance interpretation and visual linkages (e.g. Mount Steel and Centennial Park Reservoir No. 2) and create buffer zones for infill density and height in local areas.

5.5 Managing Aboriginal Heritage

It is important to conserve Aboriginal connections with the Parklands and ensure Centennial Parklands staff and contractors understand Aboriginal heritage and the process in relation to finding an Aboriginal place or object.

There are several guidelines to assist in the management of Aboriginal heritage, including:

- Ask First: A Guide to Respecting Indigenous Heritage Places and Values by The Australian Heritage Commission (2002); and
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit* for Aboriginal archaeological objects and sites by NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (1997).

5.6 Managing the Built Environment

Aspects of the built environment that require management include:

- investigating possibilities for adaptively reusing (including for commercial use) highly significant buildings (e.g. the former 1861 Toll House and the Royal Hall of Industries), especially before considering requirements for new buildings within the Parklands;
- potential adaptation of roads should consider the original layout and design of the three main parks, and especially the intent of views and access into Centennial Park;
- maintaining and restoring the existing sandstone and palisade fence around Centennial Park and along Federation Way, which was part of the Park's original design;
- long-term vision for Moore Park East to remove vehicular parking requires a feasible whole of government alternative that considers the Parklands' heritage significance;
- maintenance plans are required to ensure the significance and condition of monuments, statues and other Parklands' features are managed in the long-term;
- consider opportunities to improve environmental efficiencies with the Parklands (i.e. upgrade or relocate existing services to save on long-term maintenance costs, whilst also reducing the impact on significant heritage or sites of known archaeological potential);
- consider opportunities for new artworks within the Parklands with appropriate associations; and
- monitoring the impacts of wear and tear from sport and recreational use on built structures and open space, and management as appropriate (e.g. rotation or closure of grounds for maintenance).

5.7 Managing the Archaeological Resource

Archaeological assessments have been undertaken within the Parklands to assess the potential Indigenous and historical archaeological potential (refer Section 2.2 above). Staff and contractors that work in the Parklands should understand what Aboriginal and historical archaeological objects, remains and places are within the Parklands, what the process is when undertaking works that may impact upon known or potential archaeology, and what to do when archaeological objects, remains and places are discovered during works.

It is recommended that this information should be part of an education program for everyone who works in the Parklands. Section 7.2 below describes the approvals process for undertaking works that may impact upon the Parklands' archaeological resource.

Several guideline documents exist to guide the management of the State's archaeological resource, including:

- *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* for historical archaeological sites and remains by NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (1986); and
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Standards and Guidelines Kit* for Aboriginal archaeological objects and sites by NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (1997).

5.8 Use of the Parklands

Centennial Parklands has diverse uses and associations, which should continue with as minimal impact as possible. There are opportunities to promote new uses, so long as the integrity, character and values of the Parklands are upheld.

Centennial Parklands has provided a resource for both informal recreation and more organised sport for more than 120 years. The Parklands have evolved to provide the local and regional Sydney community with a high quality, diverse range of sporting, leisure and recreation opportunities within the urban background of the city. There is an increasing demand for sporting facilities, grounds and amenities as well as additional recreation facilities, such as picnic and barbecue facilities, shelters and seating. The Trust will need to continue to work closely with Government and potential business partners to ensure the quality and performance of existing built facilities such as E.S. Marks Athletics Field, or the equestrian or golf facilities are maintained.

The role of sporting, leisure and recreational activities including events should be maintained. The increasing demands for these activities though, should be monitored and balanced with the underlying heritage value of the Parklands.

5.9 Heritage Listings and Significance

There are several statutory heritage listings for the Parklands for which different approvals for works may be required (as indicated in several flowcharts in Section 7.2 below). Centennial Park, Moore Park and Queens Park are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) of NSW. Busby's Bore, Centennial Park Reservoir No. 1 and Woollahra Reservoir (located within the Parklands) are also separately listed on the SHR. The Trust's management boundary is different to the SHR listed curtilage for the site (refer Figure 2 below).

Several items are listed on the Trust's and Sydney Water's Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register under the Heritage Act. Sydney Water maintains and manages some of the assets within the Parklands, including Busby's Bore, Centennial Park Reservoirs No. 1 and 2 and Woollahra Reservoir. The City of Sydney, Randwick and Waverley Council's also have some items listed on their local environmental plans as items of heritage or archaeological significance. Decisions about works, maintenance, repairs or more extensive adaptation works are constrained by the need to take into account the impact on the significance of an individual component and Centennial Parklands overall.

Several maintenance and master plans are recommended to be prepared to guide the management and care of the Parklands' diverse values including heritage significance.

5.10 Interpretation

The Trust should continue to encourage awareness and understanding of the Parklands' natural, Aboriginal and diverse cultural heritage values through interpretation, preferably under the guidance of an interpretation strategy, which covers all values in the Parklands including heritage. Existing forms of interpretation for the Parklands includes walking tours, historical talks, the Centennial Parklands website, bush tucker self walking tracks and various brochures and signs.

5.11 Community and Stakeholder Expectations

Centennial Parklands is classified as a parklands of Regional significance. The definition of its 'community' is complex, in that it is typically taken as a 'community of common interests' rather than just the local residential community. While the Trust views its immediate neighbours as important stakeholders, it also looks to the needs of the 'greater community' for its planning context, given visitors from regional Sydney and beyond comprise more than one third of all visits to the Parklands.

