



AGENDA

OPEN PORTION OF THE COUNCIL MEETING MONDAY, 24 APRIL 2023
AT 5.00 PM





THE MISSION

Working together to make Hobart a better place for the community.

OUR VALUES

THE COLINCIL IS:

PEOPLE

We care about people – our community, customers and colleagues

TEAMWORK

We collaborate both within the organisation and with external stakeholders drawing on skills and expertise for the benefit of our community.

FOCUS AND DIRECTION

We have clear goals and plans to achieve sustainable social, environmental and economic outcomes for the Hobart community.

CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION

We embrace new approaches and continuously improve to achieve better outcomes for our community.

ACCOUNTABILITY

We work to high ethical and professional standards and are accountable for delivering outcomes for our community.

VISION

OUR VISION, MISSION AND VALUES HOBART: A COMMUNITY VISION FOR OUR ISLAND CAPITAL

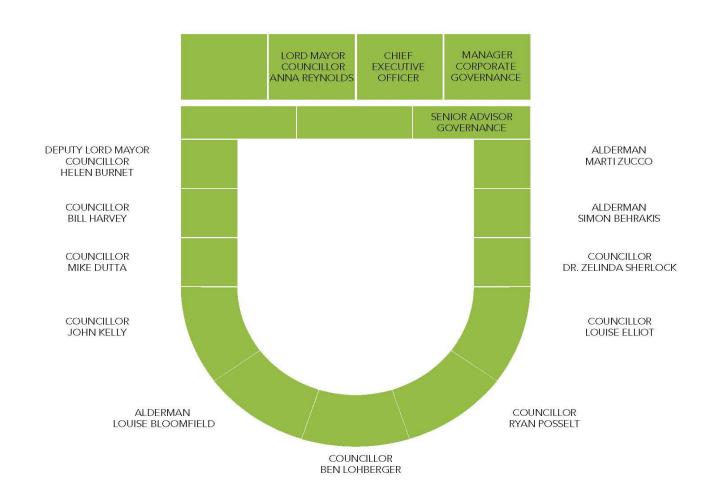
Hobart breathes.

Connections between nature, history, culture, businesses and each other are the heart of our city We are brave and caring.

We resist mediocrity and sameness.

As we grow, we remember what makes this place special. We walk in the fresh air between all the best things in life.







ORDER OF BUSINESS

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A MEETING OF THE OPEN PORTION OF THE COUNCIL WILL BE HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOWN HALL ON MONDAY, 24 APRIL 2023 AT 5.00 PM.

Kelly Grigsby **Chief Executive Officer**

The title Chief Executive Officer is a term of reference for the General Manager as appointed by Council pursuant s.61 of the Local Government Act 1993 (Tas).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE: Nil.

ELECTED MEMBERS: APOLOGIES:

Lord Mayor A M Reynolds Deputy Lord Mayor H Burnet Alderman M Zucco Councillor W F Harvey Alderman S Behrakis Councillor M S C Dutta Councillor Dr Z E Sherlock

Councillor J L Kelly

Councillor L M Elliot

Alderman L A Bloomfield

Councillor R J Posselt

Councillor B Lohberger

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY 1.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES 2.

The Chairman reports that she has perused the minutes of the meeting of the Open Portion of the Council meeting held on Monday, 20 March 2023, finds them to be a true record and recommends that they be taken as read and signed as a correct record.

TRANSFER OF AGENDA ITEMS 3.

Are there any items, which the meeting believes, should be transferred from this agenda to the closed agenda or from the closed agenda to the open agenda, in accordance with the procedures allowed under Section 15 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015?

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN

5. NOTIFICATION OF COUNCIL WORKSHOPS

In accordance with the requirements of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, the Chief Executive Officer reports that the following workshops have been conducted since the last ordinary meeting of the Council.

Date: Monday, 27 March 2023

Purpose: kunanyi / Mt Wellington Future Directions | Budget Workshop 2

Attendance:

The Lord Mayor Councillor A Reynolds, the Deputy Lord Mayor Councillor H Burnet, Councillors B Harvey, M Dutta, Z Sherlock, J Kelly, L Elliot, Alderman L Bloomfield, Councillors R Posselt and B Lohberger.

Apologies: Nil.

Date: Monday, 17 April 2023

Purpose: Workshop - Local Provisions Schedule | Briefing Salamanca

Market

Attendance:

The Lord Mayor Councillor A Reynolds, the Deputy Lord Mayor Councillor H Burnet, Councillors B Harvey, M Dutta, Z Sherlock, J Kelly, L Elliot, Alderman L Bloomfield, Councillors R Posselt and B Lohberger.

Apologies: Nil.

6. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Regulation 31 Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.

File Ref: 16/119-001

6.1 Public Questions

7. DEPUTATIONS

8. PETITIONS

9. CONSIDERATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS

Ref: Part 2, Regulation 8(6) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Council resolve to deal with any supplementary items not appearing on the agenda, as reported by the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations* 2015.

10. INDICATIONS OF PECUNIARY AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Ref: Part 2, Regulation 8(7) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.

Elected Members are requested to indicate where they may have any pecuniary or conflict of interest in respect to any matter appearing on the agenda, or any supplementary item to the agenda, which the Council has resolved to deal with.

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OFFICER REPORTS

11. Draft Waterworks Reserve Master Plan File Ref: F23/32591

Report of the Project Officer, Manager Open Space, Parks and Waterways, and the Director City Life of 12 April 2023 and attachments.

Delegation: Council

REPORT TITLE: DRAFT WATERWORKS RESERVE MASTER PLAN

REPORT PROVIDED BY: Project Officer

Manager Open Space, Parks and Waterways

Director City Life

1. Report Summary

1.1. This report presents the Draft Waterworks Master Plan for Council's consideration.

2. Key Issues

- 2.1. Council resolved in August 2019 that a Waterworks Reserve Master Plan be prepared that is informed by a community engagement process with a draft plan to be presented to Council in 2021 for endorsement to release for public exhibition.
- 2.2. The master plan's preparation has been driven by the deterioration of reserve assets with the City's asset replacement budget containing annual allocations of funds to replace or upgrade key assets such as toilets, playground, landscaping, and the internal road network.
- 2.3. The Waterworks Reserve is a popular recreational destination for local Hobart residents and the Greater Hobart community with significant natural, heritage and utility values. Replacement of assets and its management requires considered and coordinated management within a clear a planning framework to inform the programming of asset replacement and future capital works.
- 2.4. The Draft Waterworks Reserve Master Plan provides a 20 year planning framework that is both practical and aspirational.
- 2.5. Preliminary costings have been estimated for the implementation of the master plan to be in the order of \$10.5 million. Currently there are funding allocations totalling \$1.85 million in the Open Space, Parks and Waterways Unit and the Building Maintenance and Projects budgets for asset replacement over the next 5 years. The remaining items (both asset renewal and new capital works) have not been budgeted for at this stage.

3. Recommendation

That:

- 1. The Draft Waterworks Reserve Master Plan be endorsed for release for 4 weeks public exhibition.
- 2. A co-ordinated program of community engagement be progressed to include the local and broader community and key stakeholder groups.

4. Background

- 4.1. The Waterworks Reserve is a significant City open space asset containing a reserve-based road and track network, a number of car parks, a playground, two set of toilets and 12 picnic sites with barbecues with two of those sites covered with shelters.
- 4.2. Preliminary planning documents were prepared in the late 1990's to guide the future management and development of the Waterworks Reserve which were never progressed.
- 4.3. Many reserve assets are deteriorating, and the City's asset replacement budgets contain annual allocations to replace or upgrade key assets.
- 4.4. The need for a master plan to guide asset replacement, the reserve's management and future development was identified in 2019.
- 4.5. In August 2019 Council resolved that a Waterworks Reserve Master Plan be prepared informed by a community engagement process and review of other survey and user data with a draft plan to be presented to Council in 2021 for endorsement to release for public exhibition.
- 4.6. Preparation of the new master plan was delayed one year due to COVID and internal resourcing. The draft master plan has now been completed for Council's consideration to endorse for its release for public exhibition.

5. Legal, Risk and Legislative Considerations

- 5.1. The Waterworks Reserve emerged as a popular recreational destination primarily due to the construction of the two reservoirs and associated infrastructure during the 18th and 19th centuries. The reservoirs provide clean drinking water to the people of Hobart.
- 5.2. Today the TasWater (TW) reservoirs form a subset of the broader 32 hectares that form the Waterworks Reserve master plan study area. This subsidiary 12.5 hectare area is owned and managed by TW as part of Hobart's drinking water infrastructure. TasWater's statutory

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powers are outlined within the *Water and Sewerage Act 2008*. This provides TW access through the broader Waterworks Reserve area that surrounds the reservoirs to service essential infrastructure. Infrastructure includes an extensive network of pipes located under reserve roads and parkland which connects the Pipeline Track to reservoirs and nearby holding tanks that all form part of the TW asset base.

- 5.3. A key recommendation in the master plan is to develop a Memorandum of Understanding with TasWater regarding Council's Waterworks Reserve assets to clearly define roles and ensure cooperative protection and management of the reserves environmental and cultural heritage values.
- 5.4. It is noted that Council works that require a planning application are legally required to have TasWater approval to ensure TasWater assets are not damaged or compromised.

6. Discussion

- 6.1. Waterworks Reserve is a popular and significant Hobart bushland reserve set within the ancient and spectacular landscape of the foothills of kunanyi / Mt. Wellington.
- 6.2. The reserve is located in the upper Sandy Bay Rivulet valley close to the City with a picturesque, parkland landscape sitting adjacent to the scenic reservoirs. Its context and amenity allow visitors to enjoy and connect with Country, nature and history, and its contemporary use as part of the Hobart Mountain Water Supply System.
- 6.3. For decades the Waterworks Reserve has been a popular destination for the people of Greater Hobart, with more than 30,000 people visiting the reserve every year to walk, run, ride, picnic, barbecue, or just sit and enjoy nature.
- 6.4. Due to its unique history, the reserve infrastructure has evolved over the past 65 years without a plan. Asset replacement funds have accumulated over recent years for the upgrading of toilets, roadworks, and a new playground.
- 6.5. With the reserve infrastructure ageing a master plan has now been developed in accordance with a 2019 Council resolution, to strategically guide the reserves future development and maintenance while allowing for its utility purpose as a key part of Hobart's functioning drinking water supply.
- 6.6. The master plan has been informed by the values of the reserve as well as the community's understanding and use of the park. It is a 20-year guide that will inform asset replacement, future capital works and the ongoing management of the reserve.
- 6.7. The plan is attached for Council's consideration (Attachment A).

7. Hobart: A Community Vision For Our Island Capital

7.1. Strategic alignment with the Community Vision is outlined in the draft master plan. The master plan aligns with Pillar 1, Pillar 2, Pillar 5 and Pillar 6.

8. Capital City Strategic Plan

- 8.1. Alignment with the *City of Hobart Strategic Plan 2019-2029* is outlined in the draft master plan. This includes:
 - Pillar 1 Strategy 1.2.3
 - Pillar 2 Outcome 2.1
 - Pillar 6 Outcome 6.1, Outcome 6.5, Strategy 6.5.4

9. Financial Viability

- 9.1. Funding Source and Impact on Current Year Operating Result
 - 9.1.1. Funding for the finalisation of the draft master plan will be resourced as follows:
 - the community engagement will be undertaken in-house through the Community Engagement Team
 - the master plan will be revised in response to community comments by the Open Space Parks and Waterways Unit
- 9.2. Impact on Future Years' Financial Result
 - 9.2.1. Attachment D provides details of cost estimates for the prioritised staging of the implementation of the master plan which amounts to \$10.5 million.
 - 9.2.2. More than half of that estimate (\$6.38 million) is attributed to Stage C from Years 7- 20 (2027-2042) for the development of a new Hub (shelter for 70 people, car park and potential commercial use of old Crib Room).
 - 9.2.3. Stage A implementation estimates total at \$450,000 for asset renewal and \$2 million for capital works; Stage B implementation estimates totals \$880,000 for asset renewal and \$781,000 for capital works.
 - 9.2.4. There is currently \$1.85 million allocated from years 2023-2027 from Bushland Infrastructure, Building Maintenance, and Playground asset renewal budgets. The remaining items (both asset renewal and new capital works) have not been budgeted at this stage.

9.3. Asset Related Implications

- 9.3.1. Many assets in the Waterworks Reserve are deteriorating with the City's asset replacement budgets containing annual allocations to replace or upgrade key assets.
- 9.3.2. Asset replacement funds have accumulated over recent years for the upgrading of toilets, roadworks and a new playground.
- 9.3.3. The need for a master plan to guide asset replacement, the reserve's management and future development was identified in 2019.
- 9.3.4. The draft master plan is both practical and aspirational and is essential to provide a prioritised planning framework for staging works.

10. Sustainability Considerations

- 10.1. The Waterworks Reserve possesses rich and diverse values that make it one of Hobart's much loved and valued bushland reserves. It is valued as a cultural landscape for Tasmanian Aboriginal people; for its historic heritage value as part of the heritage listed Mountain Water Supply System; and its natural values characterised by grand old eucalypts that frame the open parkland that then connect into the broader forested Ridgeway and kunanyi / Mt Wellington landscape.
- 10.2. These values have been assessed and informed the planning directions of the master plan. Nine principles are listed to guide the reserves future management and development. Principle 3 states that "development should not result in the loss of natural and cultural heritage values".
- 10.3. Of note is the recommendation for a new visitor hub to accommodate the projected growth of Greater Hobart and reserve visitor numbers, and also replace Site 2 which was removed in 2020 from TasWater's land on the Upper Reservoir dam wall during dam wall works.
 - 10.3.1. The location of the new visitor hub has been selected to minimise its impact on reserve values. It is also centrally located, has road access, and expansive views of the mountain.

11. Community Engagement

- 11.1. Community and stakeholder views are summarised in the master plan (Attachment A). Attachment B and C provide details of the engagement results including the Your Say report and results to the qualitative questions contained in the survey.
- 11.2. The community was invited to participate in a survey using the City of Hobart website Your Say Hobart to inform the preparation of a draft Waterworks Reserve Master Plan. The survey was promoted through

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social media and posters erected at key locations within the Waterworks Reserve. People were invited to identify what they value about the reserve, how they use it and what they would like to see in its future. The community was invited to visit the reserve if they wanted to chat face-to-face with City officers. Letters were also sent out to residents and community groups in the neighbouring and nearby suburbs of Dynnyrne and Ridgeway informing them of the online survey and open days at the reserve. In summary:

- 11.2.1. 409 people visited the project page
- 11.2.2. 175 people completed the community survey. Of these 48 surveys were completed face-to face with visitors at the reserve over one weekend in September 2022.
- 11.3. Stakeholders that were specifically engaged included TasWater; 16 individuals and groups representing Tasmanian Aboriginal people in southern Tasmania; local bushcare groups; Ridgeway Community Association; and recreational and educational operators which use the reserve. Their responses are summarised in the draft master plan.

12. Communications Strategy

- 12.1. Following Council's endorsement of the draft master plan it will be released for a 4-week public exhibition. This will include its promotion on the City's Your Say engagement platform; newspaper ads; notices erected in the reserve; and letters to nearby Dynnyrne and Ridgeway residents.
- 12.2. Stakeholder engagement will extend to Aboriginal groups and individuals, TasWater, Bushcare groups, and recreational user groups offering the opportunity to meet to discuss the contents of the plan.

13. Collaboration

- 13.1. The Draft Waterworks Reserve Master Plan has been prepared internally under the direction of a Project Management Team (PMT) led by a Project Officer (previous Senior Park Planner) who authored the plan with design work undertaken by the Architect and Urban Designer from Design Services. PMT members include the Manager Open Space and Waterways; Program Leader Bushland Recreation; Program Leader Bushland Infrastructure; Acting Program Leader Parks and Reserves; and Urban Designer from the Design Services Unit.
- 13.2. An onsite workshop was run early in the development of the plan with both City operational and internal staff from across the organisation involved in recreational service delivery, biodiversity, fire, parks and cultural heritage management, arboriculture, landscape and building design and building maintenance attending the session.

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- 13.3. A specific site meeting was held with staff from the Creative City, Building Maintenance, Open Space, Parks and Waterways, Design Services and Cultural Heritage Units to consider the management and future directions for the Receiving House.
- 13.4. The project officer also met with the Access Advisory Committee on two occasions to engage with members on the master plan and will continue to involve the committee regarding its finalisation.
- 13.5. Details of stakeholder consultation are outlined in Section 11.

As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993, I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.

Jill Hickie

PROJECT OFFICER

Cole Smith

MANAGER OPEN SPACE, PARKS AND WATERWAYS

Neil Noye

DIRECTOR CITY LIFE

Date: 12 April 2023 File Reference: F23/32591

Attachment A: Draft Waterworks Reserve Master Plan 2023 I Tale Attachment B: Your Say survey - Waterworks Reserve Master Plan -

Summary of survey results \$\Pi\$

Attachment C: Your Say survey - Waterworks Reserve Master Plan - Summary

of responses to qualitative questions \mathbb{J}

Attachment D: Preliminary cost estimates for the implementation of

Waterworks Reserve Master Plan I

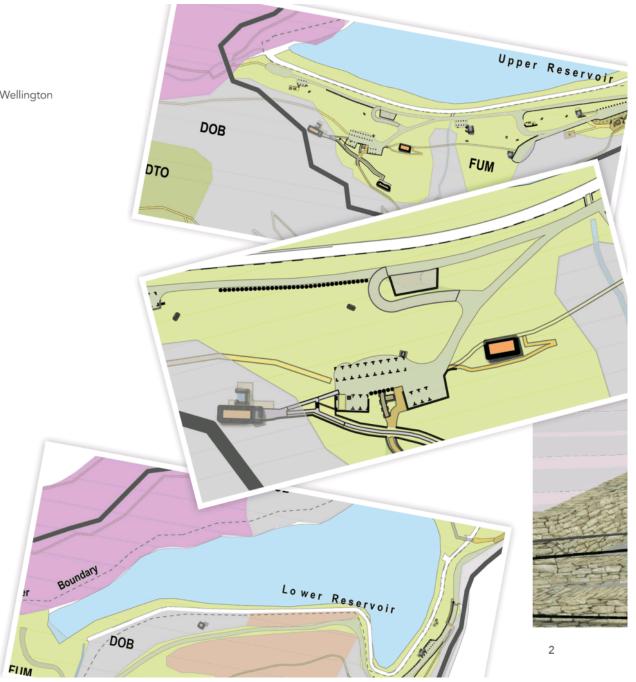




Waterworks Reserve Master Plan

Cover photo: Waterworks Reserve with kunanyi/Mt Wellington in the background.

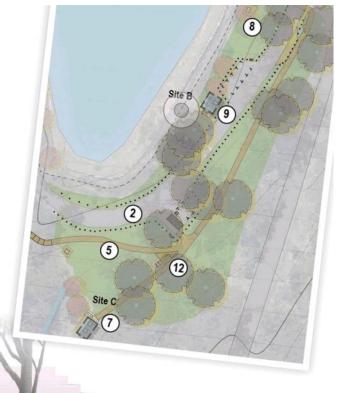
V - 8 April 2023



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THE WORKS

2



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Waterworks Reserve is a popular and significant park set within the ancient and spectacular landscape of the foothills of kunanyi/Mt Wellington. It possesses rich and diverse values that make it one of Hobart's most loved and valued bushland reserves. The picturesque, parkland landscape and scenic reservoirs allow visitors to enjoy and connect with Country, nature, and history, and its contemporary use as part of the Hobart Mountain Water Supply System.

For decades the Waterworks Reserve has been a popular destination for the people of Greater Hobart, with more than 30,000 people visiting the reserve every year to walk, ride, picnic, barbecue, or just sit and enjoy nature.

The reserve infrastructure has evolved over decades without a plan to meet the reserve's popularity.

This master plan has been prepared to guide the City of Hobart's management, asset replacement and future capital works in the Waterworks Reserve while allowing for its core purpose to store and distribute Hobart's drinking water.

Key issues to be addressed have been identified in Section 5. These include safer and more accessible facilities, improved

social gathering areas (picnic facilities/ shelters), improved tracks, trails and nature play, and better resolved traffic circulation and parking.

Section 6 presents the primary vision and principles that provide the foundation and shared view for the Waterworks Reserve's future management.

The main recommendations are displayed in ten plans presented in Figures 9-19.

This master plan has been informed by the City of Hobart 2018 Community Vision and broader strategic planning documents (Section 1), a diverse range of identified reserve values (Section 3) and results of community engagement (Section 4) that tell us people deeply value the reserve for its quiet ambience, seclusion, nature-based recreational experiences and connection to the broader kunanyi/Mt Wellington track network and landscape.

VISION

Waterworks Reserve shall be a peaceful bushland retreat that provides seclusion and natural experiences. A place for the community and families to gather and celebrate immersed in nature and beauty. A place to enjoy, explore and connect with the mountain. It shall be a place to connect and commune with nature, Country and its more recent history as part of the Hobart Mountain Water Supply System.



INTRODUCTION

The Waterworks Reserve is a popular and significant Hobart bushland and recreational reserve set within the ancient and spectacular landscape of the foothills of kunanyi/ Mt Wellington that today forms part of Tasmania's oldest functioning drinking water supply system.

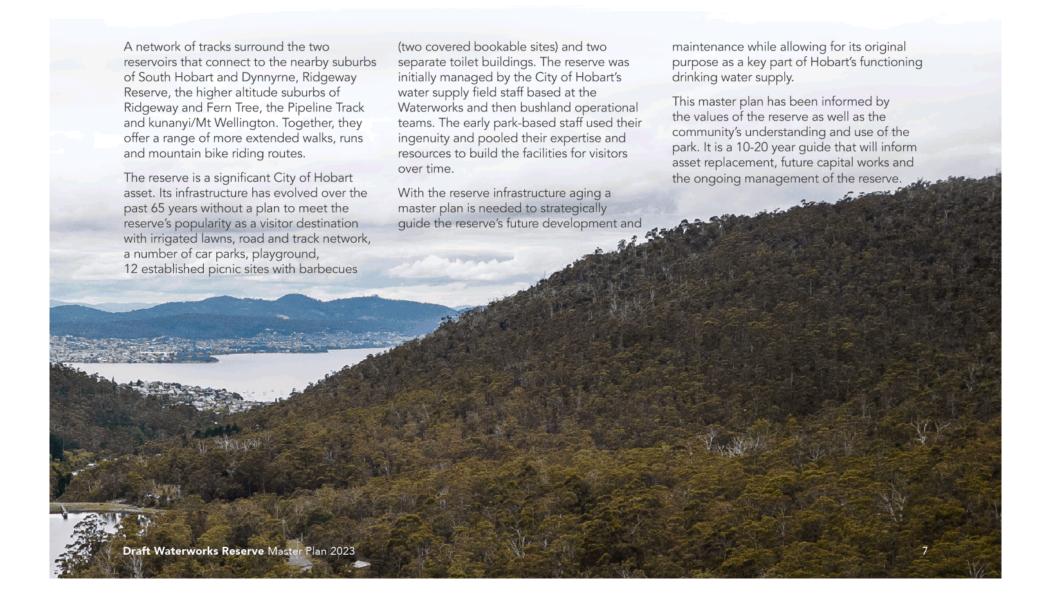
Prior to British invasion and colonisation in 1803, the Muwinina/Palawa people thrived on this Country for more than 40,000 years. They were strongly connected to kunanyi/Mt Wellington, the rivulets and timtumili minanya/River Derwent.

In 1861, work started on the construction of Hobart's Mountain Water Supply System (MWSS) in the upper reaches of the Sandy Bay Rivulet. Its purpose was to provide drinking water collected from kunanyi/ Mt Wellington to the people of Hobart. It was completed in 1910. Due to it being a functioning system in close proximity to the city, its heritage value and bushland context, it is unique among other Australian water supply systems and for these reasons listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

This popular reserve sits within the City of Hobart's broader Ridgeway Reserve at the base of an over 20 kilometre corridor that forms Hobart's Mountain Water Supply System. The recreational corridor carrying the water pipeline is commonly known as the Pipeline Track.

The Waterworks Reserve is a linear park set in the Sandy Bay Rivulet valley. The area that is the focus of this master plan includes the approximate 32 hectares surrounding the reservoirs managed by the City of Hobart. It does not focus on the central 12.8 hectare TasWater land titles that include the upper and lower water reservoirs and associated infrastructure.





STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

The Waterworks Reserve Master Plan aligns strongly with the City of Hobart's Community Vision, five year strategic plan and annual plan.

The community vision defines what people love and value about Hobart and how they want the city to grow (City of Hobart 2018). The importance of natural spaces and green linkages that connect to parks and reserves is expressed clearly in the vision. The vision's eight pillars guide strategic thinking about Hobart by looking at the important parts of city life now and in the future. Four of these are particularly relevant to this master plan.

PILLAR 1

SENSE OF PLACE

We are a city of unique beauty, environment, heritage and people, built on a shared sense of ownership, pride and wonder. This spirit of place has been shaped by Tasmanian Aboriginal people for tens of thousands of years and continues to be shaped by all who have called Hobart home. It is developed jointly by community, private enterprise and government, valuing and enhancing our Hobart identity.

WATERWORKS RESERVE MASTER PLAN STRATEGICALLY ALIGNS WITH THE CITY OF HOBART STRATEGIC PLAN 2019-2029

Pillar 1: Sense of Place participation	Strategy 1.2.3:	Undertake whole of city place making, with community.
Pillar 2: Community inclusion, participation and belonging Aboriginal people	Outcome 2.1:	Hobart is a place that recognises and celebrates Tasmanian history and culture, working together towards shared goals.
Pillar 6: Natural environment preserved	Outcome 6.1:	The natural environment is part of the city and biodiversity is secure and flourishing.
	Outcome 6.5:	Hobart's bushland, parks and reserves are places for sport, recreation and play.
	Strategy 6.5.4:	Develop and enhance the network of walking, cycling, mountain biking and other recreational tracks and trails throughout the city's open space network.

PILLAR 2

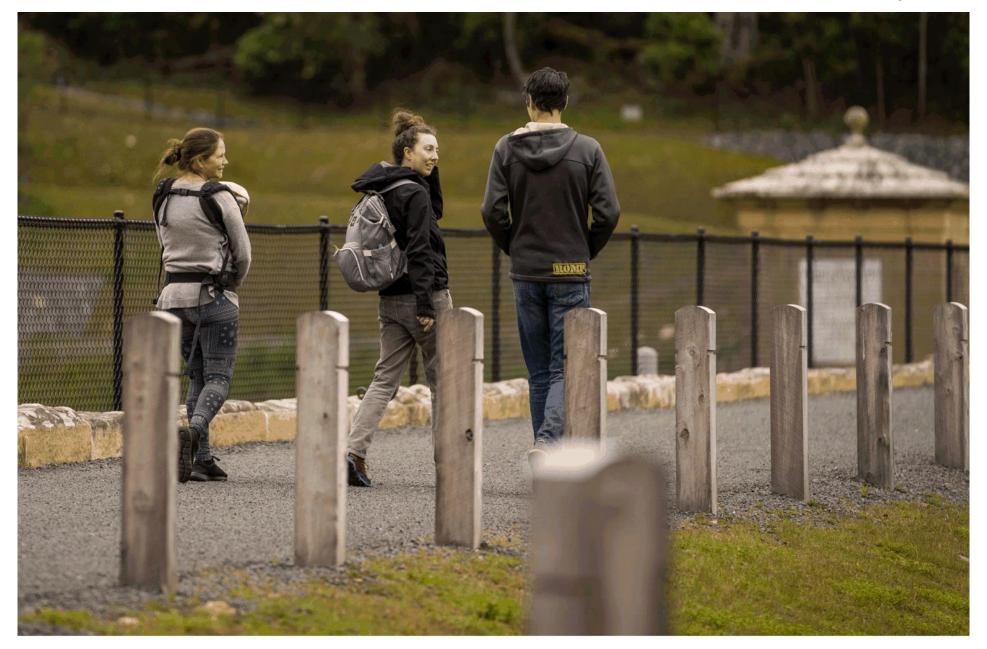
COMMUNITY INCLUSION PARTICIPATION AND BELONGING

We are an island capital city that is socially inclusive and coherently connected, whose people are informed, safe, happy, healthy and resilient.

PILLAR 5

MOVEMENT AND CONNECTIVITY

We are a city where everyone has effective, safe, healthy and environmentally-friendly ways to move and connect, with people, information and goods, and to and through spaces and the natural environment. We are able to maintain a pace of life that allows



us to fulfil our needs such as work, study, business, socialising, recreation, accessing services, shopping, entertainment and spending time with loved ones.

PILLAR 6

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

We are a city whose people see ourselves as part of a beautiful and unique natural environment, from the mountain to the river, which embraces us and shapes our identity. We are proud custodians and advocates, ensuring resources are appreciated rather than wasted, supporting biodiverse ecosystems in honour of the past, current and future generations.

CITY OF HOBART ANNUAL PLAN 2022-2023

Each annual plan sets out the strategic directions, major actions and initiatives that guide the priorities of the City of Hobart for each annual 12 month period.

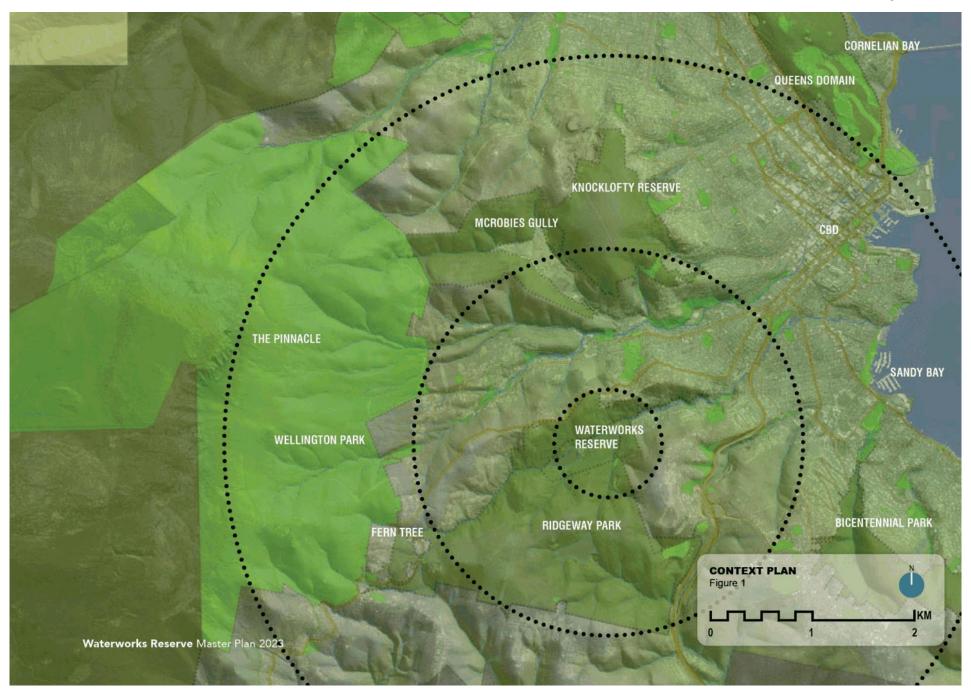
A major action identified in the Annual Plan 2022-2023 is "to prepare for community consultation, a Waterworks Reserve Master Plan to guide its future management and development".

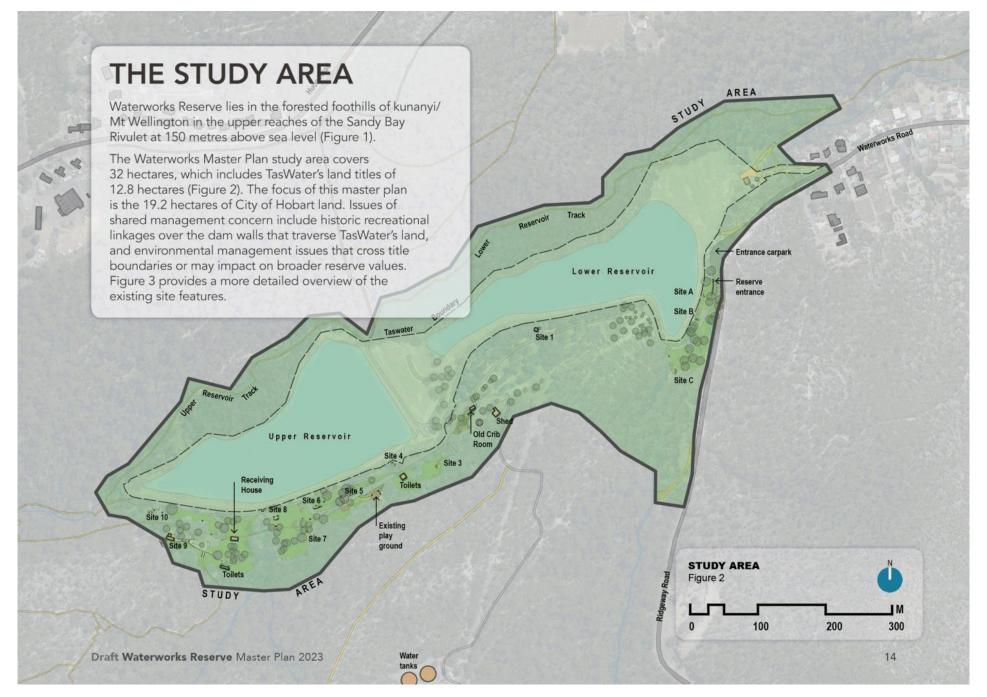
Draft Waterworks Reserve Master Plan 2023

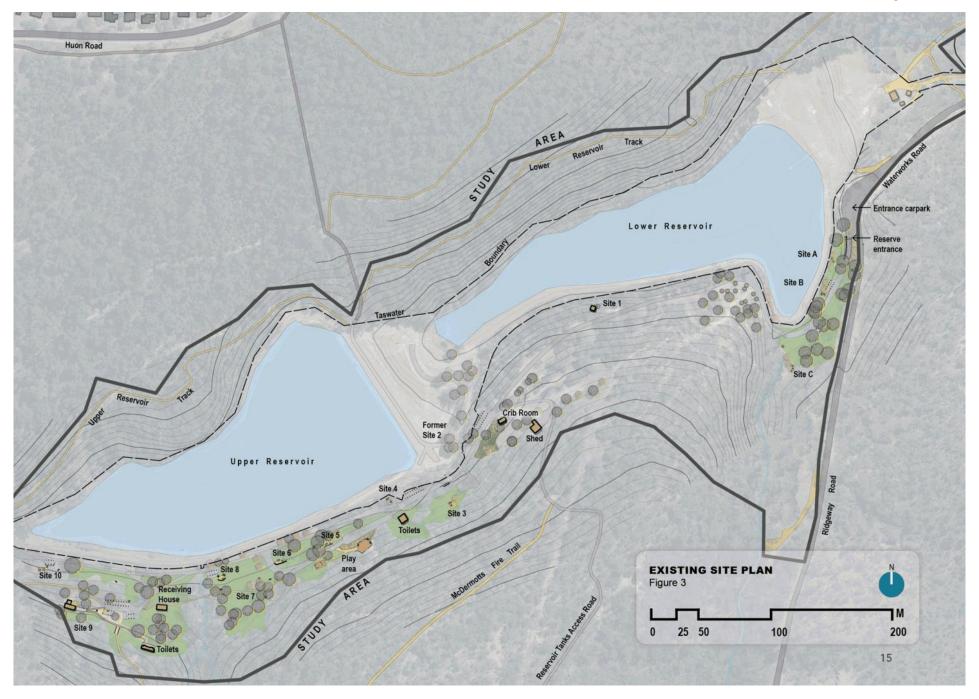












IN NATURE

The diversity of the native vegetation communities and large trees attracts a large range of birds, native marsupials and insects.



VALUES

Waterworks Reserve possesses rich and diverse values that make it one of Hobart's most loved and valued reserves. The mix of a picturesque, treed, parkland landscape merging with bushland and the two reservoirs allows visitors to enjoy and connect with Country, nature, and its history as part of the Hobart Mountain Water Supply System.

NATURAL VALUES

Waterworks Reserve sits within the broader Ridgeway Reserve, which connects to Wellington Park, the Mountain Water Supply System and the Pipeline Track through a contiguous swathe of native vegetation extending down the valley to South Hobart.

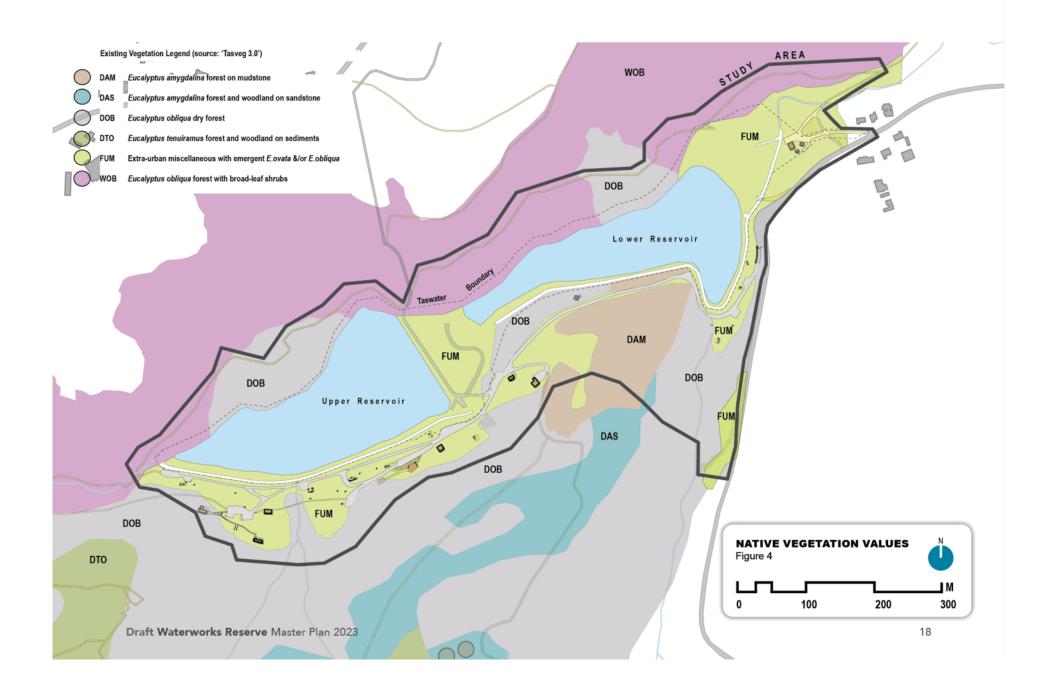
A mix of geologies extends through the reserve with Permian siltstone and fossiliferous mudstones surrounding the Lower Reservoir and Triassic sandstone the Upper Reservoir.

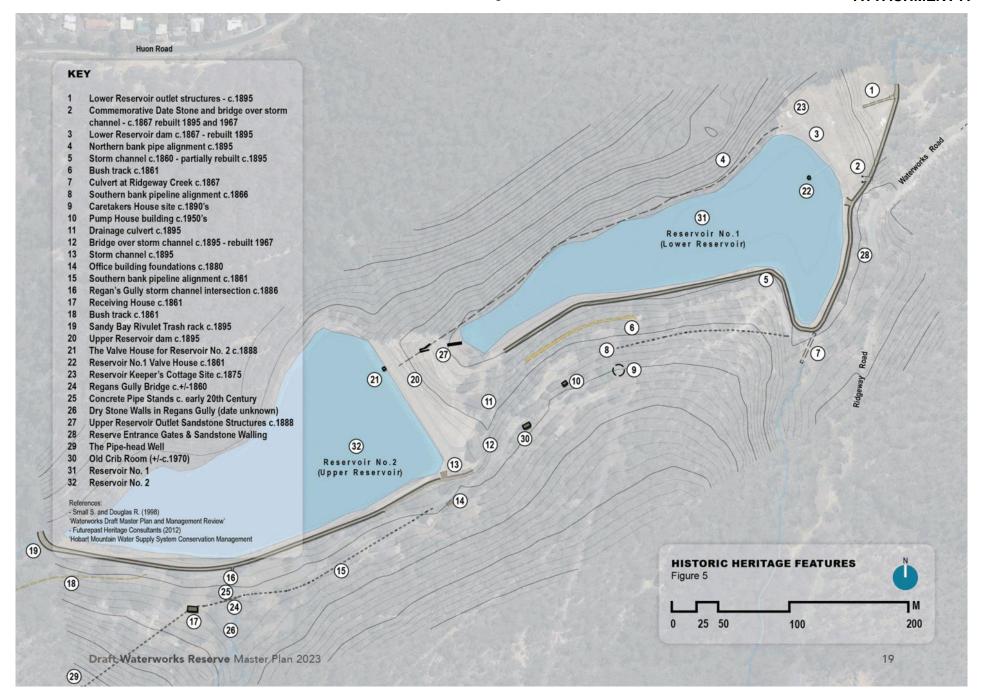
Much of the vegetation within the master plan study area has been extensively modified with sealed roads and car parks, barbecues and shelters, toilets, maintenance buildings and lawns. Bushland areas have been heavily disturbed by numerous quarries and excavations for buildings constructed as part of the development of the reservoirs. The character of the vegetation varies from

being highly modified with remnant mature trees through to disturbance induced regrowth to areas of more natural looking and intact vegetation. The disturbances associated with the reservoirs has influenced the character of the vegetation and created opportunities for introduced weeds. The parkland area has been extensively planted out with a mixture of native and non-native trees and shrubs.

A range of natural values assessments prepared over the past three decades has informed management planning and actions. The most recent was a vegetation condition assessment undertaken in 2019 by North Barker Ecosystem Services for the visitor zone on the southern side of the reservoirs (substantially overlapping the master plan study area). Six plant communities were identified and mapped, reflecting the history of development but also slope, aspect and geology (Figure 4). The dominant community is *Eucalyptus obliqua* dry forest (DOB), which







broad range of birds, native marsupials and insects.

No recent professional surveys of fauna have occurred but assessments will be undertaken to inform the implementation of this plan. Citizen scientists also contribute fauna and flora observations through iNaturalist or other platforms. Well known naturalists have observed a steady decline in the diversity of bird species and numbers over 22 years of visiting the reserve and collecting species data (personal communication Knowler 2022). Bird species such as dusky robins, black headed honeyeaters and strong billed honeyeaters have all but disappeared. An increase in the number of smaller native marsupials and nesting ground birds has been observed more recently and is thought to be related to the City of Hobart's feral cat control program undertaken in the area during 2020/21 (personal communication Knowler, 2022).

Over many years the combined actions of the Ridgeway Bushcare group and Waterworks Valley Landcare to remove weeds from Ridgeway and the lower section of Waterworks Reserve has had a valuable impact on improving native biodiversity values and vegetation condition. However, there remains healthy and expanding populations of Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica*)

and foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) surrounding the western bank of the Upper Reservoir that need removal to prevent expansion into high value bushland.

Ongoing management measures are also needed to exclude feral cats from the reserve, with the successful action taken to remove cats in 2020 allowing smaller marsupials such and eastern barred bandicoots to recolonise the Waterworks Reserve.

HERITAGE VALUES

Aboriginal values

Waterworks Reserve's contemporary cultural values and its significance to Tasmanian Aboriginal people will be woven into the implementation of this master plan. Tasmanian Aboriginal people have been involved in the preparation of this plan. It is intended to bring Country alive in the reserve as a place for healing the devastating impact of colonisation on the Muwinina people, the Traditional Custodians of the land in Hobart.

Tasmanian Aboriginal people, also known as Palawa people, represent the southernmost, oldest continuous culture in the world. Prior to colonisation, in 1803, there were nine known Aboriginal nations with close to 50 family groups living across Tasmania.

They have cared for the land upon which Hobart was built for more than 40 000 years. Aboriginal people were a sovereign people in this Country. This sovereignty was never ceded.

Hobart is now known by many Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people as nipaluna (Nibberloonne). This place was home to the Muwinina people of the South-East Nation. The Muwinina people thrived on this Country, and were strongly connected to important places such as kunanyi/Mt Wellington, the rivulets, the valleys and timtumili minanya/ River Derwent. The riverbanks were used as meeting places for ceremonies, storytelling, song and dance. The women were renowned divers, collecting abalone, oysters, mussels and other shellfish. The men hunted kangaroo, possum and other marsupials on the land, crafted tools and made bark canoes to travel to offshore islands to harvest mutton birds and seals during summer and autumn.

It was from this place that, in 1832, the Aboriginal survivors of the Tasmanian frontier wars were taken to be imprisoned on Wybalenna, Flinders Island. The majority never returned to their homelands.

Appreciation and understanding of this broad and ancient cultural connection and relationship to Country is interwoven into the story of the small study area that is the focus of the Waterworks Reserve Master Plan.

Aboriginal heritage site assessments are an essential part of determining the locations of heritage sites. An Aboriginal Heritage Register search of records has been undertaken and reported that currently there are no recorded sites in the study area, but a few sites have been identified nearby. It is intended that further assessments will be undertaken prior to progressing the implementation of the master plan and the results referred to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania. Development proposals will be amended if required.

A previous Aboriginal sites survey of the broader Ridgeway Reserve was undertaken in 1998 (McConnell et al 1998). The survey identified four Aboriginal heritage sites. The low number of sites was attributed to the high level of disturbance of the landscape from construction of reservoirs and associated infrastructure and the high vegetative cover. All sites are outside of the study area. Some of these sites were further investigated in early 2022 through an Aboriginal site assessment undertaken as part of Pipeline Track improvements around the Gentle Annie Falls track (Gondwana Heritage Solutions 2022).

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Historic heritage values

Waterworks Reserve forms one part of the broader Mountain Water Supply System (MWSS), which is a highly significant cultural heritage complex. It is also historically significant due to it being a functional system that is largely intact, its construction techniques and bushland setting. It is unique among Australian water supply systems and for these reasons it is listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register and in the Historic Heritage Code of the Hobart Interim Planning Scheme 2015.

The reserve's heritage features are the result of engineering works carried out for the most part between 1861 and 1895, and completed in 1910. The reserve contains material from all phases of development of the MWSS. It was built to store and distribute water collected on kunanyi/Mt Wellington to the people of Hobart. Since then waters from the River Derwent now also enter the system from the Lake Fenton pipeline and the waters are also used by residents outside of Hobart. In 2023 the Mountain Water Supply System contributed 15% of Greater Hobart's water supply. Figure 5 shows the locations of 32 historic heritage features recorded in the Waterworks Reserve.

Over the past 40 years a range of reports



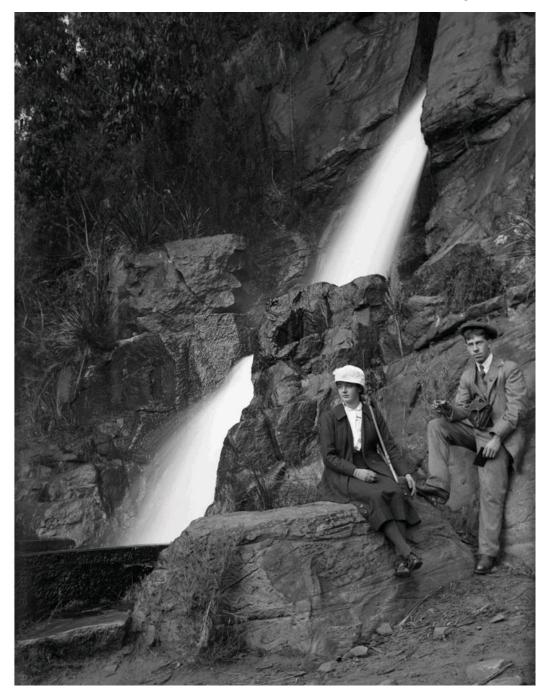
Looking towards the Receiving House. Photo: Grist Collection

and assessments have been prepared that have considered and identified the values of the Mountain Water Supply System and provide an extensive base of information that informs its historic heritage, conservation and management. The most relevant and recent is the 2012 Hobart Mountain Water Supply System Conservation Management

Plan (Futurepast Heritage Consulting 2012), followed by Design Guidelines for the Hobart Mountain Water Supply System in 2014 (Urban Initiatives and Arterial Design 2014).

All future works must include an Historic Heritage Assessment to guide conservation and support planning and heritage approvals.

Herbert John King and Lucy King at Gentle Annie Falls, Hobart, 1918. QVM:2014:P:3131 Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery Collection.





RECREATIONAL & SOCIAL VALUES

For decades the Waterworks Reserve has been a popular destination for the people of Greater Hobart to walk, picnic and barbecue. Its peaceful picturesque landscape, reservoirs and beautiful parkland and cultural heritage within the forested foothills of kunanyi/ Mt Wellington as a backdrop are its key attributes.