To achieve the Trust's mission and goals, it recognises the importance of partnerships with various government and non-government organisations, including local councils, transport providers, lessees and licensees, and other public landowners who adjoin the Trust's lands.

As part of this CMP review, the Trust consulted with Woollahra, Waverley, Randwick and City of Sydney Councils in relation to issues, opportunities and constraints for the Parklands and surrounding areas, as noted in Section 6.12 of Volume 2. Some of these issues should be further considered by the Trust and are noted in the Implementation Actions in Section 6.2 (below).

6 Conservation Policies

This Section provides conservation policies to assist the Trust in its management of the Parklands' diverse values and uses. A conservation policy explains the principles to be followed to retain or reveal a place's heritage significance, and how the significance can be enhanced and maintained.

While many of the following policies will be implemented concurrently as part of the routine work of the Trust, a number of policies will also be implemented progressively as needed.

6.1 Guiding Policies

The following guiding conservation policies will guide the overall use and management of Centennial Parklands.

- Policy 1. The Trust should ensure that the Parklands retains its space, scale, beauty and grandeur.
- Policy 2. The Trust should strive to maintain and enhance the Parklands' recreational, historical, scientific, educational, cultural and environmental values.
- Policy 3. The Trust will endeavour to ensure the right of the public to use the Parklands while protecting the environment.

6.2 Legislative Compliance and Review

The management and maintenance of Centennial Parklands must be undertaken with compliance with applicable legislation, plans and policies, including those noted in Section 6.2 and Appendix C of this CMP. Volume 1 of this CMP outlines the heritage process and procedures for undertaking works within the Parklands.

This CMP acts as an overview of all information about the Parklands and the asset management database (Mainpac) should be regularly updated with information from this CMP, from ongoing maintenance works and any further studies, which will aid in updating this CMP within 10 years.³

6.2.1 Management of Parklands

- Policy 4. The Trust should consider nominating Centennial Park for listing on the National Heritage List for its National heritage values.
- Policy 5. The Trust should ensure that works within the Centennial Parklands are carried out in accordance with the principles set out in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter.

³ Mainpac is an in-house database used by Trust staff

- Policy 6. The Trust should ensure that new works within Centennial Parklands comply with Building Code of Australia unless the heritage significance determines that the matter will be professionally determined under performance standards.
- Policy 7. The Trust should review its site specific exemptions under the Heritage Act to ensure they are still relevant to the activities undertaken on a regular basis within the Parklands. Recommendations for additional site specific exemptions will need to be considered and endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW.
- Policy 8. The Trust will ensure that staff that work within the Centennial Parklands, including contractors, understand the heritage significance of the place and where expert advice or approval may be required, to meet obligations under the Heritage Act and National Parks and Wildlife Act.

6.2.2 Compliance with Legislation, Plans and Policies

- Policy 9. The Trust should consider converting all individual heritage items on their Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register to the SHI database (as per Action 1 in the Heritage Asset Management System 2007), and consider including this information on the Centennial Parklands website (Action 4), potentially as a link to the Heritage Branch website (instead of hosting all inventory forms).
- Policy 10. The Trust must ensure components of State significance or that contribute to the State significance of Moore Park, Centennial Park and Queens Park, located within the State Heritage Register listed curtilage are maintained to meet minimum standards of maintenance and repair under the Heritage Act in relation to: protection from weathering, damage or destruction by fire and security threats; and essential maintenance and repair under Section 118 of the Heritage Act.

6.2.3 Qualified Consultants and Tradespersons

- Policy 11. The Trust will ensure that works carried out within Centennial Parklands that may affect the significance of the place are undertaken by suitably qualified consultants and tradespersons, including an understanding of archaeological potential and heritage significance of individual items (as per Action 12 in the Heritage Asset Management System 2007).

6.2.4 Review of CMP

- Policy 12. The Trust should ensure staff use the Parklands' asset management database (Mainpac) in tandem with this CMP (and updated versions), including but not limited to all enhancement, maintenance and conservation works and condition assessment.
- Policy 13. The Trust should ensure that this conservation management plan is reviewed and updated within 10 years to remain relevant to ongoing change and use of the Parklands.

6.3 Managing the Natural Environment

The following policies are aimed at managing the natural environment within the Parklands.

- Policy 14. The Trust should identify and conserve key threatening processes and protect the habitats of threatened species and ecological communities within the Parklands, such as endangered Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub and threatened migratory birds on Trust lands, under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.
- Policy 15. The Trust should conserve remnant landforms, such as stabilising the sand dunes through revegetation and discouraging activities and development that would adversely affect the sandstone cliffs within the Parklands.
- Policy 16. The Trust must conserve the existing water bodies within Moore Park and Centennial Park, as they were part of the original design, and they have an ongoing role in water catchment and irrigation and attracting native fauna to the Parklands.
- Policy 17. The Trust should encourage the establishment of diverse flora and fauna in the Parklands, inclusive of native and appropriate introduced flora species.

6.4 Managing the Cultural Landscape

The natural landscape was changed by the establishment of the Common in 1811, creation of the Lachlan Water Reserve in 1820 and then the establishment of Moore Park followed by Centennial Park and Queens Park in the late 19th century. Modifications and improvements throughout the 19th and 20th centuries have provided the Parklands with a cultural landscape of remnant landforms, such as the sand hills, sandstone outcrops and water bodies, and modified landforms, such as the grassy fields and slopes.