Visitor and community surveys tell us people deeply value the quiet, secluded, natural experience the reserve provides. It is also popular with naturalists as a place in which to observe wildlife and native flora.

The study area contains 1.3 kilometres of road surface and 2.6 kilometres of tracks. Many walkers, runners and riders visit the reserve every day to use the road, track and fire trail network to connect to Ridgeway Reserve and the broader trail network of kunanyi/Mt Wellington.

Events are also held frequently using the Waterworks as a base. Trail running events such as the annual Waterworks 10 attracts more than 100 runners using the trail network in the Waterworks and beyond. Orienteering Tasmania also uses the reserve regularly with mapped routes.

An estimated 30,000 people visit Waterworks Reserve every year, with pre-COVID visitor data revealing weekends as the most popular visiting time. Up to 160 cars have been counted in the reserve on a Sunday. The low point in the week has been on Thursdays, with vehicles numbering about 35 a day. It can be extrapolated from this data that up to 500 people visit Waterworks Reserve per day on weekends in the warmer months assuming there are three passengers in each car - and half that number on weekdays. Overall, about 20,000 people visit the reserve every year by vehicle. That figure could conservatively be multiplied by 1.5 by adding the visitors who park outside the reserve, and locals who walk, run or bike through the reserve without entering by vehicle.

Waterworks Reserve also provides an educational resource by providing a base for regular activities run by the City of Hobart's Bush Adventures program, Nita Education, which provides Tasmanian Aboriginal cultural experiences for schools and businesses, and the Forest Education Foundation, which delivers outdoor classes to as many as 35 school groups annually (pers comm Nita Education and Forest Education Foundation 2022).

Links to the broader trail network from Waterworks to South Hobart, Ridgeway and Wellington Park are attractive to active recreational users. A missing recreational trail link has been identified by the City of Hobart between Waterworks Site 9 and the Pipeline Track. Separate to and outside of this plan and study area, planning approval is underway to build a new shared use trail to replace the steep incline of the Gentle Annie Track and to re-establish a connection to the Pipeline Head Wall. The new track will provide an improved recreational experience with a gentle incline, traversing varied geologies, vistas and vegetation types. It will attract more visitors to the Waterworks to enjoy this new trail experience or to use the Pipeline Track, and connect to Halls Saddle, Fern Tree and kunanyi/Mt Wellington.

The social value of Waterworks as a well-loved venue for significant family and community celebrations is considerable, with groups meeting annually at some of the 12 barbecue sites. The reserve is deeply imbued in generational memory after 65 years of history as a key picnic venue for Hobartians.

LANDSCAPE VALUES

The Waterworks Reserve's picturesque landscape character is one of its key attributes.

The critical elements that create this picturesque character are the still, flat and reflective surfaces of the reservoirs, the surrounding bushland that encloses and provides a backdrop to the reserve, the large trees, and the sandstone heritage structures of the valve houses of both reservoirs, Regan's Gully Bridge, the Receiving House and the sandstone trash rack and hard water channel running alongside the upper reservoir. These features act as focal points within the internal landscape of the reserve.



COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDER VIEWS

The community was invited to participate in a survey using the City of Hobart website Your Say Hobart to inform the preparation of this master plan. The survey was promoted through social media and posters erected in the Waterworks Reserve. People were invited to identify what they value about the reserve, how they use it and what they would like to see in its future. The community was invited to visit the reserve if they wanted to chat face-to-face with City staff. Letters were also sent out to local residents and community groups in the neighbouring and nearby suburbs of Dynnyrne and Ridgeway.

COMMUNITY VIEWS

Detailed evaluation of the survey and engagement results can be sourced on request.

In summary:

- 409 people visited the project page.
- 175 people completed the community survey. Of these 48 surveys were completed face-to-face with visitors at the reserve over one weekend in September 2022.
- There was a mixed age ratio of visitors, with 39 per cent being aged 45-64 years

- old, 20 per cent aged 35-44 and 22 per cent 45-64 years old.
- Regular visits were dominated by those who visit two or more times a week (26 per cent), 21 per cent visit once a month, 19 per cent once every six months.
- The duration of reserve visits was highest for those who visited for 1-2 hours (42 per cent); 35 per cent visit for 30-60 minutes and 15 per cent stay for 2-4 hours.
- Four values stood out for reserve users

 the Waterworks Reserve as a place to
 learn about the natural environment and
 local history; enjoy physical activity; relax
 and enjoy the peace and tranquillity; and
 celebrate events with others.
- When asked about facilities respondents would like to see improved, the majority (63 per cent) want tracks and trails upgraded; 45 per cent would like improved toilets; 43 per cent would like more sheltered barbecue sites and 37 per cent improved play facilities.

More in depth qualitative information was obtained with the open question: "Is there anything else that you value about the reserve?"

• Responses to the first question reinforced

- results from the collected qualitative data with respondents stating they highly value the reserve's natural qualities including its bushland setting (39); the presence of native fauna (30); the large native trees and orchids (10); proximity to water and views (6); and comments on how well the reserve is maintained (6).
- The peace and quiet of the reserve was also treasured (32); the track and trail network (20); proximity to the city (13) and connection to nearby suburbs (9); shelters and barbecues (13); being family friendly (10); and the ability to enjoy other recreational activities (9).

The survey question "Is there is anything else we should know?" generated considerable interest and contributions. The comments and suggestions ranged from issues of access and safety (31), improvements to the tracks and trail network (27), maintaining the tranquility of the reserve (20), modes of transport (18), improved signage (16), play facilities (16), bike infrastructure (13), inclusion of additional facilities and services (13), improved pest management (12), access for dogs (9), interpretation and protection of heritage (8), concern about commercialisation (7), improved toilets (7), shelters and barbecues (7) and fire risk (4).

STAKEHOLDER CONCERNS AND IDEAS

TasWater

TasWater is the Tasmanian statutory authority that manages drinking water throughout the state. The purpose of the Waterworks is for the storage and delivery of clean drinking water to the people of Hobart. During an engagement meeting with TasWater it was stated that the authority's primary objective is to maintain high quality drinking water that meets Australian Standards and that access to maintain drinking water infrastructure is essential to delivering these services. These areas are generally located within TasWater land in and around the reservoirs and hard water channels. Access is also needed to water tanks on the northern slope of the reserve above the study area. There is a network of important pipes under the road at the reserve entrance, beneath the reserve road network and park land. TasWater referral and approval is required before any works can be undertaken within the vicinity of this infrastructure.

Works are planned in the near future to construct a UV disinfection station below the lower reservoir and works are also planned for the lower reservoir dam wall in the next

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three to five years. TasWater remains open to developing a formal agreement with the City of Hobart for environmental management and maintenance of TasWater infrastructure that could impact the broader management of the reserve and delivery of visitor services.

Tasmanian Aboriginal people

Sixteen individuals and groups representing Tasmanian Aboriginal people in southern Tasmania were invited to participate in the preliminary engagement of the development of the master plan. Some responded by saying they did not need to contribute. Additional conversations were had with representatives from Nayri Niara, Nita Education, Karadi, Lia Pootah and Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania. The key comments from this engagement are listed below:

- There is a desire to see a Tasmanian Aboriginal voice in the master plan.
- The shared values are very important to articulate in the master plan and to enliven it.
- The reserve could provide a healing base for the community and Aboriginal people to meet, gather and repair.

- The referral of all major works to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania is essential.
- The draft plan should be referred to the Aboriginal Heritage Council.

Waterworks Valley Landcare

The Waterworks Valley Landcare group values the quiet bushland ambience, picnic facilities, walking tracks and closeness to the city. It requests maintenance of current assets, no further parking or development including mountain bike tracks, no tree removal for development, planning for replacement of mature trees.

Ridgeway Community Association

No comment.

Recreational, cultural and educational operators

Trail Ventures organises the Waterworks 10 & kunanyi Trail run.

It wants the ability to run annual trail running events based in the reserve with about 150 runners and is keen for new track to connect to the broader track network.

Forest Education Foundation

The Forest Education Foundation holds up to 35 group and teaching sessions every year within the Waterworks Reserve. The Forest Education Foundation is keen for new tracks, improved road and entrance car park safety, more toilets and shelters.

Nita Education

Nita Education runs between five and ten school group sessions every year at the reserve and is keen to have a place within the reserve where people can sit, yarn and experience Country and culture.



Site one Waterworks Reserve.

ISSUES

Access

- Safe access for all is restricted at the reserve entrance.
- Traffic management and the road network within the reserve.
- · Improved management of parking.
- Safe access for all types of mobility and devices through the reserve.

Cultural Heritage Values

- Interpretation of Aboriginal heritage values and the broader history of invasion is needed.
- Coordinated protection and management of the Waterworks as part of the Mountain Water Supply System.
- Need to undertake ongoing review of background documents such conservation management plans and guidelines.

Tracks & Trails

- Better off-road connectivity needed for walking, running and riding through the reserve.
- An improved track and trail network would provide linkages to the broader trail network, into neighbouring suburbs and to kunanyi/Mt Wellington.

Natural values

 Protection and management of biodiversity values including large trees, and small marsupials and birds.

Interpretation

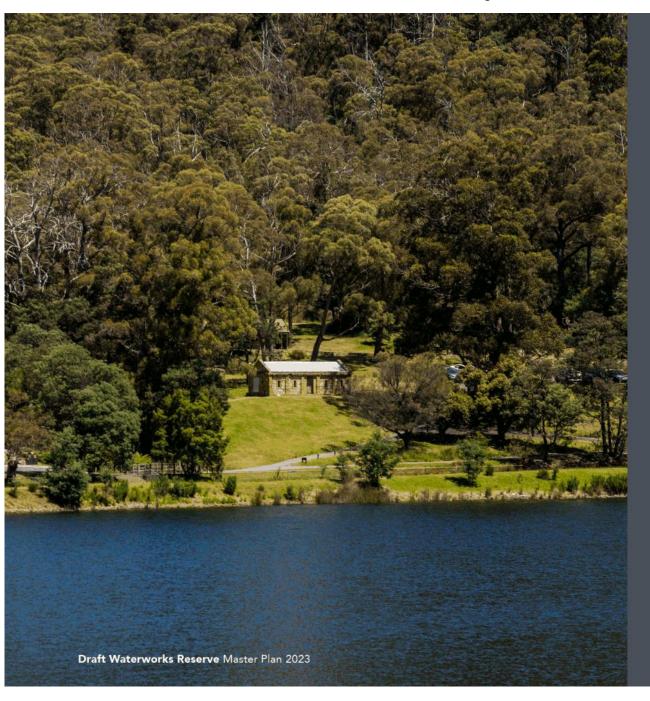
- Interpretation of the cultural and historic heritage and natural values of the reserve is needed.
- Review of the aged visitor interpretation at the Receiving House is needed.
- Wayfinding/interpretation at the entrance or high use visitor zones.
- Coordinated design of interpretation aligned with Mountain Water Supply System Design Guidelines.

Facilities

- Visitor infrastructure needs to be replaced and/or upgraded.
- Regular collection of visitor data.
- Need more sheltered and accessible barbecue sites. The two bookable sites are often booked out.
- Toilets need to be upgraded, including for accessible public toilets. There also needs to be an assessment of waste management.
- Need for a focused visitor hub that would cater for larger numbers of visitors.
- Improved management of parking and traffic flow is needed.
- Rock walls built decades ago are deteriorating and need to be replaced.
- Facilities to cater for larger recreational and social events, for example trail running, small musical concerts and cultural events.
- Potential for a commercial hospitality business at the old Crib Room.







THE VISION

Waterworks Reserve shall be a peaceful bushland retreat that provides seclusion and natural experiences. A place for the community and families to gather and celebrate immersed in nature and beauty. A place to enjoy, explore and connect with the mountain. It shall be a place to connect and commune with nature, Country and its more recent history as part of the Hobart Mountain Water Supply System.

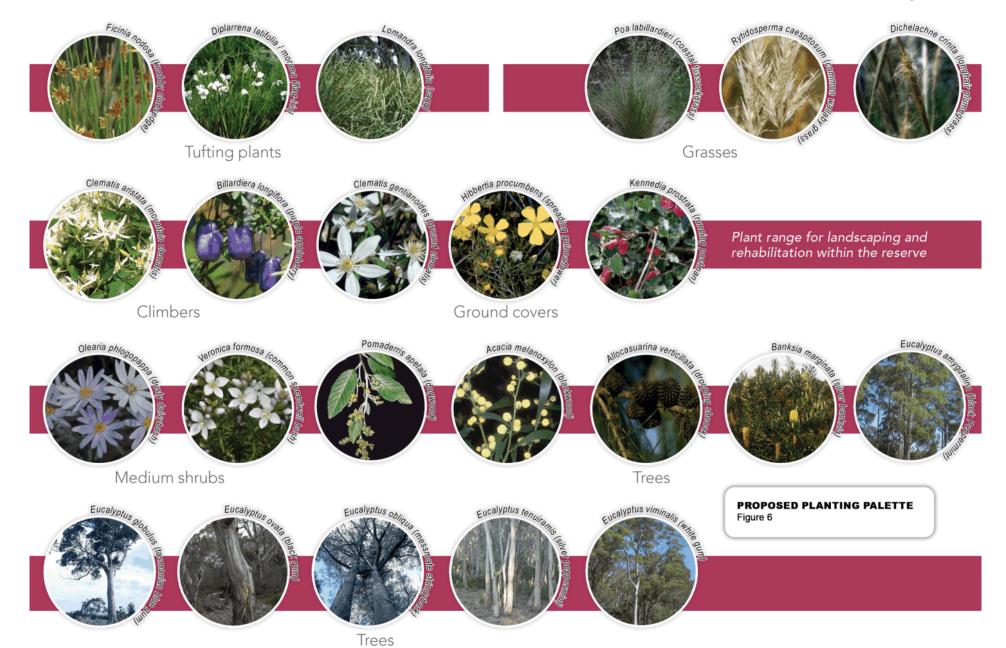
THE PRINCIPLES

Supporting the vision are principles to guide the Waterworks Reserve management and development over the next ten to twenty years.

- Connection to Country and Aboriginal history through key sites and experiences making it a place for healing and repair.
- 2. Maintain the ambience and beautiful landscape of the reserve.
- 3. Development should not result in the loss of natural and cultural heritage values.
- 4. Access for all (from the entrance to the reserve's southern extent).
- Provision of varied active recreational activities consistent with reserve values that connects to neighbouring suburbs, reserves and the mountain, kunanyi/Mt Wellington.

- 6. Picnic facilities will provide comfort and enhance visitor enjoyment of the picturesque landscape and natural environment.
- 7. The tree canopy will be protected and enhanced as a key element of Waterworks Reserve's landscape and biodiversity values.
- 8. A collaborative management framework will be established and maintained between TasWater and the City of Hobart to protect both utility and reserve values.
- Commercial activities should align with reserve values and enhance the visitor experience.



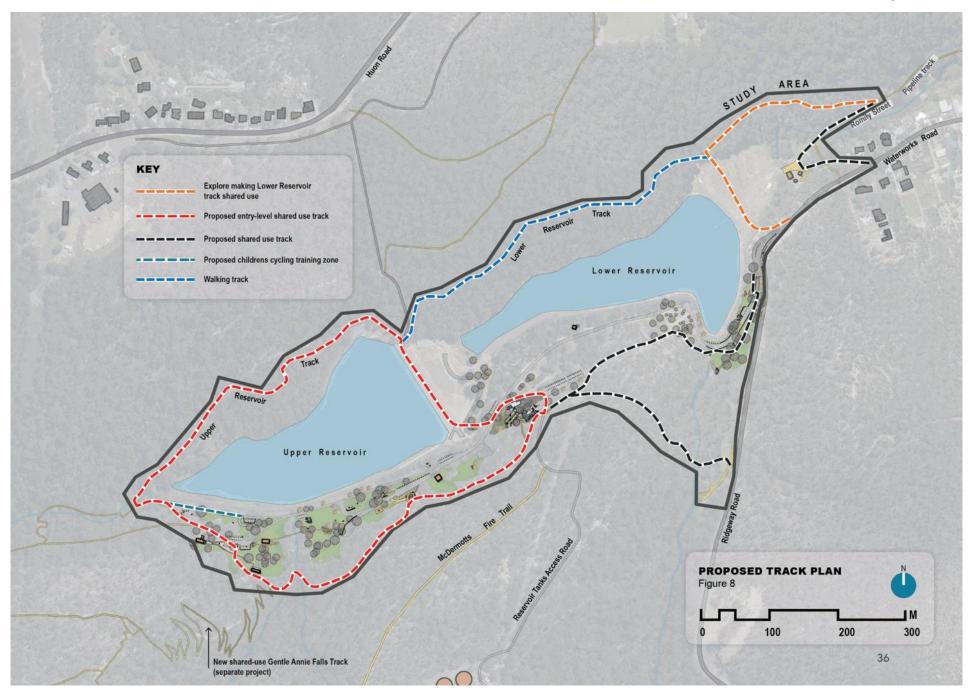


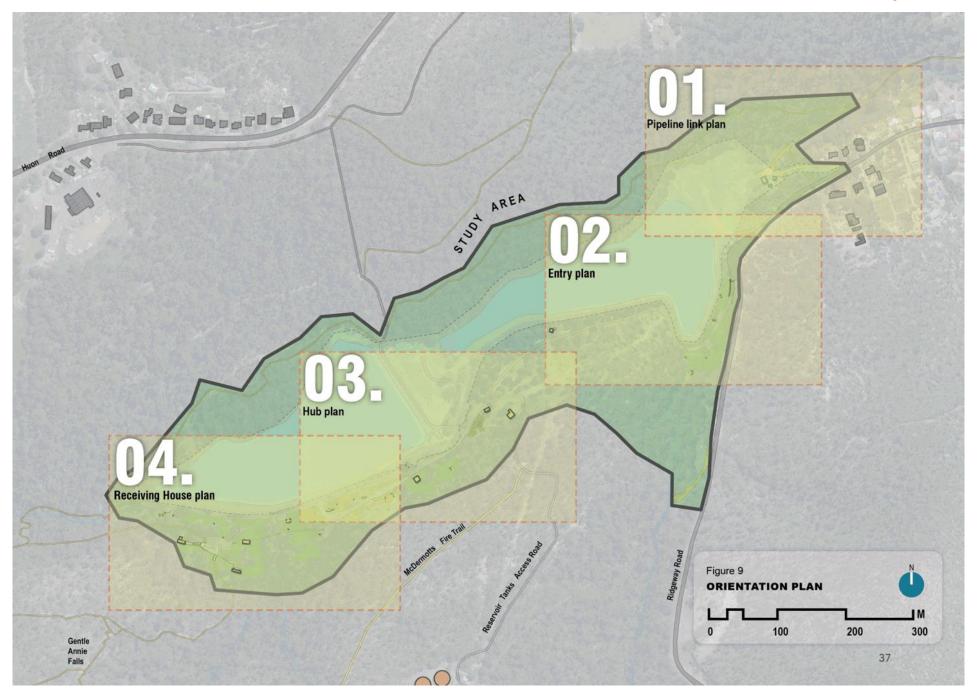
Natural, bush inspired playscapes

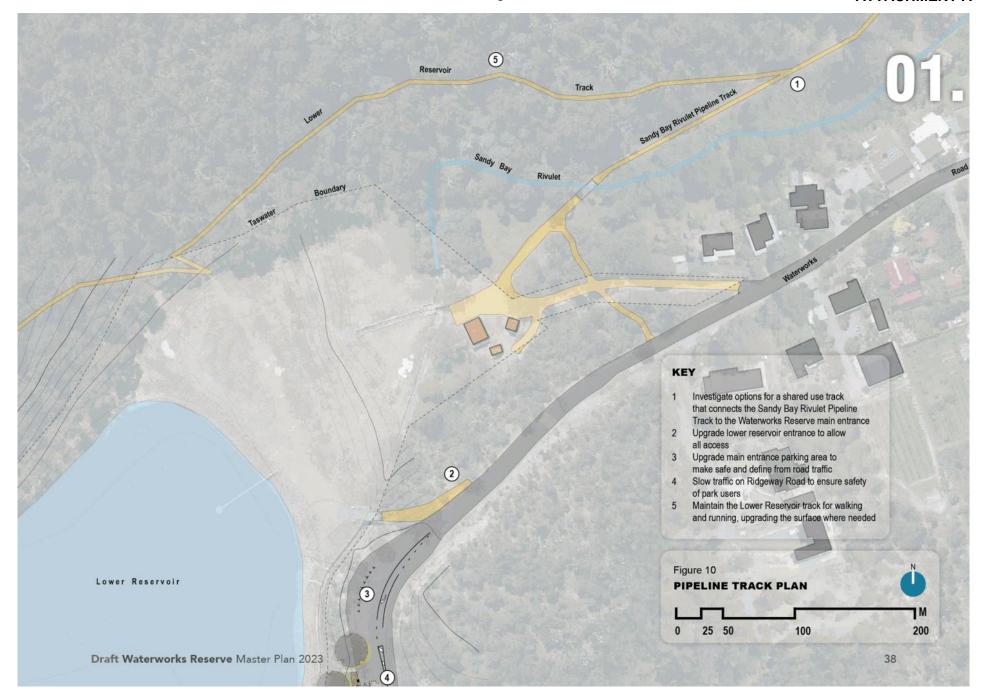


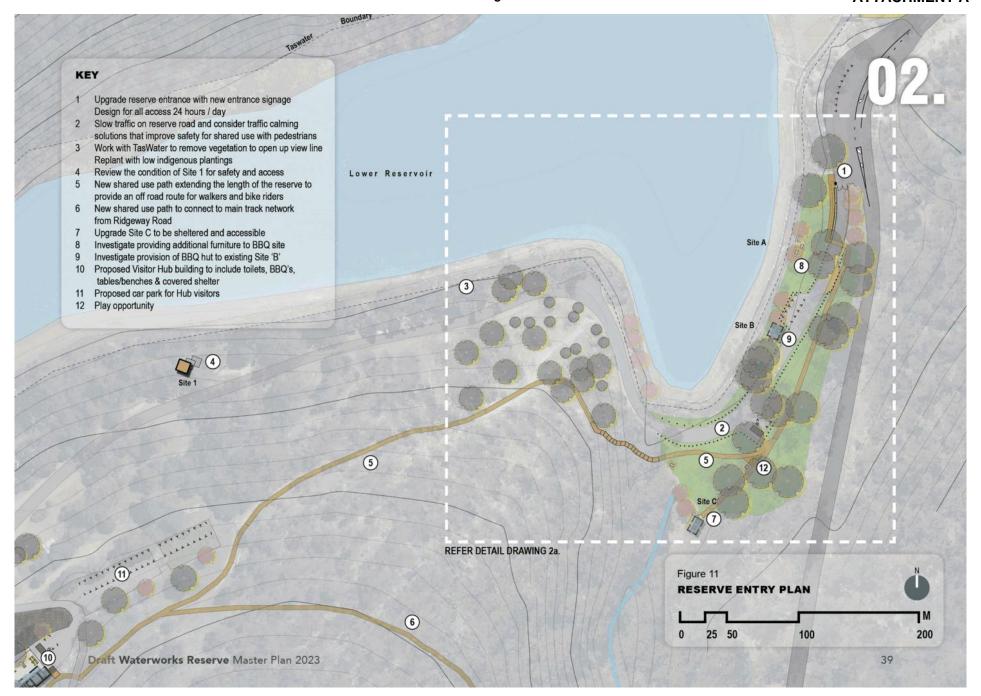


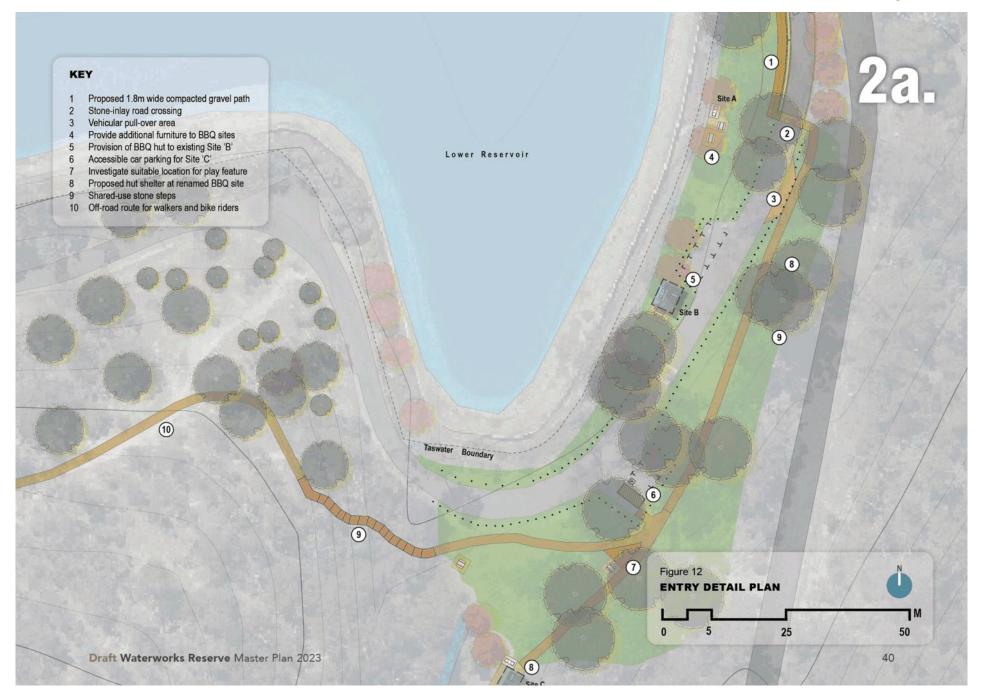
DESIGN EXAMPLES AND MONTAGES Figure 7

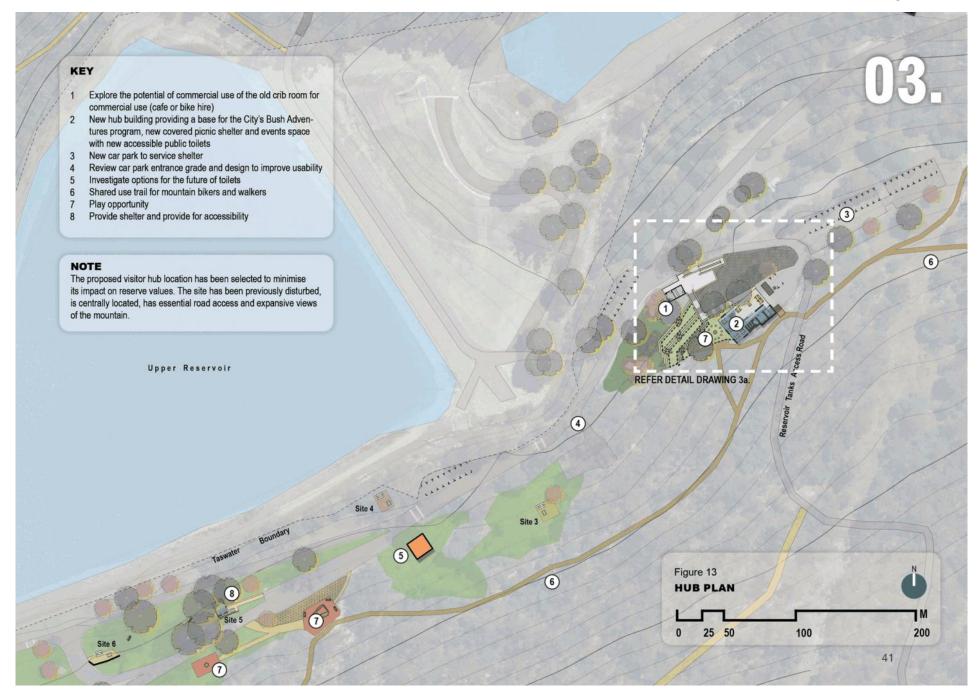


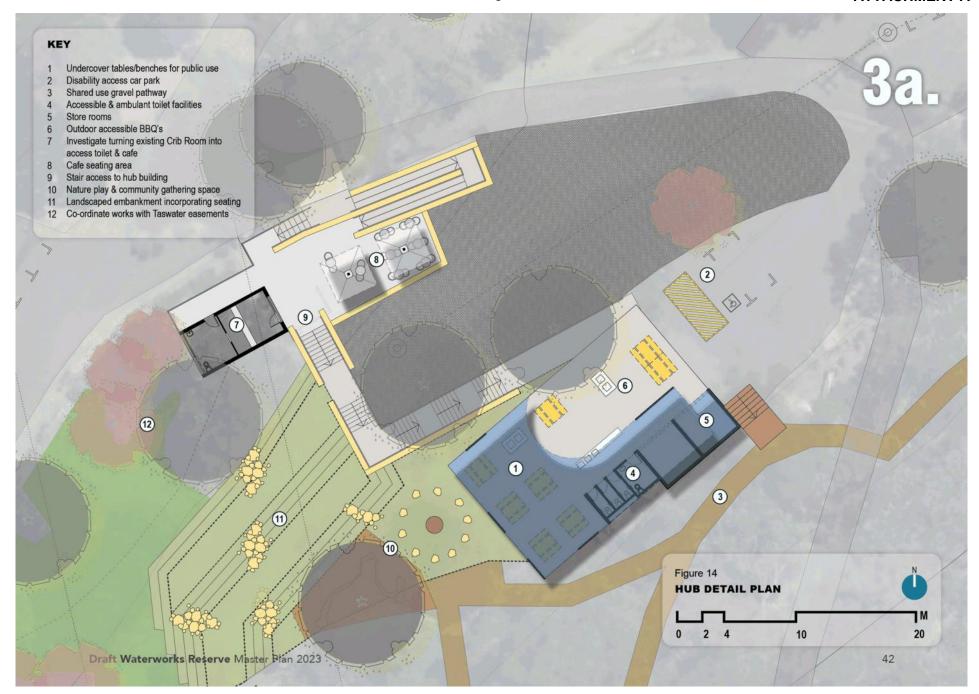








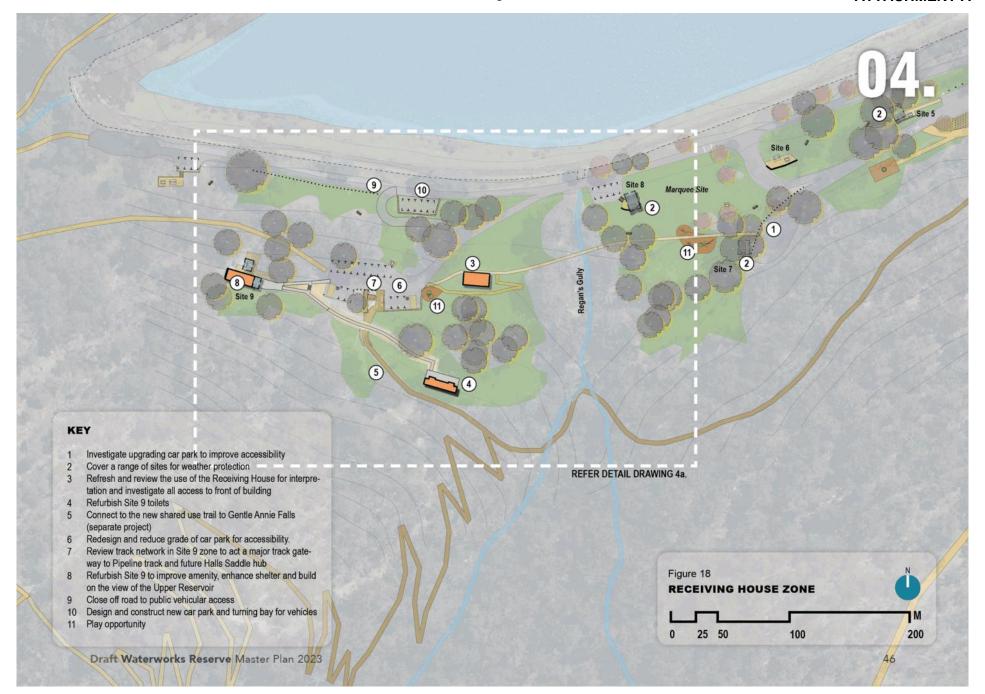


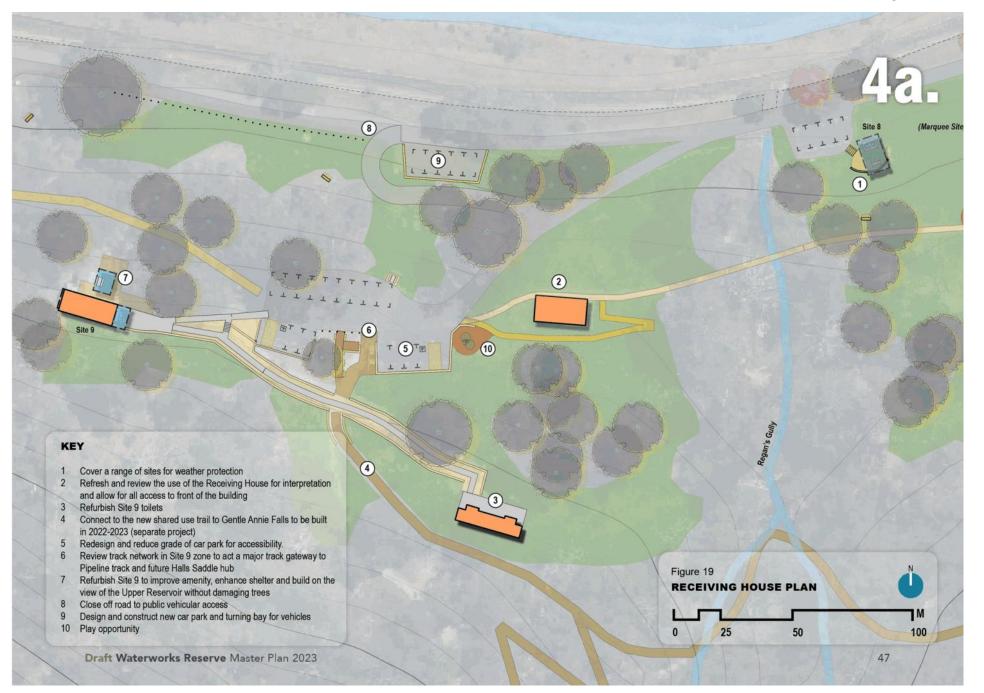












ABORIGINAL CONTEXT

The timeless values of this place



kunanyi/Mt Wellington



timtumilli minyunya/River Derwent



A living active history

COLONIAL CONTEXT

Mountain huts of Tasmania



Du Cane Hut



Dixon's Kingdom Hut



Old Pelion Hut

LOCAL CONTEXT

Waterworks & Wellington Park history



Valve House



Receiving House



Fern Tree Bower

CONCEPTUAL CONTEXT

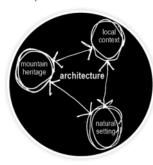
To acknowledge place



The forest as a screen



Respect embedded stonework



Conceptual framework

ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPTS

A response to context



Huts for sharing stories

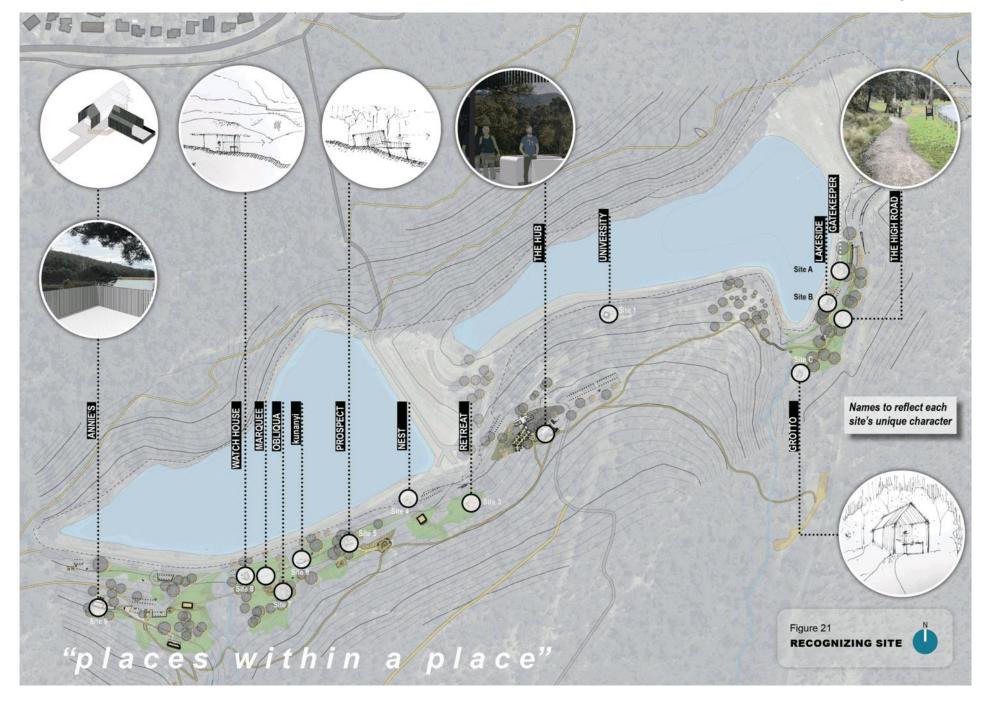


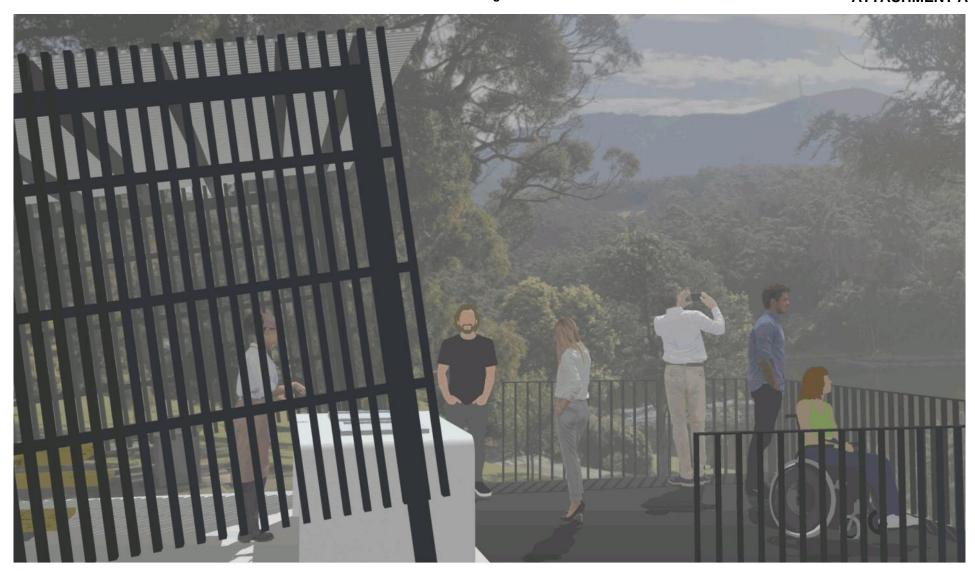
Shelter from the sun / wind and rain



Hut as refuge

Figure 20 THINKING ARCHITECTURE





"places within a place"

Figure 22

SITE NAME: 'PROSPECT'



RECOMMENDATIONS

WATERWORKS RESERVE MASTER PLAN		STAGING
Visitor experience		
Shelters and picnic sites		
1	Design and construct a new visitor hub located centrally in the reserve that includes shelter, barbecues, accessible toilets and a nearby car park that can accommodate up to 70 people.	С
2	The new visitor hub will provide a base for the City of Hobart's Bush Adventures program.	С
3	Investigate improved options to increase the use of marquee site and improve its drainage to make it more amenable for use throughout the year.	В
4	Design and install shelters for picnic sites B, C, 5, 7 and 8. Stage and program works over a number of years.	A & B
5	Upgrade three picnic sites (C, 5, 7) to be Disability Discrimination Act compliant. Site 9 and the new visitor hub should provide access to nearby toilets.	A & B
6	Retain Site 1 subject to a building condition assessment. The assessment will consider the site's safety, condition, access and retention and its importance as a building that marks it as a City of Hobart/University School of Architecture collaboration.	А
7	Refurbish Site 9 to improve its amenity for users, enhance shelter and views of the Upper Reservoir, without damaging nearby trees.	А
8	Nomenclature of picnic sites to be changed from numerical and alphabetical identification system to site specific names.	В
9	Review and introduce a contemporary booking system for the covered barbecue sites that is simple to use and provides all essential information.	А

WATERWORKS RESERVE MASTER PLAN		STAGING
Public toilets		
10	Investigate options for the future of the toilets located near Site 4 that evaluates the visitor service and viability of the current wastewater treatment system. Refurbish and upgrade these toilets if they are to be retained.	A & B
11	Refurbish and upgrade Site 9 toilets.	В
Play experiences		
12	Design and install four to five nature-based play opportunities to provide a range of play experiences for children throughout the reserve.	А
Interpretation and wayfinding		
13	Develop a contemporary interpretation and wayfinding plan for the reserve. The plan is to:	
	 promote and tell the story of the natural, Aboriginal and historic heritage values through a range of mediums including performance, art, signage and installations 	А
	 review the 1990s interpretation display in the Receiving House (see Recommendation 44) 	В
	 provide more widely available messaging and wayfinding throughout the reserve via a range of mediums 	ONGOING
	 be informed and guided by the Mountain Water Supply System Design Guidelines (2014) as a design framework 	ONGOING
	 include a large-scale entrance wayfinding and interpretation panel at the reserve entrance. 	А

ATERWORKS RESERVE MASTER PLAN		STAGING	
Commercial activities			
14	Investigate the reuse and redevelopment of the old 'crib-room' for commercial use as a café or bike hire facility. If a permanent facility is not feasible, investigate weekend and/or seasonal use of the reserve by a food van/coffee cart.	С	
15	Continue to encourage use of the reserve as a base for commercial events consistent with the core principles of the reserve.	ONGOING	
Visitor data			
16	Collect and analyse qualitative and quantitative visitor data through biennial surveys and other mechanisms to inform reserve management.	А	
Waste management			
17	Make the Waterworks Reserve a carry-in, carry-out area with all rubbish bins to be phased out. This will be accompanied by a marketing campaign directing visitors to take their rubbish home due to bins attracting feral cats that predate on small wildlife.	А	
Landscaping			
18	Develop and implement a landscape plan that identifies:		
	 reserve areas for low scale, low maintenance, Tasmanian local native plantings (eg new picnic shelter, main entrance, new car parks) 	А	
	 areas for renewal (eg plant removal to open up view lines) 		
	locations for tree planting.		

WATERWORKS RESERVE MASTER PLAN		STAGING
25	Maintain the Lower Reservoir Track for walking and running, upgrading the surface where there are obvious tripping hazards.	ONGOING
26	Investigate options for a shared use track that connects the Romilly Street Pipeline Track to the Waterworks Reserve main entrance.	В
27	Review the trail network in the Site 9 zone to allow for it to act as a major trail gateway to the Pipeline Track and future Halls Saddle visitor hub.	А
28	Investigate the alignment and construction of a new shared use track to connect the upper car park off Ridgeway Road to the new visitor hub and broader trail network.	В
29	Investigate locating a bike wash down and hygiene facility within the reserve that can be easily accessed by riders.	А
Parking, traffic management and road safety		
30	Design and implement a traffic plan that will improve traffic flow and allow safe, shared access in the reserve that includes a new turning area at the western end of the reserve road beneath Site 9, the provision of additional parking spaces and allows a mini-bus to turn around.	А

STAGING

41	Ensure all new capital and asset management works do not degrade the state-listed historic heritage values of the Waterworks Reserve.	ONGOING
42	Consult the Mountain Water Supply Heritage Working Group regarding management and interventions in relation to Waterworks heritage features.	ONGOING
Receiving House		
43	Attend to the conservation, maintenance and safety of the Receiving House as a high priority. This includes action to be taken on the drainage and aeration around the building foundations, repointing of sandstone blockwork, and bringing natural light and ventilation into the interior of building.	А
44	The 1990s interpretation display written by Richard Flanagan and designed by Lynda Warner be refreshed and reviewed with a view to honouring its content and history but contemporising the key messages and bringing some elements outside to a larger audience.	В
Natural values		
45	Impact on natural values for development of facilities is to be minimised.	ONGOING
46	Develop and implement a feral cat management program with the key objective to keep the Waterworks Reserve feral cat free.	А
47	Ensure environmental weeds are minimised within the reserve with cooperative management and removal controls by both the City of Hobart and TasWater.	А

WATERWORKS RESERVE MASTER PLAN

WATERWORKS RESERVE MA	ASTER PLAN	STAGING
Trees		
48	Prepare and implement an arboriculture management plan for trees located within the park land setting of the reserve.	А
49	Tree replacement will be in accordance with the arboriculture and landscape plans.	ONGOING
50	Gently remove the bitumen road surface on the section of road proposed for closure west of Site 10 to facilitate improved health of the three significant stringybarks overhanging the road.	А
51	A thick layer of clean mulch is to be applied to the sloped informal path extending from Site 9 to Site 10 to cover the exposed roots and facilitate improved health of the large and old stringybarks in this location.	А
52	All efforts should be made to retain large reserve trees unless considered dangerous. Any proposed tree removal must be in accordance with the City of Hobart Street Tree Strategy tree removal policy accompanied by a tree assessment undertaken by a qualified arboriculture professional and arboriculture management plan for the reserve.	А

STAGING

Α

Drinking water infrastructure management

Develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with TasWater regarding joint management of reserve assets within the Waterworks Reserve. The MOU to include:

• TasWater to maintain access through the reserve.

• Upgrade park assets that are in TasWater ownership including the need to replace and make safe the fence surrounding the Upper and Lower Reservoirs; cleaning of the TasWater tanks above the proposed new visitor hub and maintenance of heritage assets.

• Management of environmental weeds within TasWater fenced title boundaries of the Upper and Lower Reservoirs, and management and retention of native vegetation, in particular large trees, if not posing a threat to TasWater lots.

• Financial contributions towards implementing the MOU.