6.4.1 Character and Identity

- Policy 18. The Trust should reinforce the essential Victorian 'gardenesque' design principles and character of Centennial Park, which includes the potential for sympathetic new plantings and artworks.
- Policy 19. The Trust should retain and conserve the remnant Victorian character of Moore Park and Queens Park in relation to plantings (such as tree lined avenues and groves) and monuments and statues, which includes early and subsequent layers.
- Policy 20. The Trust should ensure that the Parklands remains a living and evolving environment, which is the essential nature of urban parks and the design and management intent for the Parklands, whilst conserving, managing and replanting formal planting framework that were part of the original 19th Century design or early 20th Century improvements, such as tree lined avenues and groves.
- Policy 21. The Trust should ensure that Centennial Park, Moore Park and Queens Park retain their individual identities, when considering management options for connectivity between the parks and with neighbouring areas, such as plantings and pedestrian and bicycle paths.

- Policy 22. The Trust should retain and conserve the original natural landscape in the Parklands which was highly modified when creating the Parklands, as a visible reminder of pre-settlement Sydney and the extent of change that has occurred there, such as the remnant sand hills and sandstone outcrops. This may include active conservation and management, interpretive signage and protective fencing (where necessary), such as the Bird Sanctuary in Centennial Park.
- Policy 23. The Trust should ensure that any works that occur within the Parklands does not have an adverse long-term impact upon the place's design intent and core structure, including significant views, vegetation types, land forms, water use and the beautification through monuments and statues.

6.4.2 Cultural Plantings

- Policy 24. The Trust should manage cultural plantings within the Parklands in accordance with recommendations made in the Tree Master Plan and the Tree Replacement Program, to ensure the character of the three parks are retained and conserved, and to provide a safe and aesthetic environment for public enjoyment.
- Policy 25. The Trust should encourage horticultural experimentation within the Parklands, which was pioneered by Maiden with a mixture of Australian native plants and introduced plants including tropical species such as palms.
- Policy 26. The Trust should ensure that the design framework for landscapes of high cultural significance is retained and conserved, such as the Rose Garden.
- Policy 27. The Trust should actively control the proliferation of invasive flora within the Parklands, such as introduced species of Maritime Pine (*Pinus pinaster*) and Golden Wreath Wattle (*Acacia saligna*).

6.4.3 Views and Vistas

- Policy 28. The Trust should ensure that further plantings or built development within the Parklands does not adversely impact upon significant views and vistas.
- Policy 29. The Trust should liaise with local councils to take into account key view corridors from the Parklands to surrounding areas are protected through local government planning provisions and guidelines.

6.5 Managing Aboriginal Heritage

The following policies are aimed at increasing the knowledge and understanding about Aboriginal heritage associations and places within the Parklands.

- Policy 30. The Trust should encourage opportunities for greater engagement with Aboriginal people within the Parklands in relation to the significance of the place to Aboriginal people.
- Policy 31. The Trust should consider European and Aboriginal names for places within the Parklands including dual names as appropriate.
- Policy 32. The Trust should investigate opportunities to incorporate the soil mapping analysis by Context Landscape Design (2002) in the Trust's asset management database (Mainpac) in association with mapping of places and built items of historical significance.

6.6 Managing the Built Environment

Built components within the Parklands with heritage significance require ongoing management and maintenance to ensure their long-term conservation, which should be undertaken inline with the Trust's Total Asset Management Plan and Heritage Asset Management Plan.

Some built components have little or no significance to the Parklands, such as amenities and storage facilities, and should be managed accordingly.

6.6.1 Buildings and New Development

- Policy 33. The Trust should consider preparing a Conservation Report for all buildings of State or Local heritage significance within the Parklands (similar to the Stonework Maintenance Program and Manual, as per Action 6 in the Heritage Asset Management System 2007), which should include a detailed significance and condition assessment. Future reports may be prepared for an individual building (e.g. Federation Pavilion) or for a group of themed buildings (e.g. equestrian use of Horse Pavilions A, B & D).⁴
- Policy 34. The Trust should prioritise maintenance works for heritage components within Centennial Parklands that have been identified in this Report as having exceptional significance. This includes the 1861 Toll House in Moore Park, which requires priority ongoing conservation and maintenance works.
- Policy 35. The Trust should ensure that potential new development within the Parklands does not adversely affect the place's overall heritage significance, and consider adaptive reuse of existing built heritage. New development should be sensitive to the landscape, and include a heritage assessment of impacts including but not limited to views, significant built fabric or plantings, and the cultural and natural landscape, and may also include location and feasibility studies.
- Policy 36. The Trust should ensure that requirements for new facilities within the Parklands should include an assessment of those existing, and consideration of upgrading prior to the addition of new facilities.
- Policy 37. The Trust should maintain a philosophy where future development within the Parklands uses existing building and infrastructure footprints. This policy excludes development in the E.S. Marks Athletics Field, Moore Park Golf facilities and the Entertainment Precinct (former Showgrounds), which should follow proposals in existing Master Plans, however these areas should still be guided by the heritage significance of the place. Exceptions to this should be assessed by appropriate experts.
- Policy 38. The Trust should monitor the ongoing informal and organised user activities within the Parklands, especially temporary structures, to assess the accumulated impact on identified heritage significance.

⁴ Horse Pavilion 'C' was demolished in 1988 for the new Clydesdale Pavilion, which was modelled on the design of the earlier Horse Pavilions. The Clydesdale Pavilion (Code: 80) is of moderate significance and does not reach the threshold for local or state heritage significance.