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Project Report

11 September 2015 - 02 November 2022

Your Say Hobart

Waterworks Reserve Master Plan





ware Participants 327		Engaged Participants		129						
Aware Actions Performed Participar		Participants Engaged Actions Performed		Unverified	Anonymous					
Visited a Project or Tool Page	327		Registered		,					
Informed Participants	211	Contributed on Forums	0	0	0					
Informed Actions Performed	Participants	Participated in Surveys	5	0	123					
Viewed a video	0	Contributed to Newsfeeds	0	0	0					
Viewed a photo	6	Participated in Quick Polls	0	0	0					
Downloaded a document	0	Posted on Guestbooks	0	0	0					
Visited the Key Dates page	4	Contributed to Stories	0	0	0					
Visited an FAQ list Page	0	Asked Questions	0	0	0					
Visited Instagram Page	0	Placed Pins on Places	2	0	0					
Visited Multiple Project Pages	67	Contributed to Ideas	0	0	0					
Contributed to a tool (engaged)	129									

ENGAGEMENT TOOLS SUMMARY



Tool Type	Engagement Tool Name	Tool Status	Visitors	Contributors					
	angagomoni roomamo	Tool olates	riolioio	Registered	Unverified	Anonymous			
Place	Waterworks Reserve Interactive Map	Published	54	2	0	0			
Survey Tool	Waterworks Reserve survey	Published	166	5	0	123			

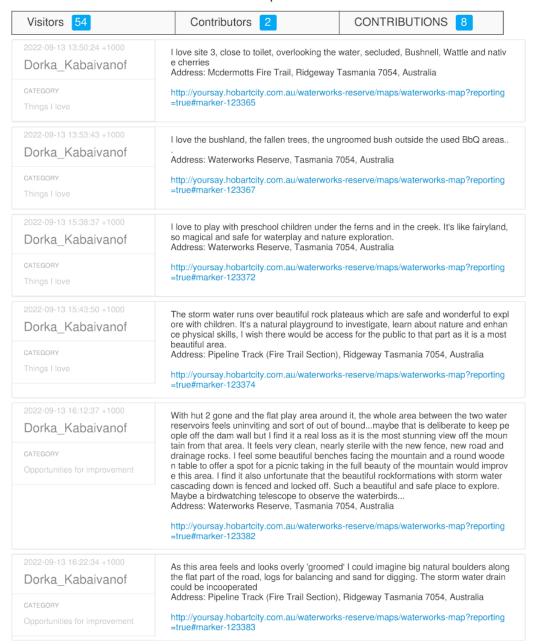
INFORMATION WIDGET SUMMARY



Widget Type	Engagement Tool Name	Visitors	Views/Downloads
Photo	View through the trees down to the water of Waterworks Reserve	6	6
Key Dates	Key Date	4	4

ENGAGEMENT TOOL: PLACE

Waterworks Reserve Interactive Map



ENGAGEMENT TOOL: PLACE

Waterworks Reserve Interactive Map

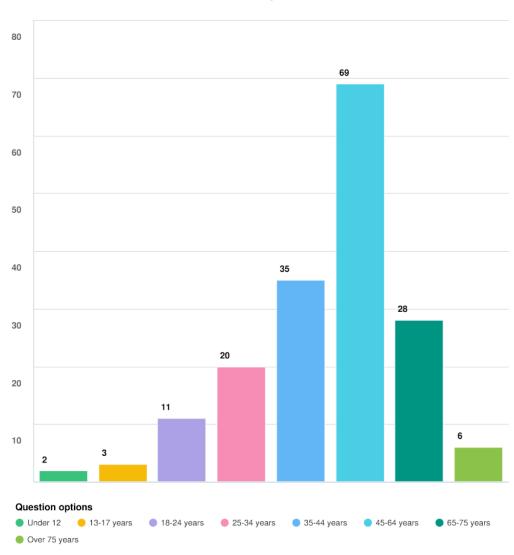
2022-09-13 17:05:52 +1000 Dorka_Kabaivanof	How can the traditional owners of the land and their historie and story be reflected or br ought to life in the Reserve? Can their be collaboration with the local aboriginal community on this? Can their be educational opportunities throughout the year in the Reserve
CATEGORY Opportunities for improvement	to learn and engage with the local aboriginal community? Address: Mcdermotts Fire Trail, Ridgeway Tasmania 7054, Australia http://yoursay.hobartcity.com.au/waterworks-reserve/maps/waterworks-map?reporting =true#marker-124233
2022-09-13 19:38:54 +1000 AndrewK	It would be great to see the children's play equipment area improved with more 'natural' play spaces using boulders, rope setups, and other fun items Address: Mcdermotts Fire Trail, Ridgeway Tasmania 7054, Australia
CATEGORY Opportunities for improvement	http://yoursay.hobartcity.com.au/waterworks-reserve/maps/waterworks-map?reporting =true#marker-124244

ENGAGEMENT TOOL: SURVEY TOOL

Waterworks Reserve survey

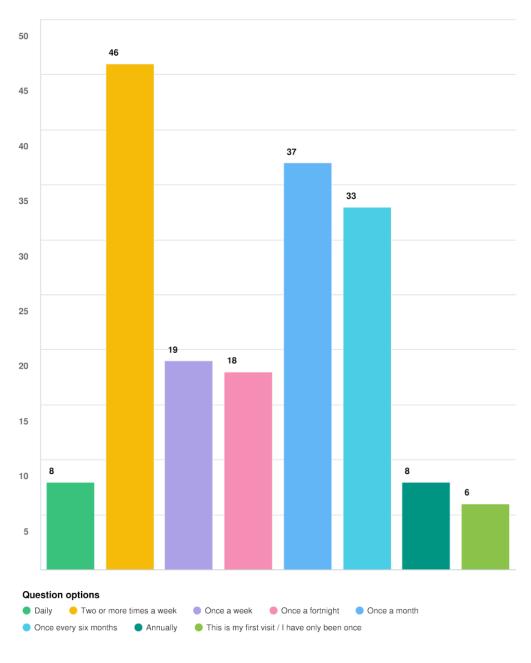


How old are you?



Optional question (174 response(s), 1 skipped)
Question type: Checkbox Question

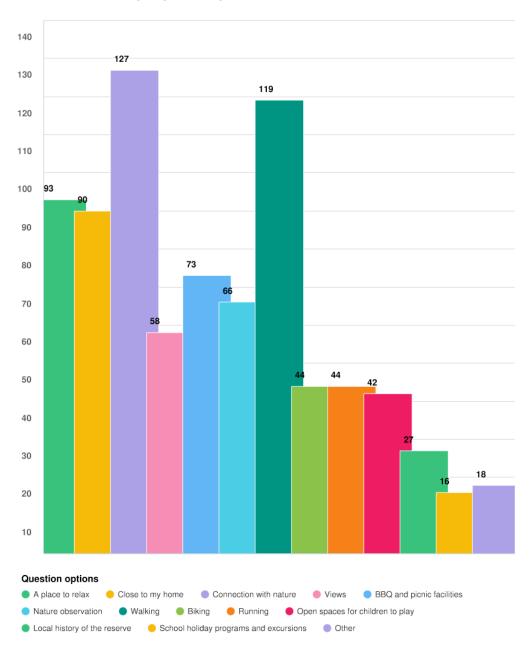
On average, how often do you visit Waterworks Reserve?



Mandatory Question (175 response(s))

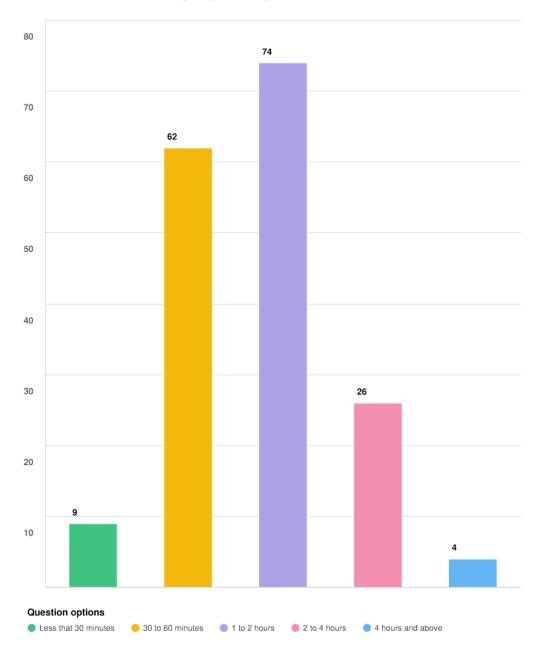
Question type: Checkbox Question

Why do you usually visit the Waterworks Reserve?



Mandatory Question (175 response(s))
Question type: Checkbox Question

How long do you usually visit the reserve for?



Mandatory Question (175 response(s))

Question type: Checkbox Question

Thinking about what you value about Waterworks Reserve, please rank the following statements (with 1 being the most and 5 being what you value least).



Optional question (49 response(s), 126 skipped)

Question type: Likert Question

Your Say Hobart : Summary Report for 11 September 2015 to 02 November 2022

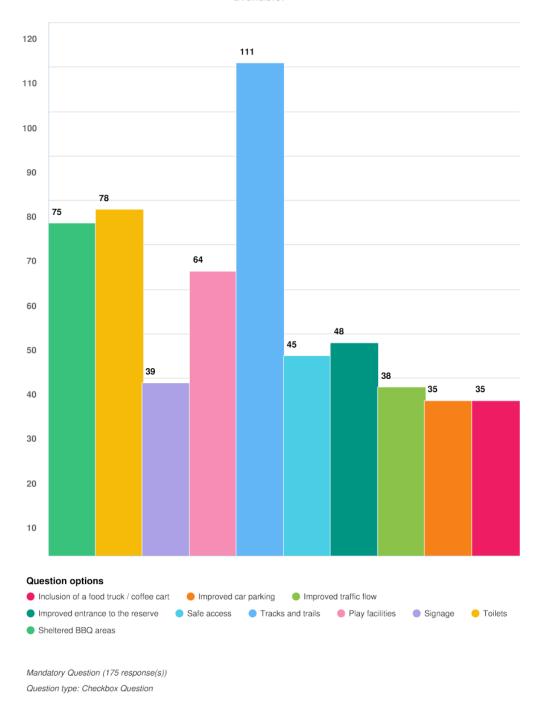
Thinking about what you value about Waterworks Reserve, please rank the following statements (with 1 being what you value the most and 5 being what you value the least).

OPTIONS	AVG. RANK
It is a peaceful and tranquil place where I can relax and/or appreciate nature	1.95
It is a place that I can enjoy physical activity	2.50
It is a place where I can spend quality time with friends and family	2.99
It is a place where I can celebrate special events with others	3.72
It is a place where I can learn about the natural environment and local history.	3.82

Optional question (130 response(s), 45 skipped)

Question type: Ranking Question

Which of the following facilities would you like to see upgraded? Select up to 5 options. This information will help the City prioritise work if funding becomes available.



Draft Waterworks Reserve Master Plan Preliminary Engagement

Summary of responses to Your Say Survey qualitative questions

September 2022

Number of respondents to survey 175

Q. Is there anything else you value about the reserve?

Natural qualities

When considering what else respondents value about the reserve, respondents value the **natural bushland setting** (39 comments). Respondents valued the presence of birds and animals within the reserve (30 comments), as well as the trees and different flora - particularly the large eucalypts and native orchids (10 comments) and access to water (6 comments). Respondents also commented on the how the reserve is well maintained (6 comments).

Peace and quiet

Respondents value the sense of **peace and quiet** that the reserve offers (32 comments) and that the reserve is not overcrowded with people, cars or commercial operators. A number of respondents also valued the **limited access for dogs** (4 comments) within the reserve.

Location

Respondents valued the Reserve's accessible location to both the **city** (13 comments) and the **mountain** (12 comments). Respondents also valued the **tracks and trails** (20 comments) available within the reserve and the reserve's **role as a connector** (9 comments) to other suburbs and neighbourhoods.

Recreation

Respondents valued the recreational facilities within the reserve, particularly the **barbeques and shelters** (13 comments), and the opportunities for **recreational activities** (9 comments) including orienteering, bike riding, dog walking and social gatherings.

Family friendly

Respondents found the reserve to be **family friendly** (10 comments) with particular comments around the opportunities for nature play and the friendliness of the people using the reserve. A number of respondents also referenced their **childhood memories** (3 comments) of the reserve as something they valued.

Heritage

There were also a number of comments around the **history and heritage** (5 comments) of the site, including Aboriginal.

Q. Is there anything else we should know?

Tracks suggestions (27 comments)

There was significant commentary around the role of the tracks within the reserve as a connector to other suburbs and tracks and interest in this connecting role being expanded. There was also significant interest in the tracks being improved and soil erosion and issues of drainage being addressed. Particular suggestions are detailed below:

Ridgeway

- A better track to get to Ridgeway and the Pipeline track
- I would like to see if possible the trails or tracks connecting to Ridgeway upgraded in some way for those who enjoy riding their bike and walking
- A better riding track to get to Ridgeway or up to the Pipeline Track would be fantastic.
- I'd like to see clearer track connections and improved tracks between the lower and top (nearer Ridgeway) reservoirs
- I think it would be great to build a dedicated bike track to link Ridgeway to Dynnyrne
- Would also very much like to see that the remaining section of Darwin's original route up kunanyi/Mt Wellington is fully preserved, and not bisected by mountain bike tracks or fire trails.

Romilly Street

- There should be a way to bike ride continuously on track from Romilly St up to Halls Saddle.
 Currently the ride is Romilly St track & Waterworks Rd; Waterworks reserve road; informal
 track under the powerlines; steep McDermotts fire trail; Pipeline Track. It's convoluted, lots
 of road, not signposted and too steep for many people. Could be a wide shared bidirectional
 trail if well designed but better would be shared walking / running / upwards riding with a
 separate track for downwards riding.
- As for mountain bike trails, given councils plan for Halls saddle as a hub to access the
 mountain some purpose built mtb trails that link Dynyrnne (and South Hobart/Sandy Bay for
 that matter) are essential. It was a shame that the trails on the other side of reservoir were
 designated as walking only when built. They provide a good link too that could be added to
 Halls Saddle
- I would like to see a track that allows dog walkers to walk from the track starting on Romilly
 St to higher levels of the reserve. Existing tracks that allow for dog walking are not joined
 and are inconveniently located far away from each other. I think having a trail that allowed
 dog walkers to walk from Romilly St to the Pipeline Track would be a huge benefit to the dog
 walking community.
- Continuation of track from Romilly St along Sandy Bay Rivulet to the Waterworks / Lynton intersection would be great too.
- Maybe doesn't count as part of the reserve but related: where the track comes out onto
 Romilly St there needs to be footpaths and a pedestrian wombat crossing. That whole area is
 super dangerous for pedestrians: steep, crest, sharp blind corners, damp or icy, bridge, busy
 driveways, etc and no footpaths!!!

McDermotts Farm and Saddle

 The bike commute to the kunanyi tracks via R18 and McDermott's is good although the very steep section is very wet and soft now, needs drainage sorted out The bend just before McDermott's Farm also needs erosion control.

Huon Road

- A rideable track connecting to Huon Rd would be useful. Maybe across the dam between the reservoirs and up?
- Dedicated mountain bike tracks especially from the Huon Road side down to the reservoirs should be built as part of linking purpose built tracks up with the rest of the mountain.

Lower reservoir

- Track on the Lower Reservoir Circuit is in poor condition would like it to be built to the Tas Water standard on Upper Reservoir.
- It would be great if there was a safe separate walking track along the Lower Reservoir from
 the toilets to the reserve entrance, as currently need to share this with vehicles which is not
 ideal with kids and a few corners were you cannot see incoming traffic. It would also be great
 if there was a path linking the entrance with the Sandy Bay Rivulet track.

Upper reservoir

- Upper Reservoir Track needs special attention. Buzzies in particular are spread to adjoining properties.
- It would be great to have a decent path from the top of the reserve so I don't have to walk on the road to exit back out onto Waterworks road
- I would really appreciate being able to walk across the wall of the Upper Reservoir. This
 would connect trails I like to walk and would be a wonderful way of maximising the utility of
 the reserve.
- What Taswater did reinstalling the drainage channels to the north of the top dam was illconceived. So many trees removed to reinstate an old school way of moving water. Those channels are now full of sediment and weeds and that sediment is going into the Sandy Bay Rivulet at the top of the top dam.

Gentle Annie Falls

- It would be great to create a link between Waterworks Rd and the tracks above Gentle Annie Falls (where dogs are permitted) for dogs walking on leash - so there is a continuous dog walking track to Fern Tree.
- Some sections of the track that runs from the top end of the Upper Reservoir up to Gentle
 Annie Falls (not the fire trail, the other one) are subject to water and mud. With climate
 change leading to an increased intensity of rain events, the amount of water running from
 the slopes above this track appears likely to continue and get worse. There needs to be more
 attention to water runoff diversion for this track.
- There is excellent information about Charles Darwin on the track near Site 10. But the commencement of this track is not obvious the commencement should be extended to one of the nearby roads and there ought to be a sign down beside the "main" road pointing it out. At the junction of this track with the track that leads up to Gentle Annie Falls, where there is a roughly-hewn seat, there needs to be a sign pointing out the availability of this Charles Darwin information, as many people will walk up that track to Gentle Annie Falls oblivious to the Charles Darwin link with that area.

Protection of natural assets (26 comments)

There was a desire for the protection of the natural assets of the reserve including the protecting the removal of trees and replacing those that have been removed, focusing on the eradication of invasive weeds, and better protection of the habitats of birds and animals.

Road safety and access (22 comments)

There was significant concern around road safety in and around the reserve with particular concern around the blind spots and narrowness of the road. A number of respondents would like to see car access reduced with priority given to improving active travel amenity – particularly pedestrians.

There was a desire to reduce car speeds both outside and within the reserve.

Access to the reserve

- Waterworks Road is very narrow and cannot comfortably support more traffic flow. Similarly, Ridgeway Road is very narrow with blind corners.
- Narrow road has gotten worse from locals parking on the side of the streets to get in and out of.
- Traffic Access via Waterworks Road and Romilly Streets are already at their capacity with respect to the amount of traffic they can handle and any perceived upgrades that lead to increased visitation will only exacerbate the already significant safety issues in travelling these roads.
- Please get the line marking at the entrance on waterworks road fixed and regularly refreshed, it has been dangerous for a long time.
- As a local resident, I have witnessed multiple inane near misses, potential car crashes, as visitors enter the site off Waterworks /Ridgeway Rd: u turns on blind corners, reversing on blind corner, stopping in the middle of a blind corner etc. I've had to stop on a blind corner as some nit wit completes a U-turn on the blind corner, putting me at risk from other drivers running into the back of my vehicle.
- The entrance has always been a little difficult especially with on coming traffic from Ridgeway. I have experienced on many occasions people swinging onto the wrong side of the road on the blind corner to navigate into the entrance.

Bus parking

- School busses (public and private) should park outside the Reserve at the entrance or further
 up on Waterworks Rd with tracks connecting into the Reserve. I feel the big buses take away
 from the overall tranquil and relaxing experience and some days in summer there are three
 buses parked at site 9.
- A bus car park on CPH Road in the other picnic area with a connection to the reserve to remove buses from reserve

Active travel & pedestrian amenity

- HCC can encourage E bike /bicycle access and publicise the Sandy Bay Rivulet walking track
 that connects to Huon Rd and the local bus stop & amp; lobby MTT to put in a bus service to
 Waterworks Reserve (mini buses); or include this destination as part of the current shuttle
 bus route to Kunanyi. "All Aboard For The Waterworks Picnic Bus".
- I would like the Waterworks Reserve management plan to discourage access via more
 private cars as increased car access just increases the congestion and safety issues for

- wildlife and people on adjacent Waterworks and Ridgeway Roads as well as within the Reserve.
- If parking outside the reserve, we are forced to walk on the road for the section near the first bend. This is VERY dangerous for us as an older couple. We STRONGLY recommend improving pedestrian access from outside the Reserve through to the far end.
- The intersection at the entrance to the reserve should be redone so that there's footpaths,
 pedestrian crossing, traffic control, etc. Should absolutely prioritise walkers / runners / riders
 over cars, though there's still plenty of room to have some car parks as well as a slowed T
 intersection.

Protecting the peace and quiet of the reserve (20 comments)

There was a strong desire from respondent for the peace and quietness of the reserve to be retained and protected. These respondents wanted limited development or improvements but rather a protection of the natural assets.

Modes of transport (18 comments)

There was also a desire to reduce car access overall to the reserve, with greater emphasis placed on improving access for active travel modes such as walking and cycling.

Signage (16 comments)

A number of suggestions were made around the addition of signage including:

- Interactive speed sign to encourage slower car movements
- · Signs indicating shared use of the roads by pedestrian, cyclists and cars
- · Protect wildlife signs possibly illuminated at night
- · Large "no cycling" signs on that northern side need to be solidly fixed to the ground
- No dogs signage at both ends of the reserve
- Signs warning people to keep away from trees on windy day
- · Better wayfinding signage to find the reserve
- Better MTB track standards and signage
- Better numbering of barbeque sites
- Code of conduct signs for all users (particularly school groups) around respecting the space
- Making signage more accessible for users with low literacy or non-English speaking (making use of iconography and plain English)
- · All signage to be review for relevance and visibility

Additional facilities (13 comments)

Respondents also made a series of suggestions for additional facilities including:

- Improved lighting particularly around the entrance and barbeque shelters (with the suggestion of solar light)
- Outdoor gym equipment
- Provision of nesting boxes
- Water refill stations
- Defibrillator
- Security cameras at front gate entrance
- · Stage and amphitheatre with access to power for events

Swimming hole and rafting facilities

Improving play facilities (16 comments)

There was a desire to improve the play facilities in the reserve with a particular focus on including nature play elements and the replacement of the swings.

Bike infrastructure (13 comments)

There was a desire for improved bike infrastructure particularly around better connection of mountain trails, as well as better access for bikes after hours and better parking facilities.

Pest management (12 comments)

There is some concern around the management of pests predominately around feral cats but with some concern around jack jumpers, wasps, spiders, snakes and wild chickens.

Access (9 comments)

In regards to access, respondents wanted better access to the reserve, particularly after hours, with concern that the current gate doesn't allow for access for wheelchairs, prams and bikes, etc.

Some comments were made about the restrictiveness of the gate closures times.

Dogs (9 comments)

There was some call from respondents to improve access for dogs within the reserve (6 comments), while others preferred for the reserve to be made dog free (3 comments).

History and heritage (8 comments)

Respondents wanted to see better interpretation particularly around the Aboriginal history. There was also a desire to upgrade and reopen access to the museum and make better use of the old buildings. Some concern was raised around to loss of historic shelters between the upper and lower reserve, as well as the loss of the heritage sandstone removed along the new dam wall works. One respondent also wanted better access to water so people can understand the history of the site.

Commercial operations (7 comments)

Some respondents were adverse to commercial operators setting up within the reserve including coffee cart, food truck or recreation businesses (such as a ropes course) – citing that this would be at odds with the natural qualities of the reserve.

Improved toilets (7 comments)

There was a desire to improve the toilet facilities with suggestions to increase the number of toilets (particularly around the barbeque areas), as well as making the toilets more child friendly with lower sinks and toilets. A suggestion was also made to service the toilets with rain water.

Barbeques (7 comments)

Respondents wanted to see shelters installed over all the barbeque sites – with some suggestion for architecturally designed shelters that are sympathetic to the natural environment. There was also the desire for lighting in each site to improve after hours use, better access to tap water and the potential to irrigate the lawns adjacent. Some respondents would also like to see disability access for all sites, lower hire fees for concession card holders and the ability to book the sites online.

Bushfire (4 comments)

There was acknowledgment of the significant fire risk of the reserve and support for the continued closure of the Reserve on days of extreme /catastrophic fire danger. There was concern that increasing the popularity of the reserve would also increase the amount of traffic on the already narrow Waterworks Road – posing a risk of congested evacuation pathways in the event of a fire.

There was some concern about trees removed by TasNetworks to the west of McDermots paddock – this material on the ground now and has created a fire hazard. While others called for trees not to be thinned out to increase fire safety.

DRAFT WATERWORKS RESERVE MASTER PLAN - COST ESTIMATES & PRIORITISED STAGING PLAN - 24 February 2022

		Asset Renewal Funding																					
		Year 1 2	023	Year 2 202	4 Ye	ear 3 2025-	Year 4 2	2026-			Year	1 2023-	Year 2	2024-	Year 3	2025-	Year 4 202	26- Y	ear 5 2027-	Year 6	2028-	Years 7- 20 2029-	
Element	Sub - components	2024		2025			2027		Year 5	2027-2028			2025		2026		2027			2029		2042	Notes
STAGE A			-		-													-					
	Main track from entrance - 1km - down		\rightarrow		+						+							$\overline{}$					
Tracks and trails	the spine												\$	160,000.00									
	Bike wash facility		\neg		\neg								\$	10,000.00									
Shelters and furniture	Site furniture			\$ 40,000.00	0																		
	Prospect (Site 5)															80,000.00							
	Annie's (Site 9)		\neg		т						-				\$ 2	50,000.00							integrate imroved parking for Site 9 into the same year
Gar parking	Entrance carpark										-				\$ 1	20,000.00							Roads budget - Discussed with Senior Engineer Road Assets
	Prospect - site 5														\$	10,000.00							
	Annie's (Site 9)														\$ 3	00,000,00							Carpark in same year as site 9 upgrade
Traffic management & road work	New turning circle																\$ 900,000.	1,00					
	Repair of existing road surface										-												
	throughout the reserve		_		_			_	5	100,000.00	4							\rightarrow		_			
	Traffic management plan		_		\perp						8	5,000.00						_					
	Bitumen removal for tree health	\$ 15,000	.00																				
											1.												
Natural values	Arboriculture management plan for trees				-						5	5,000.00											
Entrance, landscaping and play	5 new playscape elements at 5 separate																						
features	locations			\$ 250,000.0	0						-		-										Parks and reserves budget
	Upgrade access at reserve entrance				-						-		\$	80,000.00									
Site signage & interpretation	Overall signage and interpretation									***						\$100,000							
Stage A subtotals by fiscal year		\$ 15,000	.00	\$ 290,000.0	0 \$		\$	-	\$	100,000.00	8	10,000.00	\$	250,000.00	\$ 9	60,000.00	\$ 600,000.	.00 \$		\$	-	\$ -	
STAGE B			_		_						_							_					
Tracks and trails	Pink loop - shared use track top	1									1												
Tracks and trails	reservoir Yellow - main entry to reserve from		\rightarrow		+			-			-							\rightarrow		-			
	pipleline / romity	1									1												
	Green - learn to ride		\rightarrow		+			$\overline{}$			-							-		_			
	Track link from Ridgeway Road upper		\rightarrow		+						-							\rightarrow		_			
	car park	1									1							s	230,000.00				Tracks bundled into one year - \$230,000
Shelters and furniture	Lakeside (Site B)	—	\neg		-						-							- 1					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Grotto (Site C)	1	\neg		-						-							\neg					
	Marquee site		\neg		-						-							-					
	Oblique (Site 7)	T	\neg		-						-							-					
	Watch House (Site 8)		\neg		-						-							\neg		3	410,000.00		Shelters bundled into one year - \$410,000
Car parking	Site C - Grotto carpark		\neg		-						-				\$	20,000.00		-					,
		1	\neg		-													-					Toilet upgrade needs to align to Site 9 works - Building
Toilets & facilities	Site 9 - Toilet renovation								3	300,000.00													Maintenance budget
																							Building Maintenance budget - push out by one year into 2024-
	Site 4 - toilets on roadside			\$ 400.000.0	0						_							_					25
Entrance, landscaping and play	Upgrade lower reservoir reserve entrance																						
features	to make accessible		_		\perp						_							_		3	50,000.00		
Site signage & interpretation	Receiving house			\$ 100,000.00																			Building Maintenance budget - currenty no allocation
Stage B subtotals by fiscal year		\$	-	\$ 500,000.0	0 \$		\$		\$	300,000.00	8		\$		\$	20,000.00	\$ -	- \$	230,000.00	\$	460,000.00	\$ -	
STAGE C																							
Hub shelter	Visitor hub																					\$ 3,500,000.00	
Carparking	Visitor hub carpark	_	\rightarrow		+						-							-				\$ 300,000.00	
Visitor services	Upgrade of old Crib room for commercial use																					\$ 2.000.000.00	
Stage c subtotals by fiscal year	use	S		\$.	8		\$		S				s		4		\$.	- 5		5		\$ 5,800,000.00	
		-			-				-		1				-	_		,		1		- 5,000,030.00	
Subtotal (Stages A, B & C)		\$ 15,000	.00	\$ 790,000,0	0 \$		\$		\$	400,000,00	1 5	10,000.00	\$	250,000.00	5 2	80,000.00	\$ 600,000.	.00 \$	230,000.00	\$	460,000.00	\$ 5,800,000.00	
10% project management (design,					-					,	-	.0,000.00	-	220,000.00		,009.00	200,000.		200,000.00	-		0,000,000.00	
planning & delivery)				* 70.000						40.000.00		4 000 00		25 000 00		00.000.00			22 000 00		40.000.00	* ****	
pranning & delivery)		\$ 1,500	00.1	\$ 79,000.0	0 \$	_	2	•	2	40,000.00	,	1,000.00	2	25,000.00	2	98,000.00	\$ 60,000.	.00 \$	23,000.00	2	46,000.00	\$ 580,000.00	
					1.						T.												
Subtotal (stages and 10%)		\$ 16,500	.00	\$ 869,000.00	0 5		S		\$	440,000.00	8	11,000.00	\$	275,000.00	\$ 1.0	78,000.00	\$ 660,000.	.00 \$	253,000.00	3	506,000.00	\$ 6,380,000.00	
Subtotals - asset renewal & new funding									\$	1,325,500.00												\$ 9,163,000.00	
																						2,100,000	
TOTAL PROJECT COST									\$ 10.4	88,500.00													
TO THE TROOPED I COST									V 10,4	00,000.00													

Notes on forward budget allocations

Bushland Infrastructure - WWMP Imple	mentation renewal budget
Year 1 - 2023-24	350,00
Year 2 - 2024-25	\$760,00
Year 3 - 2025-2026	\$400,00
Year 4 - 2028-2027	Nothin
Year 2 - 2024-2025	\$400,00
Building Maintenance and Projects - To Year 2 - 2024-2025	\$400,00
Parks and Reserves - Playground renew Year 2 - 2024-2025	val budget \$250,00
Total	\$1,850,00

12. Crowther Reinterpreted - Addendum to Franklin Square Conservation Master Plan

File Ref: F23/27657; 16/427-002-004

Report of the Public Art Coordinator, the Manager Open Space, Parks and Waterways, and the Director City Futures of 6 April 2023 and attachments.

Delegation: Council

REPORT TITLE: CROWTHER REINTERPRETED - ADDENDUM TO

FRANKLIN SQUARE CONSERVATION MASTER

PLAN

REPORT PROVIDED BY: Public Art Coordinator

Manager Open Space, Parks and Waterways

Director City Futures

1. Report Summary

- 1.1. This is a covering report for a proposed Addendum (Attachment A) to the existing Conservation Plan for Franklin Square.
- 1.2. A requirement for an addendum has been triggered by the resolution of the Council in 2022 to remove the bronze component of the William Crowther Statue in Franklin Square, subject to obtaining a planning permit.
- 1.3. Approval of the report recommendation will set in place the conditions for assessment of the Planning Application for the removal of the bronze component of Crowther that has come about as a response to broad community consultation via the Crowther Reinterpreted project (as detailed in the August 2022 report to the Council).

2. Key Issues

- 2.1. Approval for the removal of the bronze component of the Crowther Statue in Franklin Square at the 15 August 2022 Council meeting has triggered a multi-step process.
- 2.2. Removal of the bronze component is subject to obtaining a planning permit to do so via a Development Application.
- 2.3. While the statue itself is not listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, its site, Franklin Square, is listed and has an existing Conservation Plan (Attachment B).
- 2.4. Given the listing, a planning application must be "in compliance with the conservation strategy of an approved Conservation Plan, where required and/or provided" (clause 22.4.5 of the *Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme 1997*).
- 2.5. The requirement to amend the existing Conservation Plan with an Addendum has been identified through discussions with the Development Appraisal Unit and the City's Heritage team.
- 2.6. This report provides an addendum, for approval, to the existing Franklin Square Conservation Plan 2007 (reprinted 2012), specifically addressing and expanding on the assessment of significance of the Crowther statue as a contributory feature to Franklin Square.

2.7. Should the addendum be approved a further Heritage Impact
Assessment would be prepared for the proposed removal of the bronze
component of the statue and temporary signage as part of the
Development Application submission.

3. Recommendation

That the Council approve the inclusion of the addendum included as Attachment A to this report, within the Franklin Square Conservation Plan 2007 (reprint 2012).

4. Background

- 4.1. The Crowther Reinterpreted Project responds to an action set out within the City's Aboriginal Commitment and Action Plan (ACAP), which is the result of multiple engagement processes, where palawa/Tasmanian Aboriginal people have expressed their pain about the continued presence of the Crowther statue in Franklin Square.
- 4.2. William Crowther was a 19th Century medical practitioner and politician who was removed from his medical position as honorary medical officer as a result of his involvement in the removal of the skull of palawa/Tasmanian Aboriginal man William Lanne.
- 4.3. The Crowther Reinterpreted Project is a four-stage project.
 - 4.3.1. Stage 1 (now complete) Four temporary public artworks installed sequentially throughout one year, to raise understanding and discussion about the complex story of William Crowther and William Lanne and to obtain direct feedback from relevant stakeholders and members of the public about what the next action might be.
 - 4.3.2. Stage 2 (now complete) In depth analysis, one on one engagement and request for formal submissions to inform a proposal about the next action regarding the Crowther Statue. This stage culminated in a proposal to the Council for the following:
 - Removal of the bronze component of the statue (to the City's Valuables Collection, pending further negotiations with local collecting institutions, for a permanent location for this element), and addition of temporary signage. This forms Stage 3 (current) of the project.

- Commissioning of new, permanent, interpretative and/or sculptural elements to be installed beside the Crowther plinth. This forms Stage 4 (future) of the project, which will be the subject of a future report.
- 4.3.3. The Council meeting of 15 August 2022 approved all of the recommendations, thereby beginning Stage 3 of the project as described above (subject to obtaining a planning permit).
- 4.3.4. While the Crowther statue is not separately listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, its location, Franklin Square, is listed and has a Conservation Plan written by Ferndene Consultants, which was published in 2007 and reprinted in 2012 (Attachment B).
- 4.3.5. Franklin Square is within the Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme and clause 22.4.5 requires the following:
 - "Building or works' must be in compliance with the conservation strategy of an approved Conservation Plan, where required and/or provided"
- 4.3.6. The Franklin Square Conservation Plan addresses the Crowther Statue as a feature within the listed park and its significance.
- 4.3.7. Prior to development of the 2022 Council report, the authors of the original Franklin Square Conservation Plan, Ferndene Consulting, were contacted to gauge their interest in engaging with the project
- 4.3.8. Throughout Stage 2 of the Crowther Reinterpreted project, heritage expertise was sought on the implications of change to the Crowther statue.
- 4.3.9. In the first instance, the authors of the original Conservation Plan, Ferndene Consultants, were contacted and they replied in writing that they did not have the capacity at that time or in the near future to engage with the project.
- 4.3.10. Subsequently, a preliminary Memorandum of Heritage Advice was prepared by Purcell as part of the report presented to the Council on 15 August 2022. The preliminary conclusions were as follows:
 - The Crowther memorial is a contributory feature of Franklin Square in that it is a Victorian memorial reflective of the commemoration of public figures in civic parks as was the practice of the day.
 - The removal of the bronze would not directly impact the significance and values of Franklin Square.

- It is questionable if the significance of the Crowther memorial itself meets any threshold for inclusion against the THC Assessment Framework.
- There is sufficient cause to consider that the counterpoint argument to criterion f brings a strong case to an exercise in truth telling consistent with contemporary social values and reconciliation.
- The THR Datasheet identifies that Franklin Square is significant for its townscape and social associations, and as it is regarded as important to the community's sense of place. It is important to ensure the continuity of these values in line with contemporary social, community and political sentiment. It is our opinion that the contemporary social, community and political sentiment regarding the Crowther monument detracts from the values of Franklin Square itself. The removal of the Crowther monument would protect the values important to the community's sense of place by ensuring inclusivity, avoiding marginalisation and facilitating truth telling.
- 4.3.11. Given the preliminary advice, which raised questions about the 2007 assessment of significance, an addendum has been prepared by Purcell (Attachment A), to address and expand the assessment of significance of the Crowther statue, thereby allowing for a planning application to be submitted and assessed.
- 4.3.12. The authors of the Addendum (Attachment A), describe this document as follows (page 02):

This Addendum reassesses the relative significance of the Crowther Monument's contribution to Franklin Square (the Place), and updates relevant Policies to remove minor inconsistencies and to provide guidance about the Crowther Monument's retention, relocation, or reinterpretation. The need to periodically reassess significance is acknowledged within The Burra Charter: 'The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance', 2013, (the Burra Charter) which notes that 'Cultural significance may change over time and with use. Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.

- 4.4. The draft Addendum was made available publicly for a period of consultation during March 2023, with respondents able to review the document and provide feedback. The results of this work are detailed in the community engagement section of this report.
- 4.5. Should the Addendum be approved, a Development Application will be submitted for the removal of the bronze component of the statue and the installation of temporary signage.

- 4.5.1. This will include drawn documentation, the Conservation Plan and a Heritage Impact Assessment for the works.
- 4.5.2. The application will undergo the standard legislative processes after submission including public advertisement and assessment by the City of Hobart's Planning and Heritage teams, and Heritage Tasmania.
- 4.5.3. Following assessment, the Development Application will come before the City's Elected Members, sitting as a Planning Authority, to consider for approval.

5. Legal, Risk and Legislative Considerations

- 5.1. This addendum has been prepared in order to respond to the requirements of the current Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme 1997 and to enable a Planning Application to be lodged for the removal of the bronze component of the William Crowther statue.
- 5.2. Given the requirement for any change to the Crowther statue to be subject to obtaining a Planning Permit, via a Development Application, the approval of this addendum, in itself does not present any legal risks or other ramifications.

6. Discussion

- 6.1. This report proposes that the attached Addendum becomes part of the Franklin Square Conservation Plan ongoing.
- 6.2. Inclusion of the attached Addendum as part of the existing Conservation Plan will provide more expansive information regarding significance of the William Crowther statue in the context of Franklin Square, to support the assessment of any future development.
- 6.3. The attached Addendum, prepared by Purcell, provides the following revised summary of significance for the Crowther Statue in the context of Franklin Square (refer page 16):

It is our assessment that the Crowther Monument itself does not meet any threshold for inclusion against the THC Assessment Framework.

The THR Datasheet identifies that Franklin Square is significant for its townscape and social associations, and for its contribution to the community's sense of place. It is important to ensure the continuity of these values in line with contemporary social, community and political sentiment.

When considering this contribution in the context of cultural significance, it is our assessment that the contemporary social, community, and political, sentiment regarding the Crowther Monument

detracts from the values of Franklin Square. The Crowther Monument is a contributory feature of Franklin Square, against criterion c, in that it is a Victorian Monument consistent with the commemoration of public figures in civic parks as was the practice of the day. Further, the Crowther Monument is not essential in understanding Franklin Square's characteristics of a Victorian inner-city park. The significance of Franklin Square is not directly associated with the Crowther Monument and would still meet this inclusion threshold in its absence, in a historical, or contemporary, sense.

7. Hobart: A Community Vision for Our Island Capital

- 7.1. The overall Crowther Reinterpreted project, of which this addendum proposal is one piece, reflects alignment with the City's Community Vision, particularly the phrase "We are brave and caring".
- 7.2. In addition, it connects with the identity statements:
 - 2.2: We are not yet reconciled with the darkness of our past.;
 - 3.4: Our city feels friendly and safe—but we know not everyone experiences our city this way, and we could do better;
 - 4.4: We could make our connectedness more inclusive and inviting; and,
 - 7.1: We are active on issues that are important to us.
- 7.3. The Crowther Reinterpreted project responds to the following Pillars:
 - 2.1.1 We recognise the Tasmanian Aboriginal community and their heritage and culture as the foundation of this place.
 - 2.1.2 We acknowledge the darkness of our shared history and work toward authentic reconciliation.
 - 2.6.3 We are a safe city, where everyone feels safe and is safe, including in public spaces. We look after each other.

8. Capital City Strategic Plan

- 8.1. This stage of the Crowther Reinterpreted project aligns with Pillar 2 of the Strategic Plan, in particular the following Outcomes and Strategies
 - Outcome 2.1: Hobart is a place that recognises and celebrates Tasmanian Aboriginal people, history and culture, working together towards shared goals.
 - Strategy 2.1.1 Demonstrate leadership in Aboriginal social justice in partnership with Aboriginal people.
 - Strategy 2.1.2 Highlight Tasmanian Aboriginal history and culture, including acknowledgement of the darkness of our shared experience, through interpretation, naming, arts and events. Regional, State and National Plans and Policies

- Outcome 2.4 Hobart communities are safe and resilient, ensuring people can support one another and flourish in times of hardship
- Strategy 2.4.6 Ensure that Hobart is a safe and liveable city by enhancing community and public safety and security, working in partnership with key stakeholders.

9. Financial Viability

- 9.1. Funding Source and Impact on Current Year Operating Result
 - 9.1.1. The approval of this recommendation does not have an impact on the current financial year.
- 9.2. Impact on Future Years' Financial Result
 - 9.2.1. The approval of this recommendation does not have an impact on the future financial years.
- 9.3. Asset Related Implications
 - 9.3.1. Should the attached Addendum become part of the existing Conservation Plan, it will contribute to any future assessments of significance (only with respect to the Crowther statue in Franklin Square).

10. Sustainability Considerations

10.1. The content of this report does not require consideration from the perspective of sustainability.

11. Community Engagement

- 11.1. The Draft Addendum was made available to the public for review and comment during March 2023 via Your Say.
 - 11.1.1. The survey was advertised via the City's social media channels, the Your Say mailing list and the contact list for the Crowther Reinterpreted project that collected all stakeholders in the project including local institutions, local Tasmanian Aboriginal organisations and local historical/heritage organisations.
- 11.2. The survey results are as follows:
 - 154 respondents (146 via Your Say online form, 7 via attached submission in Your Say and one direct via email).
 - 120 of the respondents did not reflect having reviewed the Addendum in their comments on the survey.
 - Of the 34 respondents who reflected that they had reviewed the addendum:

- 21 expressed support for the content and conclusions of the document and.
- 13 were not in support.
- 11.3. The full text of the submissions that reflected having reviewed and addressed the addendum are included in (Attachment C).
- 11.4. The authors of the addendum reviewed the written responses and provided the following feedback:
 - Purcell has reviewed the submissions provided and did not find any Addendum items that required adjustment.
 - The methodology for the assessment of significance is outlined in Section 4.2 of the Addendum. The criteria and associated assessment were undertaken in accordance with the framework in the Tasmanian Heritage Council publication 'Assessing Historic Heritage Significance, 2011.
 - The Australian Heritage Database (AHD) has been further reviewed with respect to listings of Franklin Square. The AHD includes a nonstatutory archive listing on the Register of the National Estate for Franklin Square Public Buildings. No listing was found for Franklin Square.
- 11.5. Enacting this step in the process also follows on from broad engagement throughout the entire Crowther Reinterpreted Project in the lead up to the Council decision regarding removal of the Crowther bronze at the Council meeting of 15 August 2022. This is detailed in full in the Council report for that date.

12. Communications Strategy

- 12.1. Should this recommendation be approved, the City's Engagement and Communications teams will prepare suitable communications with stakeholders who have been engaged with the project to date and the broader public.
 - 12.1.1. A critical aspect of the communications around this step in the process will be to clarify that, in itself, approval of the attached Addendum does not trigger removal, but instead allows for the planning process to continue.

13. Innovation and Continuous Improvement

13.1. Approval of this recommendation follows a process and consequent Council decision that is innovative in a national context, with no other Council within Australia having agreed, as a majority to remove a civic statue.

14. Collaboration

- 14.1. The Crowther Reinterpreted Project as a whole, has been developed in conversation with many stakeholders as detailed in previous reports.
- 14.2. The steps towards preparation of a Development Application, subsequent to the Council decision in August 2022, have been developed in collaboration with the City's Parks team.

As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993, I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.

Judith Abell

PUBLIC ART COORDINATOR

Cole Smith

MANAGER OPEN SPACE, PARKS

AND WATERWAYS

Katy Cooper

DIRECTOR CITY FUTURES

Date: 6 April 2023

File Reference: F23/27657; 16/427-002-004

Attachment A: Proposed Addendum to the Franklin Square Conservation Plan

T Adebi

Attachment B: Current Franklin Square Conservation Plan J

Attachment C: Submissions J

Item No. 12

CROWTHER MONUMENT

FRANKLIN SQUARE CONSERVATION PLAN ADDENDUM

ISSUE 03

22 FEBRUARY 2023



Agenda (Open Portion) Council Meeting - 24/4/2023

Page 110 ATTACHMENT A

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Issue 01

02 December 2022 Preliminary Draft for client review Reviewed: LM Approved: LBS

Issue 02

27 January 2023 Revised Draft for client review Reviewed: LM Approved: LBS

Issue 03

22 February 2023 Final Reviewed: LM Approved: LBS



Agenda (Open Portion) Council Meeting - 24/4/2023

Acknowledgment of Country

Purcell acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia and pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging. We acknowledge the palawa people of lutruwita (Tasmania), who are the original and current inhabitants, traditional owners and custodians, of this land.

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I.0 INTRODUCTION

I.I BACKGROUND

A Conservation Plan for Franklin Square, Hobart was prepared by Ferndene Studio in March 2007 (Conservation Plan).⁰¹ The Conservation Plan was commissioned to guide the City of Hobart in preparing a Masterplan for the Franklin Square, 92 The Conservation Plan included the Crowther Monument as one of the elements within Franklin Square. While the Conservation Plan included a brief mention of Dr Crowther's controversial association with the mutilation of William Lanne's corpse,03 it is unclear what weight (if any) was given to this in the Conservation Plan's assessment of Franklin Square's cultural significance and the Crowther Monument's contribution to it.

The Crowther Monument was erected in the southwest corner of Franklin Square in 1889, consistent with the Victorian era commemoration of civic figures in urban spaces.⁹⁴ The Crowther Monument is comprised of a bronze statue of Dr William Lodewyk Crowther on a stone plinth bearing the inscription: "Erected by a grateful public, and sincere personal friends to perpetuate the memory of long and zealous political and professional services rendered in this colony by William Lodewyk Crowther, F.R.C.S. England, sometime Premier of Tasmania. Born 15th April 1817. Died 12th April 1885".

Dr Crowther was eminent within the Hobart community as a medical practitioner, politician and premier (December 1878 - October 1879). Crowther was also a prominent businessman with interests in whaling, sealing, timber and guano. He is a controversial figure owing to his association with the mutilation of Aboriginal Tasmanian William Lanne's corpse. 06

William Lanne (c1835-1869) is variously referred to as William Lanney, William Lanne, Billy Lanne(y), and King Billy. Lanne was one of John Lanne and Nabrunga's six children. After being displaced from their traditional lands, the family was captured in 1842 and taken to Wybalenna on Flinders Island where their traditional names were replaced. William Lanne was orphaned and relocated to Oyster Cove, then to the Orphan School in Hobart, before being apprenticed as a whaler. He was an advocate for Aboriginal people at Oyster Cove. He was the third husband of Truganini, and has previously been referred to as the last full-blooded Tasmanian Aboriginal man.

The horror felt by the Tasmanian community at the public fight for Lanne's remains, the theft of his body parts, and the exhumation and mutilation of his remains, led to the Tasmanian Parliament passing the Anatomy Act in 1869 (Act). 7 The Act ensured that either the deceased (before death) or the relatives had to give permission for their corpse to be used for any sort of

Members of the Tasmanian Aboriginal community have expressed discomfort with the existence of the William Crowther Monument and would like recognition of William Lanne's story,⁰⁹ In response, the City of Hobart commenced the Crowther Reinterpreted project. The Stage I of this project, a public art and community engagement project, took place between late 2020 and early 2022. Stage I was designed "to present diverse perspectives and to acknowledge, question, provoke discussion or increase awareness about the story of Crowther and his treatment of the body of well-known Aboriginal leader William Lanne, after his death in the 1860s". 10 The project responds to the City's Aboriginal Commitment Action Plan to 'Undertake an interpretation project to tell the layered story of Crowther in Franklin Square' (Action 6).

During the Project's Stage Two, a proposal for a more permanant response was developed. In August 2022, the City of Hobart

- Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', for Hobart City Council, March 2007, Reprint December 2012.
- Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p. I Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p 36.
- Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', for Hobart City Council, March 2007, Reprint December 2012, p. 36.

 WELH Crowther, 'Crowther, William Lodewyk (1817–1885)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National
- University, published first in hard copy 1969, accessed 25 January 2023. Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', Appendix 1, p 12.
- atomy Act 1869 (33 Vic, No 23) [online], accessed 06/06/2022
- 07 Anatomy Act 1869 (33 Vic, No 23) [online], accessed Ub/Ub/ZUZZ.
 08 C Raabus, 'King Billy's lasting legacy for all Tasmanians' [website], ABC Local, 15 February, 2011;
- Ian McFarlane, 'William Lanne(y)', The Companion to Tasmanian History [website], 2006, accessed 25/01/2023.
- 99 City of Hobart, 'Crowther Reinterpreted' [website], accessed 06/06/2022.
 10 City of Hobart, 'Crowther Reinterpreted' [website], accessed 06/06/2022.

I.0 INTRODUCTION

Council approved the proposal to explore the potential removal of the bronze statue of William Crowther and retention of the stone plinth in Franklin Square, subject to planning approval, finding a permanent location for the bronze statue, commissioning new interpretive elements, and development of a Monuments policy. The Crowther bronze statue would potentially be deacquisitioned to a government agency for retention and conservation, and an interpretation project would provide for truth-telling.¹¹

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE CONSERVATION PLAN ADDENDUM

Purcell have been commissioned to prepare an Addendum to the Franklin Square Conservation Plan¹² as part of the Crowther Reinterpreted project. This Addendum reassesses the relative significance of the Crowther Monument's contribution to Franklin Square, and updates relevant Policies to remove minor inconsistencies and to provide guidance about the Crowther Monument's retention, relocation, or reinterpretation. The need to periodically reassess significance is acknowledged within *The Burra Charter:* 'The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance', 2013, (the Burra Charter) which notes that 'Cultural significance may change over time and with use. Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.¹³

I.3 LIMITATIONS

It is not the role of this Addendum to assess the potential impact of actions associated with the Crowther Reinterpreted project. A further Heritage Impact Assessment would be required to assess any proposal in accordance with best practice, and the requirements of the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995 Part 6 Section 35, and the Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme 1997, Section 9.

This report does not consider landscape, vegetation, sub-surface, archaeological, movable, or indigenous heritage. Purcell have not undertaken any formal community engagement with respect to social significance. It is noted that the City of Hobart have engaged in community consultation associated with the Crowther Reinterpreted project.