6.6.2 Walls, Fences, Gates, Paths, Roads, Access and Parking

- Policy 39. The Trust should retain and conserve all original or historic walls, fences, gates, paths, roads and road alignments of State and Local heritage significance within the Parklands.
- Policy 40. The Trust should not construct additional roads within the Parklands. Existing roads should be upgraded when required, including new surfaces and where widening may be required, the impact on the heritage significance of the place should be considered.
- Policy 41. The Trust should maintain a philosophy of minimal additional areas of hard surfaces for vehicular access or parking within the Parklands. Existing hardstand areas should be upgraded if required. This policy excludes the E.S. Marks Athletics Field and the Entertainment Precinct, however these areas should still be guided by the heritage significance of the place. Exceptions to this should be assessed by appropriate experts.
- Policy 42. The Trust should maintain existing historic paths across the Parklands and may consider installing additional paths to meet contemporary access needs based on approved Master Plans and be consistent with the Plan of Management, however these areas should still be guided by the heritage significance of the place.
- Policy 43. The Trust should limit additional pedestrian or vehicular gates to the sandstone and palisade fence around Centennial Park. Any proposal for additional access needs to be assessed by appropriate experts.
- Policy 44. The Trust should monitor potential long-term impacts by use of areas of the Parklands for parking for events by the Trust and adjacent venues, and continue to manage open space use through rotation or closure of sporting fields for rejuvenation.

6.6.3 Monuments and Statues

- Policy 45. The Trust should develop a Maintenance Plan for all monuments and statues of Exception, High or Moderate heritage significance within the Parklands (similar to the Stonework Maintenance Program and Manual, as per Action 6 in the Heritage Asset Management System 2007), which should include a detailed significance and condition assessment. The Plan should include policies in relation to updating, conserving and reinstating statues and monuments with the Parklands. It should also consider whether preference should be given to the conservation of significant monuments and statues, how significant replicas are, and the existing items within the depot.
- Policy 46. The Trust should develop an “art in the Parklands” policy framework and consider opportunities for installation of new artworks within the Parklands that have an association to the place and are appropriate to the area of installation (with appropriate heritage impact assessment).

6.6.4 Services and Infrastructure

- Policy 47. The Trust should continue to seek improvements in environmental efficiencies for buildings and infrastructure in the Parklands (e.g. water and energy consumption).
- Policy 48. The Trust should investigate opportunities to relocate and/or upgrade old services to protect the Parklands' heritage from maintenance works, and consider the removal of intrusive services.
- Policy 49. The Trust should ensure that the ponds system in the Parklands continues to function as a catchment area, through liaison with various stakeholders.

6.7 Managing the Archaeological Resources

The archaeological potential of Centennial Parklands has been assessed by Tony Lowe in 2001 (post-1788 non-Indigenous) and Val Attenbrow in 2002 (Indigenous pre-1788). There are some sites that could be mapped to assist in understanding potential archaeological impacts with future excavation works.

- Policy 50. The Trust should ensure that known areas of archaeological potential are mapped in the same way as built heritage items, and new areas of archaeological discoveries are added to Parklands' asset management database (Mainpac).
- Policy 51. The Trust must ensure that all staff and contractors working in the Parklands understand what Aboriginal and historical archaeological objects, remains and places are within (or potentially within) the Parklands. To achieve this, the Trust should make available the documented process for undertaking works that may impact upon known or potential archaeology, and what to do when Aboriginal and historical archaeological objects, remains and places are discovered during works. Approvals may be required under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1979 or Heritage Act 1977.

6.8 Managing Use

The management of Centennial Parklands has some constraints and opportunities for existing and future potential uses, which must be taken into consideration with respect to retaining the place's overall heritage significance.

- Policy 52. The Trust should encourage the ongoing diverse uses of the Parklands, such as sport, leisure, recreation, commercial, entertainment and events, due to their historical associations and their financial contribution to the ongoing viability and appreciation of the place (inline with the Trust's goals and values).
- Policy 53. The Trust should consider potential impacts on significant fabric, views and values, as well as impact on the surrounding neighbourhood, including use at night.
- Policy 54. The Trust should work in partnership with local councils and other stakeholders to enhance the pedestrian and bicycle access within and linking to the Centennial Parklands (as recommended in the Queens Park Master Plan 2005 and inline with the Trust's goals).

- Policy 55. The Trust should continue to implement its Signage Strategy for the entire Parklands, which may include upgrading existing signage and potential new locations for signage (as recommended in the Signage Master Plan 2003).
- Policy 56. The Trust should continue to monitor and manage the impact of events and organised sporting activities on the heritage significance and the fabric of the Parklands, in addition to impacts on neighbouring areas, in association with local councils.
- Policy 57. The Trust should encourage the use of the Parklands in association with Federation and Centenary celebrations of the Nation.

6.9 Community and Stakeholder Expectations

Centennial Parklands is used by a variety of community members and other stakeholders, in addition to interstate and international visitors. Consultation with the local community and other stakeholders is a priority for the Trust.

- Policy 58. The Trust should continue to provide a range of educational experiences for the community to understand and appreciate the diverse values and uses of the Parklands.
- Policy 59. The Trust should consider issues raised by local councils and other key stakeholders in future reviews of the Parklands' Plan of Management and any new or updated Master Plans for individual parks or areas.

6.10 Interpretation

There are opportunities to interpret the diverse values within Centennial Parklands to the public where they are not readily apparent. Interpretation should enhance the understanding and enjoyment of the Parklands, and be culturally appropriate.

- Policy 60. The Trust should undertake an Interpretation Strategy for the entire Parklands to encourage active interpretation of the sites historic, cultural and social values. The Strategy should have a holistic approach to the entire Parklands and discourage ad hoc interpretation in individual areas. A naming strategy and review of the signage policy should also be considered in association with any Interpretation Strategy.

6.11 Further Research and Studies

Appendix B in this CMP lists conservation reports for individual items within Centennial Parklands. There are many other items or groups of items that should have a conservation report undertaken, so that the significance of the components of these items is understood to allow for ongoing maintenance, conservation and potential change.

- Policy 61. The Trust should prepare a Master Plan for remaining areas of the Parklands that do not currently have a Master Plan. There are already Master Plans for Moore Park South and Queens Park. Therefore, a Master Plan should be prepared for Moore Park West, the Entertainment Precinct and Centennial Park.
- Policy 62. The Trust should establish an easily accessible 'archive' to house all plans, recordings, reports and other historical information about the Parklands.

- Policy 63. The Trust should ensure that components within Centennial Parklands that have heritage significance to the State of NSW have individual conservation management plans or strategies produced. These may be undertaken for groups of items, such as fences, gates or monuments, rather than for each individual component, where appropriate.
- Policy 64. The Trust should review if areas of exceptional or high heritage significance require extensive modification, require an archival recording.

7 Implementation Actions

The following implementation actions are prioritised to assist the Trust in meeting their heritage management obligations for Centennial Parklands.

High priority actions are recommended to be undertaken within 1-3 years, medium priority within 3-5 years and low priority within 5-10 years. The following actions are highly dependent on available funding and resources.

Table 1 – Implementation Actions for the Trust

Action	Priority	Relevant Conservation Policy (refer Sec. 6 above)
Integrate requirements of State Heritage Agency Guide into Total Asset Management documents (as per Actions 8 and 9 in the Heritage Asset Management Strategy)	High	-
Prepare a Master Plan for Moore Park (exclusive of the Entertainment Precinct and Moore Park South; this plan is currently in draft) (a Plan already exists for Moore Park South) ⁵	High	19, 21, 55, 60-61
Prepare a Master Plan for the Entertainment Precinct in Moore Park ⁶	High	19, 21, 52, 55, 60-61
Prepare a Master Plan for Centennial Park ⁷	High	18, 21, 22, 43, 55, 60-61
Prepare and implement a Maintenance Plan for all timber structures (excluding buildings), such as bridges, fences and gates, in Centennial Park, Moore Park and Queens Park of State and Local heritage significance (from Section 5 of this Report) (as per Actions 6 and 9 in the Heritage Asset Management System 2007) (e.g. 1890s Timber Pedestrian Bridge over Lily Pond in Centennial Park)	High	2, 39, 45
Prepare and implement a Maintenance Plan for stone and concrete gates, fences, statues, monuments, bubblers, drains, kerbing and other built structures (excluding buildings) in Centennial Park, Moore Park (including the Entertainment Precinct) and Queens Park of State and Local heritage significance (from Section 5 of this Report), not covered by the Stone Maintenance Program 2006 (as per Actions 6 and 9 in the Heritage Asset Management System 2007) (e.g. 1891 stone culvert on the corner of Darley Road and Alison Road (D3), 1901 Commonwealth Stone inside Federation Pavilion (M4), 1842 Boundary Stone located in Moore Park Golf Course, 1901 Vice-Regal Entry Gates (WE1) and Rawson House Entry Gates (WE2) off Driver Avenue, 1911-17 boundary wall to former Showground, and low sandstone wall around Queens Park) This Maintenance Plan should include investigations into the	High	2, 39, 45

⁵ Refer to Figure 88 in Volume 2 which illustrates the areas already subject to a Park Master Plan

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ *ibid*

Action	Priority	Relevant Conservation Policy (refer Sec. 6 above)
components that have been removed or relocated, especially those whose whereabouts are still unknown (e.g. the 1890s gate from Queens Park on Darley Road was removed in the 1990s and the location of the original sandstone posts is unknown).		
Undertake conservation works to former 1861 Toll House in Moore Park near Golf House (with reference to the existing individual Draft CMP by City Plan Heritage) ⁸	High	2
Works to built heritage within the State Heritage Register listed curtilage of the Parklands to meet minimum standards of maintenance and repair under the Heritage Act in relation to: protection from weathering, damage or destruction by fire and security threats; and essential maintenance and repair (for all areas within the SHR listed curtilage)	High (ongoing)	10
Identify key threatening processes and protect the habitats of threatened species and ecological communities within the Parklands (under EPBC Act)	High (ongoing)	14
Implementation of the ESBS Recovery Plan and yearly reporting on actions to the Minister	High (ongoing)	14
Update the Parklands' asset management database (Mainpac) including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> all components in the CMP 2003 have 13 digit alphanumeric codes that include a cross-reference to the earlier codes (used in the CMP 2003 & 2010 for the Parklands, such as M4, P1a, E5; and as used in the 1989 CMP for the former Showground, such as R5, 78 & WE1); all components should have a physical description, including any dates of construction and modifications (if known), the designer or maker (if known) and its location within the Parklands; all components should have a basic history and note its current and former use; all components should have an individual statement of significance, so that its values are understood and managed in relation to the entire Parklands; all components should note their condition and any maintenance or conservation works that have occurred or are recommended (from CMP 2003 or later maintenance plans or inspections), including cost of works; the date of the most recent condition assessment should be noted; each component should eventually be GIS mapped (to assist in assessing impacts for potential works); each component should be cross-referenced to other maintenance or management plans, such as individual CMPs; each component should note if it impacts on or is in the vicinity of known archaeological relics (to assist in assessing impacts for potential works); and 	Medium (ongoing)	12, 32, 50