1.4 EXISTING INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

This Addendum uses the methodology and principles outlined in The Burra Charter: 'The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance', 2013, (the Burra Charter) and James Semple Kerr's The Conservation Plan (7th edition). 14

This Addendum references the following key source documents:

- · Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, 'Assessing Historic Heritage Significance', 2011
- Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', for Hobart City Council, March 2007, Reprint December 2012.
- Heritage Tasmania, Tasmanian Register Datasheet, 'Franklin Square', THR ID 2333 (accessed through ListMap).
- JS Kerr, <u>Conservation Plan: A Guide to the Preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significance</u>, 7th (partly revised) edition January 2013. (Online: Australia ICOMOS Inc with consent by JS Kerr).
- The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013.

1.5 GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE

No original plan of Franklin Square has been uncovered. The authors found no information regarding the reasons for the choice of location for, and orientation of, the Crowther Monument.

- II City of Hobart, 'Crowther Reinterpreted' [website], accessed 06/06/2022.
- 12 Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', for Hobart City Council, March 2007, Reprint December 2012.
- 13 The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013, p 2.
- 14 JS Kerr, Conservation Plan: A Guide to the Preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significance, 7th (partly revised) edition, January 2013 (Online: Australia ICOMOS Inc., with consent by JS Kerr).

I.O INTRODUCTION

I.6 TERMINOLOGY

This document employs the terminology and definitions from the Burra Charter.

1.7 ABBREVIATIONS

CP Conservation Plan

HIA Heritage Impact Assessment

TAHO Tasmanian Archives and Heritage Office

TCH Tasmanian Heritage Council
THR Tasmanian Heritage Register
TMAG Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery

I.8 DEFINITIONS

Place Franklin Square

Study Item The Crowther Monument, comprising a bronze statue and plinth

Crowther Monument Comprised of a bronze statue and plinth of Dr William Lodewyk Crowther, and stone plinth

bearing an inscription memorialising his life.

Crowther Statue The approximately 2.4m high bronze statute depicting Dr William Lodewyk Crowther forming

part of the Crowther Monument.

Crowther Plinth The stone plinth forming part of the Crowther Monument

I.9 AUTHORSHIP

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2.I LOCATION

2.I.I THE PLACE - FRANKLIN SQUARE

Franklin Square's address is 70 Macquarie St, Hobart 7000 and it has a Title Reference of 157664 / 1000 (Property ID 5668878). Franklin Square is an open area between the Treasury Complex and Public Buildings and the Town Hall. It is bounded by Elizabeth, Davey and Macquarie Streets. Franklin Square is a landscaped public square with a largely intact original layout from the early 1860s. The Sir John Franklin Monument is at the centre of the square in a water basin and fountain.

2.1.2 THE STUDY ITEM - CROWTHER MONUMENT

The Monument to Dr William Crowther is a bronze statue on a stone plinth (Crowther Monument). It is in the southwest corner of the park, close to the west entrance from Macquarie Street, adjacent to an entry path.



Figure 1: Aerial view, the approximate Site boundary outlined in yellow. The location of the Crowther Monument indicated by the white arrow (Source: ListMap, modified by Purcell)

2.2 HERITAGE CONTEXT

2.2.1 STATUTORY LISTINGS

Franklin Square is listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register established in accordance with the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act* (TAS) 1995. Franklin Square is also identified as a Place of Cultural Significance in Table 1, Schedule 1, of the *Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme* 1997 (SCPS 1997). These listings are detailed below for context.

The Crowther Monument is not individually listed on any statutory register.

Historic Cultural Heritage Act (TAS) 1995¹⁶

Franklin Square is Permanently Registered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR ID 2333). Franklin Square's registered boundary is identified by its title reference (157664/1000) and Property ID (5668878). While the Crowther Monument is within the boundaries of the Franklin Square listing, it is not specifically mentioned in the listing.

The THR Datasheet identifies that Franklin Square meets the following criteria from the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995:

- a) The place is important to the course or pattern of Tasmania's history.
- The place possesses uncommon or rare aspects of Tasmania's history.
 No data recorded.
- c) The place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history.
 Franklin Square is of historic heritage significance because it has the potential to yield important information, of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of Tasmania's history.
- d) The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of place in Tasmania's history.
 Franklin Square is of historic heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a Victorian inner-city park.
- e) The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement.

 No data recorded.
- f) The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons.

This park is of historic heritage significance because its townscape and social associations are regarded as important to the community's sense of place.

g) The place has a special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Tasmania's history.

No data recorded.¹⁷

¹⁶ Historic Cultural Heritage Act (TAS) 1995. Version current from 5 November 2021 to date.

¹⁷ THC, THR Datasheet, 'Franklin Square', THR ID 2333, pp 1-2.

Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme 199718

Hobart is governed by two planning schemes - the Hobart Interim Planning Scheme 2015 and the Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme 1997. These planning schemes set out policies and requirements for the use, development, protection, and conservation, of land within the municipality. The Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme 1997 covers the area surrounding the Hobart waterfront, including Princes Wharf, Macquarie Wharf, Franklin Wharf, the cenotaph, the railyards, Wapping and Salamarca. 19

Franklin Square is within the boundaries of the Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme 1997 (SCPS), and is therefore subject to the objectives, principles, controls, and standards contained in the SCPS.

'Franklin Square' is included in Table 1, Schedule 1, of the SCPS 1997 as a Place of Cultural Significance (Ref No. 37).²⁰ 'Franklin Square' is also included in Table 2, as a Place of Archaeological Sensitivity (Ref No. 19).²¹ Franklin Square is not identified as a Key Site under Part F, 31.6 Schedule of Key Sites, Figure 11.²²

The Crowther Monument is not individually listed in either Table, nor is it specifically mentioned in either listing of Franklin Square.

SCPS Section 7, Planning Principles for management of activities in the Cove, sets out the range of Resources and Resource Values which are to be protected and promoted as part of the management of use and development in the SCPS. The relevant Cultural Resource Principles to Franklin Square and the Crowther Monument are the Cultural Heritage Resource Principles as extracted below.

7.3.2 Cultural Resource Principles

Cultural Heritage

- To facilitate use and development which is compatible with conservation of the Cove's cultural heritage values.
- To encourage the recycling of existing buildings through the promotion of new uses, particularly in buildings of identified cultural heritage value.
- The recognisable historic character of Sullivans Cove is not to be compromised by new development which overwhelms the historic spaces and buildings, or, by new development which reduces the apparent authenticity of the historic places by mimicking historic forms²³

In summary this Addendum, its polices and recommendations, is cognisant of these principles and ensures that it supports, and facilitates, development that is compatible with, and does not compromise, Sullivans Cove's cultural heritage values.

2.2.2 NON-STATUTORY LISTINGS

Neither Franklin Square, nor the Crowther Monument, are included on the Register of the National Estate, (non-statutory archive). 24

The Tasmanian National Trust no longer maintains a publicly available list of Tasmanian Heritage places. In 1997, the National Trust's register was provided to the Tasmanian Heritage Council for the creation of the Tasmanian Heritage Council register.²⁵

- Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme 1997 (SCPS 1997), consolidated edition incorporating all approved amendments up until the 10th March 2021.
- 19 City of Hobart, 'Planning Schemes' [website], accessed 01/11/2022.
- 20 SCPS 1997, Part E 22 Schedule I, Table I, and Figure 5, pp 72-76 and 81.
- 21 SCPS 1997, Part E 22 Schedule 1, Table 2, and Figure 5a, pp 77-79 and 83.
- 22 SCPS 1997, Part F 31.1, Figure 11 'Key Sites' plan, p 167.
- 23 SCPS 1997, Part B, Section 7, p 11.
- 24 Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, 'Search the Australian Heritage Database' [website], accessed 01/11/2022.
- 25 Tasmanian Government, '<u>Tasmanian Heritage Register'</u> [listdata website], accessed 26/01/2023.

The Crowther Monument is included on the 'Monument Australia' website, a self-funded, non-profit organisation, dedicated to recording monuments throughout Australia.²⁶

2.3 FRANKLIN SOUARE CONSERVATION PLAN

The Conservation Plan includes an assessment of significance of Franklin Square against the criteria of the Tasmanian Heritage Register.²⁷ This assessment did not include Aboriginal Heritage, and Social Values were inferred from "coarse indicators (usage) and historic survey results (1996)".²⁸

2.3.1 FRANKLIN SQUARE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Conservation Plan includes the following Statement of Significance for Franklin Square:

The area of Franklin Square has a direct association with colonial Hobart. The Square is located on the area occupied in the first days of the settlement of Hobart by officers tents, then early cottages and gardens, Georges Square 1811 - c 1817 and by Government House up to 1859. Any archaeological features and/or deposits that survive from this period will offer rare insights to this key period in the evolution of the State's capital city.

Franklin Square was established as a setting for a statue of Sir John Franklin shortly after 1859. The Square and the statue demonstrate the Hobart community's response to Sir John Franklin's term as governor and to news of his death. The Square has a strong association with Sir John Franklin and his wife Lady Jane Franklin.

The Square is an example of a civic garden. It was laid out with a strong axial symmetry achieved within the gardenesque style using classical and more picturesque techniques. The path layout, double ring of trees and enclosed central area create a sense of tranquillity and of distance from the busy urban context. The relatively high intactness of the layout and central area allow the values of the distinctive original design with corner entries perimeter paths and a brief wide path into the central area to be appreciated, although compromised at the Macquarie and Elizabeth Street perimeter areas. The form of the aging trees contributes to the high aesthetic values of Franklin Square, as does the remnant areas with a gardenlike quality on the Davey St boundary and to a lesser extent the area near the Franklin Square Offices boundary.³⁹

2.3.2 CROWTHER MONUMENT SIGNIFICANCE

In The Conservation Plan Section 6.3, an assessment is provided for the "contribution of areas and elements within Franklin Square to Significance",³⁰ The following summary is given for the Crowther Monument, however, the Conservation Plan does not include the evaluation against the criteria. The assessment appears to be a relative significance of the areas and elements within Franklin Square rather than an assessment of how they contribute to the overall significance of Franklin Square.

The statue of Dr William Crowther is of high significance. Dr Crowther was eminent within the Hobart community as a medical practitioner, politician and premier and was associated with controversy regarding treatment of the remains of Tasmanian Aboriginal people. The placement of this statue is consistent with the Victorian commemoration of civic figures in urban spaces.

High Significance, Criteria a, d and f.31

This Addendum reassess the relative significance of the Crowther Monument and its contributory value to Franklin Square in Section 4, in light of the current changes in social sentiment towards the Crother Monument.

- 26 Monument Australia, 'William Lodewyk Crowther' [website], accessed 01/11/2022.
- 27 Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', pp 31-35.
- 28 Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p 34.
- 29 Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p 31.
- 30 Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p 35.
- 31 Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p 36.

2.4 SETTING

2.4.1 FRANKLIN SQUARE

Franklin Square is close to the original shore of Sullivans Cove, and, although altered from its character before European settlement, this area may have been significant to the Tasmanian Aboriginal community through cultural association and / or the potential for survival of evidence of Aboriginal occupation.³²

Franklin Square is the setting for the centrally located memorial to Sir John Franklin in a large, classical water basin. It is a garden-like public square, surrounded by prominent, grand, nineteenth century, civic and commercial buildings.³³ There is a bus interchange to the north of Franklin Square fronting Macquarie Street. The landscaping and public furniture encroaches on the original perimeter of the Square.

2.4.2 CROWTHER MONUMENT

The Crowther Monument is situated in the northwest corner of Franklin Square, adjacent to an entry path from the corner between Macquarie Street and the Treasury Complex and Public Buildings (Department of Treasury and Finance). Originally this location was on the inside curve of the perimeter path where it turned at the corner of Macquarie and Elizabeth Streets. In 1944 this corner of the pathway was widened and opened to the corner of Macquarie and Elizabeth Streets. However, the perimeter path on the Macquarie Street side has since been removed, and the corner opening narrowed, leaving the Crowther Monument awkwardly placed with relationship to the new axial path alignment. It is now within an area of lawn and trees between the corner and central Macquarie Street entrances to Franklin Square, and the oval paved area surrounding the Sir John Franklin memorial.

The Statue faces out from the square, towards the National Mutual Life Building (THR 95), the former Deanery (THR 96), St David's Cathedral, and kunanyi / Mount Wellington in the distance. However, Crowther himself looks slightly to the left towards the Treasury Complex and Public Buildings. Whether this is an accident of the Statue's pose and the chosen location, or deliberate is unknown to the authors.

2.5 VIEWS AND VISTAS

2.5.I FRANKLIN SQUARE

Views and vistas to, from, and of, Franklin Square have changed dramatically over time with the changes to the landscape planting and the layout of the Square. The layout of the Franklin Square was designed to provide a picturesque 'hide and reveal' view sequence to the Franklin Memorial. While the Franklin Square was initially essentially open, it increasingly became enclosed as plantings matured.

Around the time the Crowther Monument was installed, the new wing of the Public Buildings was constructed and the space between them and the Franklin Square was enclosed. By this time the landscape planting was mature. The Conservation Plan describes Franklin Square's appearance as: "... garden beds became walls of shrubs, views out were obstructed or restricted ...".34

2.5.2 CROWTHER MONUMENT

Early images show the Crowther Monument on the inside radius of the curved perimeter path with a backdrop of dense plants. The layout of the path and surrounding plants would have hidden the Crowther Monument from within the Franklin Square except for the adjacent sections of the path. The Crowther Monument would have been visible from Macquarie Street in some

- 32 Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p. 1.
- 33 Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p. 15.
- 34 Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p. 16.

locations, especially in winter. The cl900 thinning of the vegetation and introduction of lawn areas increased the visibility of both Monuments.

General photos and postcards of Franklin Square and surrounds over time provided in the Conservation Plan rarely show the Crowther Monument. The focus tends to be on the views of the surrounding buildings (such as the Post Office) or the Franklin Memorial itself. The Crowther Monument does not appear to have been considered a primary feature of the Square.

The Crowther Statue is not easily seen from within Franklin Square when the deciduous tree canopy is full of foliage. The scattered trees around the Crowther Monument, and within the Square, tend to obscure the Crowther Statue although the Crowther Plinth can generally be seen below the branches. The Crowther Monument is more visible during the cooler months when the trees have lost their foliage.

The Crowther Monument is most prominent when viewed from Macquarie Street, from approximately level with the St David's Cathedral former Deanery (THR 96) to about the level with the Macquarie Street entrance. At various locations it is obscured by street trees, by Franklin Square plantings, or partially obscured by the bus shelters.



Figure 2: The Crowther Monument c1890, showing the path curving around the Monument, and the mature landscape planting behind. (Source: Memorial statue in Franklin Square, erected to WL Crowther 1817 - 1885 By EH Cotsworth Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery TMAG Q6363 HCC1890/30).



Figure 3: The Crowther Monument 2022, showing the more open nature of the Franklin Square. (Source: Picture: Nikki Davis-Jones, in J Mahony, 'Australian News', Sky News [website], accessed 2/12/2022).



Figure 4: Franklin Square from across Macquarie Street with the Treasury Complex and Public Buildings Complex beyond. The Macquarie Street bus shelters partially obstruct views of the Crowther Monument. (Source: Purcell, 2020).



Figure 5: View from the Crowther Monument towards St David's Cathedral (Source: Purcell, 2020).



Figure 6: View from the Crowther Monument towards the National Mutual Building (Source: Purcell, 2020).

2.6 DESCRIPTION

2.6.1 FRANKLIN SQUARE

Franklin Square is described in the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR) Datasheet as:

... an open area between the Treasury Building and the Town Hall. It is bounded by Elizabeth, Davey and Macquarie Streets. It features a central fountain, various bronze statues and lychgate type arrangement off Macquarie Street. There are numerous mature ornamental trees.³⁵

The THR Datasheet does not specifically note the Crowther Monument as being a significant feature of Franklin Square. However, the description above notes the 'various bronze statues', which would include the Crowther Monument.

2.6.2 CROWTHER MONUMENT

The Conservation Plan includes the following brief description of the Crowther Monument:

A statue of Dr William Crowther is located on a large sandstone plinth facing towards the west Macquarie entrance to the Square, adjacent to an entry path.³⁶

Contemporary reports of the unveiling of the Statue were more fulsome in their descriptions. At the unveiling ceremony, the Crowther Monument was described as follows:

The statue, which stands on a pedestal about 7ft high of Tasmanian freestone, which is in the rough except that side of it which contains the gold lettered inscription, is entirely of bronze and 8ft 6in in height. It is undeniably a most striking likeness of the deceased and is regarded by his relations and all who knew him as an excellent representation. The attitude is easy and natural and is said to be one frequently assumed by the departed statesman.³⁷

³⁵ THC, THR Datasheet, 'Franklin Square', THR ID 2333, p 2.

³⁶ Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p 29.

^{37 &#}x27;CROWTHER MEMORIAL STATUE.', Launceston Examiner (Tas.), 10 January 1889, p 2, viewed 28 Nov 2022.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.1 FRANKLIN SQUARE

The Conservation Plan covers the historical context of Franklin Square extensively. The following quotes briefly illustrates its establishment:

In 1860 Parliament was considering a suitable form of memorial to former Governor Sir John Franklin, who had died on an expedition to discover the North West Passage \dots ³⁸

Thomas Gregson MHA ... expressed regret to the House that there was no square reserved in the town to place such a monument. The proposal for a monument was warmly supported and T. D. Chapman suggested not only that the sum set aside for the memorial be increased to £1000 but that it should be located on the site of Old Government House where Franklin had administered the colony. The resolution was amended accordingly and passed unanimously in the House and with only one dissenting voice in the Legislative Council. ...³⁹

Surviving records show: involvement by Lady Jane Franklin, details of the sculpture to be supplied (a copy of one done for Waterloo Place) by Mathew Noble; supply of the red granite plinth (prepared and inscribed by Noble to an inscription phrased by Lady Franklin and approved by the committee); records regarding contractors for fencing and the fountain and basin. No record of the designer the water basin and no early plans have been located ... The site works were undertaken by Falconer using convict labour, described in Feb 1863 as the site being levelled, and large gum trees being removed to allow planting of 'choice shrubs' around the monument. ... The statue arrived in January 1865, and was erected in March.⁴⁰

3.2 THE CROWTHER MONUMENT

The Conservation Plan includes the following brief historical context overview of the Crowther Monument:

... a statue by Racci of Dr William Crowther was erected in the park on 9 January 1889. Dr Crowther was a member of both the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council at various times, and Premier in 1878-9. As well as practising medicine in Hobart for more than 40 years until his death in 1885, he was also a prominent businessman with interests in whaling, sealing, timber and guano. However, he remains a controversial figure and is chiefly remembered today for the alleged part he played in the mutilation of the corpse of William Lanney, described at the time as the last 'full-blood' male Aboriginal Tasmanian.⁴¹

A Contemporary report of the unveiling of the Crowther Monument was published in the Launceston Examiner and is partially extracted below:

There was a very large assemblage of the public in the square and Macquarie-street. On a small extemporised platform were the hon. the Premier, members of committee, the hons. T. Reibey, W. Moore, B. S. Bird, A. I. Clark, A. T. Pillinger, G. P. Fitzgerald, H. I. Rooke, M's L.C.; Messrs. H. E. Lette and H. Conway, and several other members of both Houses of the Legislature.

... after arrangements had been completed for procuring a statue the execution of the order was entrusted to Messrs. Gilbert M'Call and Co., London, who instructed Signor Racci to carry out the work. The statue was landed in Hobart in January, 1887, and is stated to be in the artist's best style. ...

Mr. T. A. Reynolds, a member of the committee, was requested to erect the pedestal— a service faithfully performed, rather as a labour of love than a matter of business. It is simply an act of common justice to record the kindness of Messrs, Gilbert M'Call and Co. in shipping the statue free of freight and commission; ...

³⁸ Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p. 12.

³⁹ Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', Appendix I, p 7.

⁴⁰ Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p 12.

⁴¹ Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p. Appendix I, p. 12.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This statue may remind future generations that even statues may perish, but deeds - good or bad - never die. . . .

The hon. P. O. Fysh then addressed the assemblage, and said he was present to discharge a most pleasing duty, vze., unveiling the statue of an old, well, loved true friend, and whose name was a household word with the citizens. The bunting that covered the figure was then drawn aside, and as the crowd caught sight of the face and form a spontaneous cheer of gratification and recognition arose.

Mr. Fysh, continuing, said all were indebted to the sculpture artist for producing so faithful a likeness. The man whose memory they had to-day met to perpetuate was associated with men who had passed away, but whose memory lived on, such as Sir Richard Dry, T. D. Chapman T. G. Gregson, Sir J. M. Wilson, Chas. Meredith, and latest of all, Judge Giblin, men who had left their mark in the history of the colony and the time. It was not by their mortal parts of flesh and failure that men were to be judged, but by those which were immortal—their good deeds, kind words, and sympathetic thoughts and

He was not a perfect man, but he strove after what he believed right, and his time was constantly being spent in doing

At the conclusion of his very eloquent and apposite oration, Mr. Fysh called for three cheers for the memory of the grand old doctor, which the crowd gave with great enthusiasm.⁴²

These extracts show that Dr Crowther was being memorialised despite the stain on his reputation by the much publicised mutilation of William Lanne, of which he was accused, and for which he, and his son, were banned from the General Hospital where he practiced as a Surgeon.43



Figure 7: Franklin Square c1880-1890. (Source: Allport Library and Museum of Fine Arts, State Library of Tasmania, SD_ILS:676213)



The Crowther Monument in Franklin Square c1900. (Source: TAHO PH30/1/4961)

^{42 &#}x27;CROWTHER MEMORIAL STATUE', Launceston Examiner (Tas.), 10 January 1889, p 2, viewed 28 Nov 2022.

⁴³ Helen MacDonald, Human Remains Episodes in human dissections, Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 2005, p. 112.

4.1 FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSMENT

The philosophy of conservation is centred on cultural significance. It helps to define what contribution various aspects of a place make to a wider understanding and appreciation of history, society, and culture. Therefore, understanding the cultural significance of a place is essential for managing sensitive change.

Decisions about maintenance, repair, adaptation and alteration should consider all the values that contribute to its cultural significance. The way in which any of these changes is carried out and the extent of change allowable will largely be determined by the cultural significance of the affected area(s) and whether that cultural significance will be retained.

4.2 METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSMENT

In The Conservation Plan, JS Kerr defines cultural significance as:

...a simple concept. Its purpose is to help identify and assess the attributes which make a place of value to us and to our society. An understanding of it is therefore basic to any planning process. Once the significance of a place is understood, informed policy decisions can be made which will enable that significance to be retained, revealed or, at least, impaired as little as possible.⁴⁴

A clear understanding of the nature and level of the significance of a place will not only suggest constraints on future action, it will also introduce flexibility by identifying areas which can be adapted or developed with greater freedom.

Cultural significance encompasses not just the physical fabric, but also the setting, contents, use, history and heritage context of a place. Consequently, cultural significance is unique to each place and the relative significance can vary from element to element. For this study, significance is the overarching analysis and understanding of what is important about the Study item.

In the Australian context, assessments of cultural significance are based upon the approach outlined in the Burra Charter. The Burra Charter recommends that sites be assessed against four main categories: historical, scientific (including archaeological), aesthetic and social/spiritual significance. The Tasmanian heritage assessment criteria encompass these values as defined by the Burra Charter. 45

The following assessment of the Crowther Monument's contribution to the cultural significance of Franklin Square considers the Tasmanian Heritage Council publication 'Assessing Historic Heritage Significance', 2011 and its inclusion and exclusion thresholds.

4.3 CROWTHER MONUMENT - ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

a) The place is important to the course or pattern of Tasmania's history.

Inclusion against this Criterion requires that the place 'has a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of the settlement and development of Tasmania. ¹⁶ Notwithstanding that the Crowther Monument was erected for the purpose of commemorating a historic figure, its erection does not meet this definition, in that it has not had a strong, noticeable, or influential, contribution to the development of Tasmania.

Crowther has no direct association with Franklin Square. The Crowther Monument does not demonstrate an important historical process, or relate to the occurrence or influence of an event significant to Tasmania, or the local area.

It is not considered that the commemoration of a life and passing of an individual, as is represented by the Crowther Monument, is of symbolic meaning to the broader Tasmanian community.

⁴⁴ Kerr, Conservation Plan: A Guide to the Preparation of Conservation Plans, p 5.

⁴⁵ Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE), & THC, 'Assessing Historic Heritage Significance', 2011, p 5.

⁴⁶ Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE), 'Assessing Historic Heritage Significance', DPIPWE, 2011, p 5.