⁸ The 1847 Toll House (Tay Reserve) was demolished in 1909 (potential archaeological remains); The 1861 Toll House is extant on the corner of Anzac Parade and Cleveland Street

Action	Priority	Relevant Conservation Policy (refer Sec. 6 above)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> whether the component is within the SHR listed boundary (to assist in determining the approvals process when undertaking works). 		
Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Trust must keep a S170R (under s.170(3) of the Heritage Act); the Trust must review the S170R each year and amend if necessary (under s.170(5) of the Heritage Act); individual components of heritage significance for the Parklands should be sent to the Heritage Council (under s.170(6) of the Heritage Act); the S170R must be publically accessible during normal working hours of the Trust or the Heritage Council (under s.170(7) of the Heritage Act or alternatively have individual State Heritage Inventory (SHI) forms for each component listed on the SHI database of the Heritage Branch for access at any time. 	Medium (ongoing)	9
Setup and implement a training program for all Trust staff and contractors so when planning for and undertaking works they are aware of (as per Action 12 in the Heritage Asset Management System 2007) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Parklands' Aboriginal heritage, archaeological potential and associations the Parklands' historic heritage and historic archaeological potential; and the procedures of what to do when Aboriginal and historical archaeological objects, remains and places are discovered during works. 	Medium (ongoing)	51
Conservation and restoration works to conserve remnant landforms (e.g. sand hills and sandstone cliffs)	Medium (ongoing)	15
Maintenance of existing internal roads, paths and playing fields within Centennial Parklands	Medium (ongoing)	39-44, 56
Put in place an ongoing conservation principles and practise education program for Centennial Parklands staff and external contractors working in the Parklands to understand the significance of the place to Aboriginal people, what to do when they find Aboriginal or historical archaeological objects or places, and what the Trust's obligations are under various State and Federal legislation	Medium (ongoing)	30, 51, 58
Prepare an Interpretation Strategy for the Parklands. Prepare guidelines and principles	Medium	60
Consultation with local councils in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing planning provisions to protect view corridors for the Parklands and potentially create buffer zones and buildings height limits for infill; monitoring the impact of events and organised sporting activities on the heritage significance of the Parklands, in addition to impacts on neighbouring areas; enhancing pedestrian and bicycle access within and linking to the Centennial Parklands. 	Medium	29, 42, 54, 56, 59

Action	Priority	Relevant Conservation Policy (refer Sec. 6 above)
<p>Prepare one (or several themed) Conservation Report(s) for buildings of State or Local heritage significance in Centennial Park, Queens Park and Moore Park (including Entertainment Precinct), not already covered by an individual CMP.</p> <p>The Conservation Report(s) should assess the significance and condition of these assets, including a detailed history and description, and recommend priority and ongoing maintenance works to retain their heritage significance.</p> <p>(Buildings should include but not be limited to Federation Pavilion and Fairland Pavilion in Centennial Park, 1926 Moore Park Golf House, 1890s Bandstand in Moore Park West, 1930s Tennis Pavilion in Moore Park, 1908-12 Horse Pavilions A, B & D in the Equestrian Centre⁹, and 1938 Commemorative Pavilion in the Entertainment Precinct, former Showgrounds)</p>	Medium	33, 63
Implementation of Capital Investment Program 2010 – 2019	Medium (ongoing)	2
Implementation of Vegetation Management Plans and update in 2010 (York Road and Bird Sanctuary sites)	Medium (ongoing)	15, 17, 25
Implementation of Tree Master Plan and update in 2012	Medium (ongoing)	19-20, 24
Implementation of Transport Access and Parking Plan and update in 2010	Medium (ongoing)	40-42
Implementation of Ponds Restoration Program (started in Centennial Park in 1997) and update in 2012 to include Kippax Lake in Moore Park	Medium (ongoing)	16, 48
Implementation of Moore Park South Master Plan 2002 and update in 2012	Medium (ongoing)	19, 21, 55, 60
Implementation of Queens Park Master Plan 2003 and update in 2013	Medium (ongoing)	19, 21, 55, 60
Implementation of Stone Maintenance Program 2006 and update in 2016	Medium (ongoing)	19
Monitor and manage the impact of events and organised sporting activities on the heritage significance of the Parklands, in addition to impacts on neighbouring areas	Low (ongoing)	44, 56
Implementation of the Signage Master Plan 2003 and update in 2013	Low (ongoing)	55, 60
<p>Update this Conservation Management Plan in 2019</p> <p>This process should include updating information from the Parklands' asset management database (Mainpac) so that all codes, descriptions and significance is amended in any future revised CMP.</p>	Low (ongoing)	13, 50

⁹ Horse Pavilion 'C' was demolished in 1988 for the new Clydesdale Pavilion.

Action	Priority	Relevant Conservation Policy (refer Sec. 6 above)
Investigate potential WWII ditches east of the Bird Sanctuary and assess their archaeological potential and significance.	Low	50
Set-up a Heritage Reference Panel to advise the Trust	Low	-
Write to the Heritage Council to update the SHR heritage listing including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - revise the statement of significance; - amend the property description and allotments; - assess the inclusion of Tay Reserve and Tennis court area near 1861 Toll House in the place's heritage curtilage; - update the history and significance to include significant individual items such as 1861 former Toll House, areas of Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub; - assess the archaeological potential; and - amend site specific exemptions (if required). 	Low	-
Establish an 'archive' to house all plans, recordings, reports and other historical information about the Parklands	Low	62
Nominate Centennial Park for inclusion on the National Heritage List for its historic, rarity, representative and design values	Low	4

8 Heritage Management and Approvals Process

8.1 How to use this CMP when undertaking works in the Parklands

The purpose of this CMP is to guide the management and care of the Parklands and to evaluate any impacts on the heritage significance or values of the place. To assist the Trust in its management of the Parklands diverse heritage values, this CMP provides Conservation Policies (Section 6 above) and Implementation Actions (Section 7 above) to guide future maintenance, conservation and development works.

It is recommended that when undertaking works within the Parklands and determining if works may impact on significant areas, fabric or values, that the statement of significance in Section 4.2 of this Volume is referred to as it is inclusive of all the values mentioned in the State Heritage Register listing for Centennial Park, Moore Park and Queens Park and it also includes the heritage values of the entire land managed by the Trust (Entertainment Precinct, Driver's Avenue Triangle, Tay Reserve, Alison Road Corridor and York Road Remnant).

8.2 Heritage Approvals Process

Heritage related legislation that the Trust must comply with is listed in full in Section 6.2 of Volume 2, in addition to various plans and guidelines which assist the Trust in making decisions. As only part of the land holdings by the Trust is listed on the State Heritage Register different approvals processes in relation to historic heritage and archaeology apply. Figure 2 (below) illustrates the land subject to the SHR listing and the rest of the Trust's landholdings, which has a different approvals process under the Heritage Act.

To assist the Trust in considering impacts on the place's heritage significance and the relevant heritage approvals process, the following flowcharts have been compiled to guide proposed works (Figures 3 and 4). There are different consent authorities depending on the nature, value and location of works within Centennial Parklands.

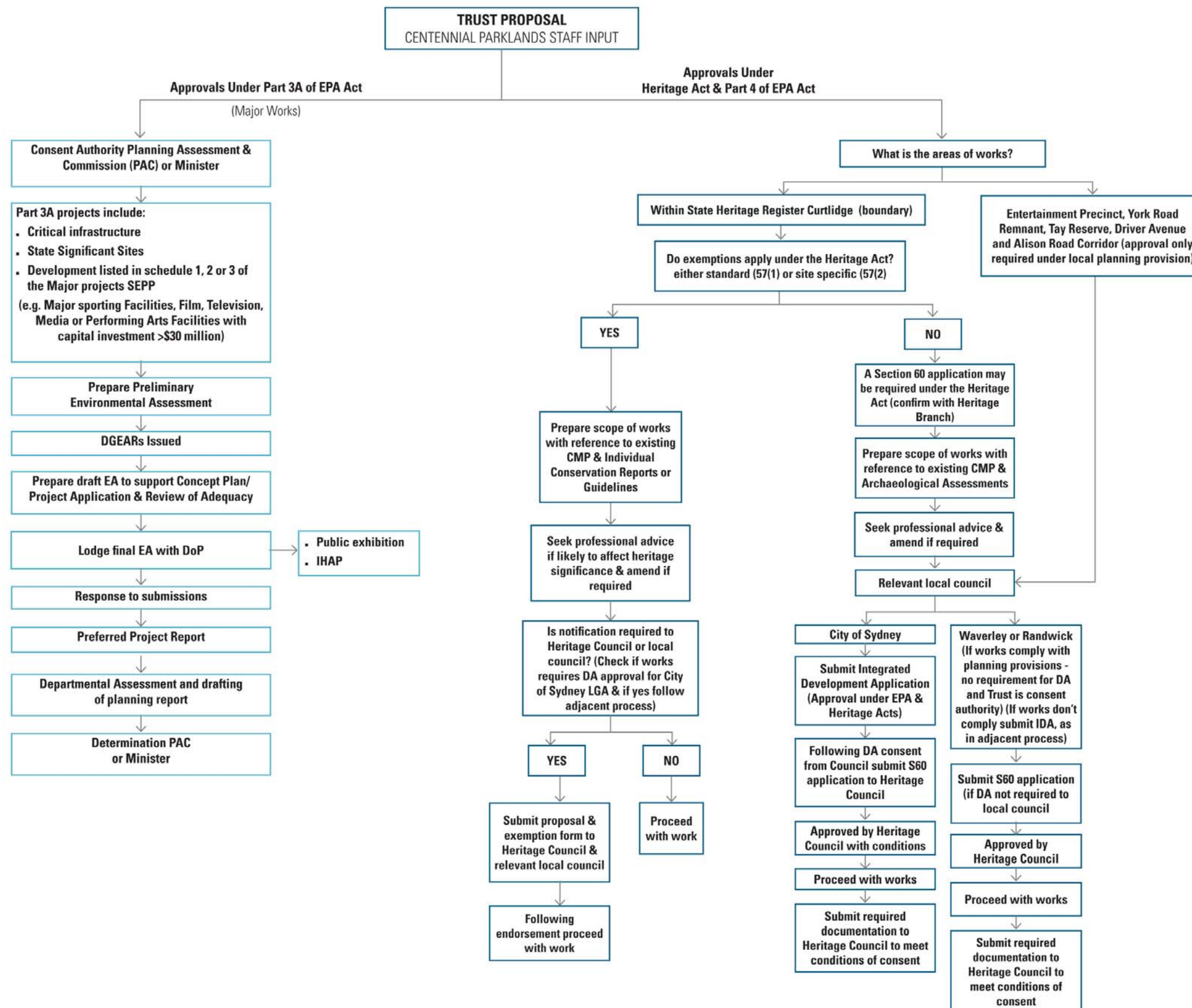
Works that require excavation may have an impact on the place's archaeological resource. The same works may also impact on the place's historic built heritage or landforms, therefore various approvals may be required by different consent authorities. It is recommended that if the approvals process is uncertain due to the nature of the works, then the relevant consent authority(ies) should be consulted in the first instance.

Certain works undertaken in the Parklands are exempt from approvals. Some exemptions require notification of works or annual reporting to relevant authorities. Appendix C in Volume 2 notes site specific exemptions that apply to land listed on the SHR (refer Figure 2). In addition, Section 6.2.2 notes further standard exemptions that apply to land listed on the SHR under the Heritage Act.

Specialist advice may be required if works are likely to impact upon the place's archaeological resource and if they are likely to impact upon the place's heritage significance.

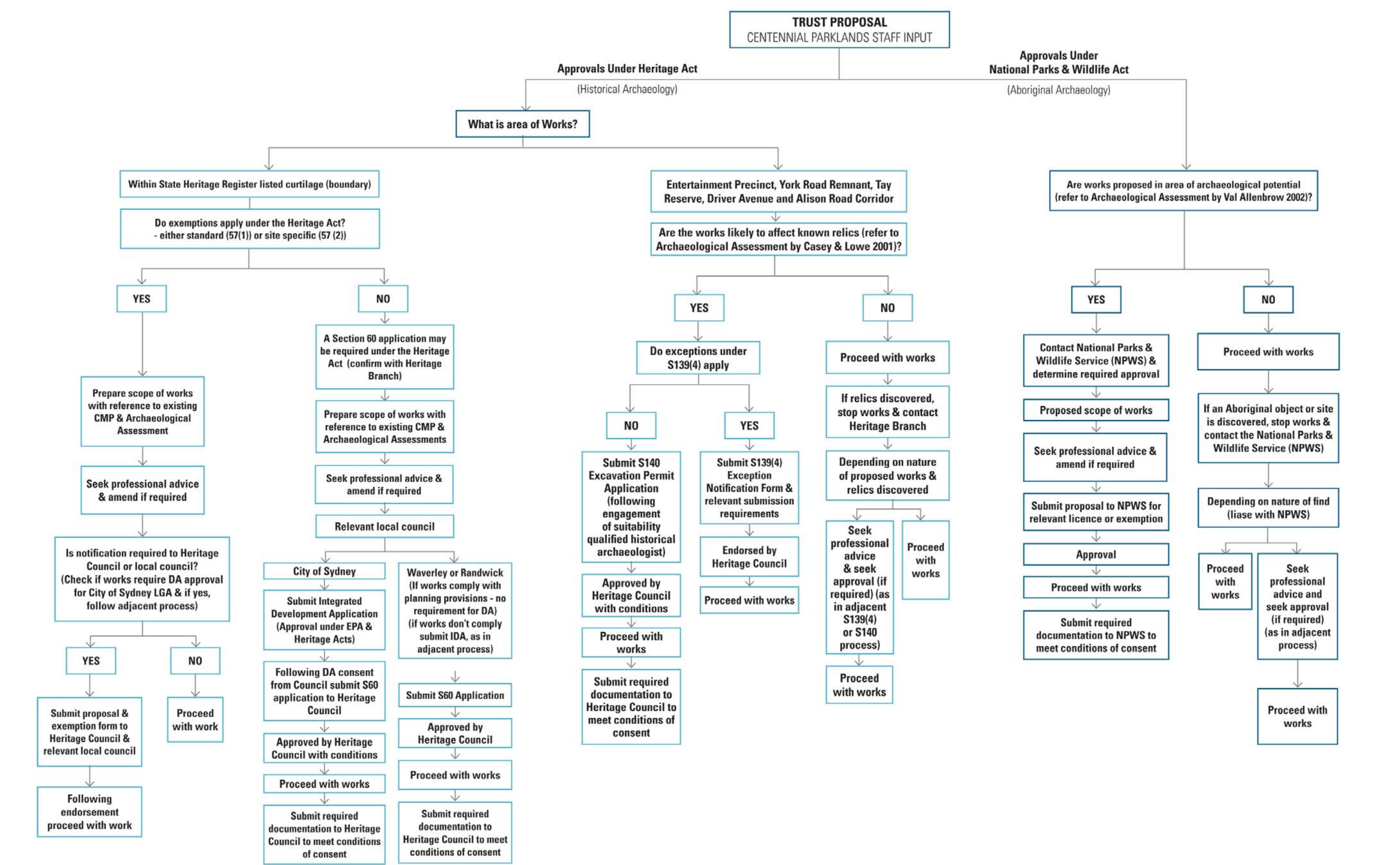
Figure 2 – State Heritage Register Boundary and Other land managed by the Trust



Figure 3 – Approval process flowchart for works affecting the heritage significance of the Centennial Parklands - **Built Heritage and Landscape**

[Note: Refer to the process on page 30 of Volume 1 of the CMP, Section 8. Also refer to Figure 2 which illustrates the land subject to the SHR listing and other land managed by the Trust.]

Figure 4 – Approval process flowchart for works affecting the archaeological heritage significance of the Centennial Parklands – **Excavation**



[Note: Refer to the process on page 30 of Volume 1 of the CMP, Section 8. Also refer to Figure 2 which illustrates the land subject to the SHR listing and other land managed by the Trust.]

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