With reference to the Guidelines, it is our assessment that the Crowther Monument does not meet the threshold for inclusion against this criterion.

Further, as no data is recorded against this criterion of the THR Datasheet for Franklin Square, the Crowther Monument does not contribute to the values Franklin Square against this criterion.

b) The place possesses uncommon or rare aspects of Tasmania's history.

The Crowther Monument itself is not rare or uncommon, being one of several Victorian commemorations within civic and urban spaces.

It is our assessment that the Crowther Monument does not meet the threshold for inclusion against this criterion.

Further, as no data is recorded against this criterion of the THR Datasheet for Franklin Square, the Crowther Monument does not contribute to Franklin Square's values against this criterion.

c) The place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history.

The Crowther Monument does not have the potential to yield important information of an archaeological nature, nor does it contribute to the archaeological potential of Franklin Square.

It is our assessment that the Crowther Monument does not meet the threshold for inclusion against this criterion.

d) The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of place in Tasmania's history.

The Crowther Monument contributes to Franklin Square in that it is a commemoration within a Victorian inner-city park and a feature typical of this period and landscape. The significance of Franklin Square is not directly associated with the Crowther Monument and would still meet this inclusion threshold in its absence, in a historical, or contemporary, sense.

In isolation the Crowther Monument does not demonstrate sufficient defining features, qualities or attributes of a Victorian inner-city park.

The Crowther Monument itself does not meet the threshold for inclusion against this criterion in that it is not, as is required by the Threshold Guidelines, 'beyond the ordinary' as a commemorative statue.

e) The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement.

The Crowther Monument itself is not known to be an awarded, or critically acclaimed, item. It is not of a creative or technical achievement that has influenced techniques or outcomes elsewhere.

Further, as no data is recorded against this criterion of the THR Datasheet for Franklin Square, the Crowther Monument does not contribute to the values Franklin Square against this criterion.

f) The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social or spiritual reasons.

The contemporary social associations with the Crowther Monument are divisive and derogatory to Tasmanian Aboriginals. Attributing significance to the Crowther Monument against this criterion is not reflective of the contemporary social sentiment with respect to Crowther's legacy. Importantly, the Crowther Monument is divisive with regard to the following significance indicators and inclusion factors for this criterion, as defined by the Tasmanian Heritage Council.⁴⁷

Significance indicators		Indicative state threshold	Indicative local threshold
F2	Important to the community as a landmark within the social and political history of Tasmania.	The site of an event(s) that had a profound effect on a community or group, and/or resulted in changes in social or political attitudes.	The site of an event(s) that had a profound effect on a particular community or group from the local area.
F3	Important as a place of symbolic meaning and community identity	A place that symbolically represents some aspect of the past that a community or cultural group feels contributes to the identity of Tasmania. A place in which a community or cultural group gathers for rituals or ceremonies.	A place that symbolically represents some aspect of the past that a local community or cultural group feels contributes to the local identity. A place in which a local community or cultural group gathers for rituals or ceremonies.
F6	Important in linking the past affectionately to the present.	A place that is known, used and valued as a link between the past and present by many Tasmanians.	A place that is known, used and valued as a link between the past and present by the local community.

The THR Datasheet notes that "Franklin Square is of historic heritage significance because its townscape and social associations are regarded as important to the community's sense of place". The 'basic test', defined by the framework of Assessing Historic Heritage Significance states that 'the group or community and its interest in the place should be CAPABLE OF BEING ACCEPTED by the wider Tasmanian community as an association, without precluding the associations of any other group(s)'. If the place should be capable to the group of the place should be capable to the place should be

The Crowther Monument is manifestly NOT ACCEPTED by sections of the Tasmanian community and does not contribute to the values of Franklin Square against this criterion.

g) The place has a special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Tasmania's history.

Notwithstanding that the Crowther Monument itself has association with Crowther, it does not meet the 'Basic test' as defined by the 'Assessing Historic Heritage Significance' framework. 50 There is no association of Crowther to the site of Franklin Square that relates directly to his achievements at, or pertaining to, the place. As such the Crowther Monument does not make an important contribution to Franklin Square through its association with Crowther and therefore does not meet the threshold for inclusion against this criterion.

Further, as no data is recorded against this criterion of the THR Datasheet for Franklin Square the Crowther Monument does not contribute to the values Franklin Square against this criterion.

4.4 SUMMARY

It is our assessment that the Crowther Monument itself does not meet any threshold for inclusion against the THC Assessment Framework, and does not make an essential contribution to the cultural significance of Franklin Square.

The THR Datasheet identifies that Franklin Square is significant for its townscape and social associations, and for its contribution to the community's sense of place. It is important to ensure the continuity of these values in line with contemporary social, community and political sentiment.

⁴⁸ THC, THR Datasheet, 'Franklin Square', THR ID 2333, pp 1-2.

⁴⁹ DPIPWE 'Assessing Historic Heritage Significance', 2011, p 31.

⁵⁰ DPIPWE, & THC, 'Assessing Historic Heritage Significance', 2011, pp 35-36.

⁵¹ THC, THR Datasheet, 'Franklin Square', THR ID 2333, pp 1-2.

When considering this contribution in the context of cultural significance, it is our assessment that the contemporary social, community, and political, sentiment regarding the Crowther Monument detracts from the values of Franklin Square. The Crowther Monument is a contributory feature of Franklin Square, against criterion c, in that it is a Victorian Monument consistent with the commemoration of public figures in civic parks as was the practice of the day. However, the Crowther Monument is not essential in understanding Franklin Square's characteristics of a Victorian inner-city park. The significance of Franklin Square is not directly associated with the Crowther Monument, and would still meet this inclusion threshold in its absence, in a historical, or contemporary, sense.

5.0 POLICIES AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

5.I INTRODUCTION

It is essential to consider the various opportunities and constraints presented by the place and the study item, and to understand the vision for its future when developing conservation polices and associated management actions.

This requires an understanding of the significant features of Franklin Square, their condition, the relevant statutory controls, and the community's, and operational, needs of the place.

5.2 PROPOSED CHANGES TO EXISTING POLICIES

The following analysis considers the Conservation Plan's policies and management recommendations, which relate to the contemporary context and more detailed understanding of the contribution of the Crowther Monument to Franklin Square, and may require consideration in light of the findings of this Study.

8 BACKGROUND TO CONSERVATION POLICY			
	Discussion	Amended Wording	
8.1 REQUIREMENTS TO RETAIN SIGNIFICANCE As requirements that flow from the cultural significance of Franklin Square are: 8.The statues and water basin are to be retained in good repair and in their distinctive setting unless reinstatement to an earlier form is possible.	In view of the changed contemporary understanding of the contribution of the Crowther Monument, including its adverse effect on some people, it is appropriate to provide policy for change. This policy should seek to balance the retention of the contemporary significance and values of Franklin Square with the future of the Crowther Monument as an individual feature.	8. In view of the fact that the Crowther Monument detracts from aspects of the cultural significance of Franklin Square, its removal or re-location may be considered. The statue of Franklin and the water basin are to be retained in good repair and in their distinctive setting.	
	The removal of the Crowther statue would reinstate Franklin Square to an earlier form. Any proposal to remove the statue should consider retention of the plinth, or other evidence of the location of the Crowther Monument within the wider setting of Franklin Square.		
	Both the remaining plinth and statue should continue to be retained in good repair:		
	It is our opinion that this action will meet the objective and intent of this policy.		

5.0 POLICIES AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

9 CONSERVATION POLICY				
Policy	Discussion	Amended Wording		
Policy I General (overarching) policy statement Retain existing fabric and reconstruct where practical, making reference to the period 1900-1930.	The intent of this policy as stated in the Policy discussion is to retain Franklin Square's 'recognisably historic landscape form' while retaining a from 'relatively consistent with contemporary requirements'. 52	Policy General (overarching) policy statement Retain existing, significant fabric and reconstruct where practical, to a known, earlier state, as informed by research and documentation.		
Necessity: Required I. Retain elements intact from the period of Consolidation, including those surviving from the earlier period of Garden Establishment 1860-1891 including path locations, tree locations and the location of the fountain basin and statue of Sir John Franklin and Crowther. Policy 5.	requirements'. ³² The Crowther Monument was erected in 1889, some 29 years after the establishment of Franklin Square, and only 2 years prior to the end of the Garden Establishment period. It is to be noted that the periods defined by the Conservation Plan vary, with the Garden Establishment being noted as both 1860-1884 ⁵³ and 1860-1891. ⁵⁴ Notwithstanding, the presentation of Franklin Square as a High Victorian park will remain evident even if the Crowther statue is removed or modified. The Crowther Monument, and Franklin Square are owned and managed by the City of Hobart. It is the intention of the Crowther Project that the bronze statue be removed and divested, and the plinth retained in Franklin Park and interpreted. If the statue is to be divested the long-term care and conservation of both the bronze statue and stone plinth should be ensured.	documentation. The removal of detracting elements could be supported, where it can be demonstrated that the values of Franklin Square will be retained, and/or enhanced. An assessment of impacts should be outlined within a Heritage Impact Assessment which would be subject to statutory approval. Any proposal to relocate part or all of the Crowther Monument should be informed by a detailed option and risk analysis. The objective being to ensure the identification of a suitable alternate location and to maintain the condition of all fabric and items during, and following, removal and relocation. Necessity: Required 1. Retain significant elements intact, or reconstruct or interpret significant features, from earlier or original periods. This might include path locations, tree locations and the location of the fountain basin and statue of Sir John Franklin. Policy 5.55 The removal of detracting elements, which may be significant for other values, should be undertaken in a manner which supports their long term care		
		and conservation. The future location, ownership and maintenance of such elements should be determined prior to removal. Change should be preceded by archival recording and interpretation planning.		

⁵² Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p 51.

⁵³ Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p 12.

⁵⁴ Ferndene Studio, 'Franklin Square Conservation Plan', p 52.

 $^{55 \}qquad \text{Note: no specific mention is made of the Crowther Monument, or bronze statues generally in Policy 5}.$

6.0 LIST OF SOURCES

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FRANKLIN SQUARE CONSERVATION PLAN



FRANKLIN SQUARE CONSERVATION PLAN

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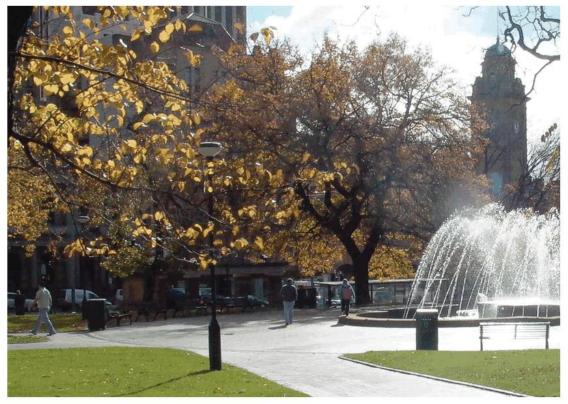
Hobart City Council

Ву

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March 2007

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Franklin Square looking towards the post office tower, Autumn 2006

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Fig 1 Franklin Square aerial oblique. Source Hobart City Council

1 INTRODUCTION

Franklin Square is a public park-like open space located between the Hobart CBD and Sullivans Cove, established as an open space between 1863 and 1866. The Franklin Square open space is an integral component of the Macquarie Street ridge, a precinct that contains significant historic buildings and that constitutes Hobart's most intact Georgian-Victorian precinct.

The Franklin Square Conservation Plan was commissioned to guide Council in preparing a Master Plan for the Square.

The Plan describes the place, use, historic development, social and aesthetic values and condition and integrity followed by a summary statement of the cultural significance for Franklin Square. Background factors relevant to conservation policy are outlined before the conservation policy. Finally, processes required to quide implementation are proposed.

1.1 EXISTING LISTINGS AND REFERRALS

Franklin Square is listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register (THR) and is therefore subject to the provisions of the 'Historic Cultural Heritage Act, 1994'. The THR data sheet contains the following Statement of Significance

This park is of historic heritage significance because its townscape and social associations are regarded as important to the community's sense of place. Franklin Square is of heritage significance because of its ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a Victorian inner city park. Franklin Square is of heritage significance because it has the potential to yield important information of an archaeological nature, that may contribute to a greater understanding of Tasmania's history.

Franklin Square is an open area between the Treasury Building and the Town Hall. It is bounded by Elizabeth, Davey and Macquarie Streets. It features a central fountain, various bronze statues and lychgate type arrangement off Macquarie Street. There are numerous mature ornamental trees.

Franklin Square is identified as a zone of high archaeological potential in the Sullivans Cove Archaeological Zoning Plan. This provides the basis for its entry in Table 12 of the Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme. The Square falls outside the City of Hobart Planning Scheme. It is located adjacent to Heritage Precinct 2 of that scheme.

1.2 SCOPE

The Study Area includes the roadway-open area adjacent to Franklin Square Offices owned by the Tasmanian Government. During 1890-1944 this area was fenced with Franklin Square and was understood to be part of Franklin Square. The adjacent footpaths in Macquarie and Elizabeth Street and the Davey Street embankment have also been considered.

1.3 OUALIFICATIONS

Franklin Square is close to the original shore of Sullivans Cove, and although altered from its character before European settlement this area may have significance to the Tasmanian Aboriginal community through cultural association and/or the potential for survival of evidence of Aboriginal occupation. An Aboriginal heritage assessment was beyond the scope of this study, however it is recommended that a separate policy be developed for the interpretation and management of Aboriginal heritage values, refer Conservation Policy 12.1.

Some information has not been locatable. No original plan of Franklin Square has been uncovered and there are gaps in the minutes of the committee responsible for establishing the Square.

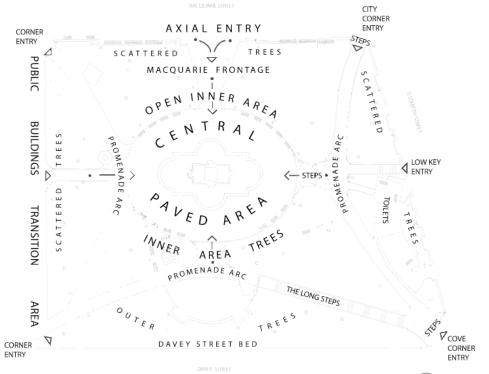
The contribution of heritage values of the adjacent streets and buildings to the significance of Franklin Square has been identified and assessed in a preliminary manner. More investigation would contribute to a fuller appreciation of the values of Franklin Square, refer Policy 12.3.

Additional work is required to make a provisional list of species cross checking photographs and lists of available plants, at this stage no plant lists for supply to Franklin Square have been discovered, refer Policy 12.4.

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Other matters noted during the study and incidental to the study are outlined in a letter to the Manager Architectural Projects, which it is understood will be placed on Council's central file for Franklin Square.





FEATURES

- a Sir John Franklin monument
- b Jet fountain
- c Water basin
- d Crowther monument
- e King Edward VII monument
- f Macquarie Street entry
- g Wishing well
- h Interpretation bay
- i Chess board
- j Hidden lawn
- k HIA section
- I Oak plaque
- m Government House plaque

FACILITIES

- 1 Elizabeth Street toilets & store
- 2 Bus stop seats
- 3 Bus stop shelter

- Fig 2 Franklin Square Illustrative Plan and Landscape Structure of the Square
- 2 CONSERVATION PLAN, FRANKLIN SQUARE, HOBART



2 DESCRIPTION

2.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND LAYOUT

Franklin Square is a skewed rectangle of 0.63 ha open space, approximately 75 m x 85 m. It rises steeply 8 m from the eastern Davey-Elizabeth corner to a relatively flat area adjacent to Macquarie Street with a high bank to lower Elizabeth Street and to Davey Street. The Square is bounded by: a terraced retaining wall to Davey Street; the private road way or parking area adjacent to the Franklin Square Offices (previously known as the Public Buildings); and, footpaths and perimeter bus shelters along Macquarie and Elizabeth Streets.

The existing path layout has a subtle complex geometry, appearing almost regular in the way it is fitted onto the irregular rectangle shape and gradient of the Square:

- The Sir John Franklin monument is located formally in the centre of an oval shaped area of paving, itself central within the Square. The Franklin statue is installed on a tall block of stone located centrally within a formal and elaborately shaped water basin, both have the same long axis parallel to Macquarie Street and short axis parallel to the Franklin Square offices. A tartan-like pattern within the paving has become almost subtle as the paver colours weather.
- The Franklin statue and central area is approached directly on each axis. The approach from Macquarie Street is through a wide entry path from the Macquarie Street footpath which narrows as one moves under a rusticated pergola entry to face the Franklin Statue. On the Davey and Elizabeth sides short axial paths link to perimeter paths which arc inwards from entries at the corners of Franklin Square: on the Elizabeth side the axial path is continued beyond the perimeter path as a narrow linking path down to the street. A straight path connects the central area and the Franklin Square Offices roadway.
- 'Long steps' path connect the Davey-Elizabeth corner to the Davey Street perimeter path, 2 flights of steps connect the paved area to the Elizabeth Street perimeter path.

2.2 TREES

The presence of older deciduous trees, English elms and Tilias around 150 years old contribute strongly to Franklin Square's character. There is a single Tree of Heaven and a sprinkling of medium sized evergreen New Zealand trees to the east of the central paving.

The surviving trees are strongest in presence around the north end of the central paving and the Davey and Macquarie Street boundaries. Other areas have become relatively open.

2.3 PAVING AND HARD ELEMENTS

All paving, retaining walls and steps are constructed from pavers, darker reddish grey brown some with a central burn, edges of steps are a lighter ceramic brick. The tops of retaining walls have a redder capping course. Some steeper steps have purpose designed rails.

2.4 FEATURES AND FACILITIES

Monuments

The Sir John Franklin Monument is the central pre-eminent element in the Square. The statue is a large bronze casting with a ships wheel behind the figure of Franklin. The statue faces Macquarie Street, its back to the Derwent. Its height is emphasised by the tall red granite plinth, the size of the fountain setting and water basin 25m x 17.5 m adds to the perception of importance.

A statue of Dr William Crowther is located on a large sandstone plinth facing towards the west Macquarie entrance to the Square, adjacent to an entry path.

An additional statue, King Edward VII, is located outside Franklin Square, in the footpath of Macquarie Street, almost in alignment with the Sir John Franklin statue. It is situated on the extreme kerb of the footpath.

Macquarie Street entry structure

An entry structure is located in the centre of the Macquarie Street boundary and perpendicular to the street. The rusticated mid-twentieth century pergola entry is noticeably of a different period to the statues close to it and the modern bus shelters adjacent.

Minor features

The Chess Board - is a relatively large area of paving 15 m x 15 m located behind the Franklin fountain. Oversize chess pieces are moved on a board 4m x 4 m, the board is bordered by box-shaped 'chess seats' in which the chess pieces are stored at night.

The Apex Wishing Well - is located on the perimeter of the central area, the well is the scale and finish of a domestic garden feature, with a fresh sandstone appearance.

The MBA lectern - at the rear of an area of lawn adjacent to Davey Street.

Plaques

Commemorative Oak – a ground mounted plaque adjacent to the oak, planted in 1865, replaces an earlier brass plate that hung on the tree. Location of the former Government House - is commemorated by an inscribed red granite plaque installed near the corner of Macquarie-Davey in 1945.

Chess Board - a ground level plaque notes the chess board was constructed by Sandy Bay Lions Club in 1960 and used timber (for the seats which store chess pieces) was donated by IXL.

A plaque intended to commemorate Aboriginal Tasmanians (1967) has not been located during this study and it is not clear from the available documents that it was ever installed.

Public conveniences and accessible roof deck

The amenities block is entered from the Elizabeth Street footpath. There are a number of seats on the concrete roof deck.

2.5 FURNITURE

Seats

The seats in Franklin Square are custom made park bench style seats with slatted timber, on a metal strap. The timber is painted deep green.

Bins

Large rectangular metal bins are located around the central paved area and elsewhere in the Square. The bins are painted a deep green. Prominent A4 sized anti-litter bill posters are displayed on the sides of the bins and some event posters are attached to the bins on occasions.

2.6 SIGNPOSTING AND INTERPRETATION

One of Council's 'classic parks' suite of signs is located on the Davey and Elizabeth corner. The content is not specific to Franklin Square and the sign is relatively large in its immediate context.

A 'Civic services' enclosed sign with advertising is located on the Macquarie street perimeter close to the entry path.

There is an interpretation bay off the path leading to the Franklin Square offices. The location is relatively subtle among other more recently installed elements, the chess board and wishing well.

2.7 LIGHTING

There is a variety of free standing lights. Some have bulky flood lights attached. The lights around the public conveniences are 'gaslight' in styling. The water basin and fountain is illuminated. The amenities block is illuminated from late afternoon.

2.8 BUS STOPS

Macquarie Street bus-shelters

Contemporary design, glazed, with black steel structure, large posters in side

divisions. The glass rear wall provides views into the Square whereas side posters obstruct views into the Square walking along the footpath.

While the black structure has a relatively low prominence for its size the silver metal (aluminium) seats have a high prominence especially viewed from close by.

Elizabeth Street bus-shelters

Bus shelters on Elizabeth Street are smaller, painted dark green (matching all Franklin Square landscape furniture). These shelter permit views into Franklin Square and allow the form of the Square to be appreciated.

Additional slatted seats are housed onto top of the perimeter sandstone wall.

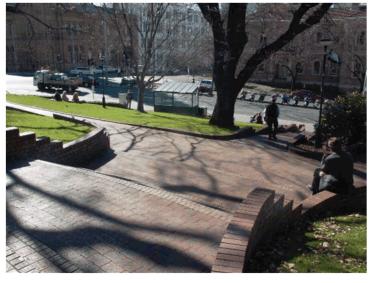


Fig 3 Franklin Square looking towards the Town Hall, Winter 2005, weekday, mid-afternoon,



Fig 4 Lunch-time in Franklin Square, October 2006

3 USAGE

To some extent existing use of Franklin Square is readily observed, Council's brief describes Franklin Square as,

"... a very popular space for individuals and groups of all ages."

A 1996 study of user conflicts in Franklin Square by Unitas Consulting identified a range of users. Unitas summarised the people visiting the Square as follows:

'Franklin Square is a major meeting and socialising point for Hobart City. It is a central public amenity that offers both peace and quiet and a place for recreational activities. Because of the Square's central location, many office workers use the park at lunch time. Also, due to the Square's proximity to the enteral bus terminal, many bus travellers use the park when waiting for buses. Bus travellers include commuters and school students. Franklin Square is also a convenient pedestrian thoroughfare and is visited by sightseers walking through the city.

Unitas identified peak usage occurring on a school holiday week day with most use late afternoon, a similar pattern was observed on a school day with use peaking earlier. On a weekend day use peaks occurred in the early afternoon and users were younger. This pattern is consistent with usage observed during carrying out this study although numbers are fewer in Winter. The UniTas report also commented on use by 2 social groups, 'Mallies' and 'Skaties'.

Existing usage and social value has been identified from limited observation supplemented by observations by others and interviewing Council's grounds staff. Grounds staff (gardeners) have largely confirmed the 1991 findings with the following qualifications and comments:

- 1. 'Mallies' have largely moved on from Franklin Square.
- Skateboarders are much fewer owing to the use of skate-stop fins to
 make their favoured areas less skate-able and possibly since the opening
 of the skatepark in North Hobart. Other Council staff suggested that
 the removal of a paved area at the rear of the Square (near the lectern)
 contributed.

- Since these 2 groups moved on, Franklin Square is more popular with office workers for lunch. People lunch in the Square throughout the year enjoying winter sun and summer shade.
- 4. The numbers of people visiting the Square is highest on sunny summer days and between 3 and 5 pm as schoolchildren and commuters wait for buses departing from Elizabeth and Maquarie Streets.
- There are a limited number of chess players who use the board. Council staff have noted increased use of the chess board and people observing those who play.
- Drinkers use the area around the evergreen trees at the top of the Long Steps. Drinkers tend to be a small group, 8-10, larger in summer. By and large the drinkers keep to themselves.
- The fountain is the most popular area with tourists and most photos are taken directly in front of the Franklin statue. Children tend to walk or run all through Franklin Square, including around the edge of the fountain.
- 8. Commuters mainly walk diagonally through the Square. In the morning they arrive from the St David's Park direction and most leave through the main Macquarie Street entry. A specific route is less defined in afternoons as walkers mingle with those waiting for buses.
- Concerts in summer attract people, bands play on roof deck of the Public Conveniences block, in an amphitheatre like arrangement with music bouncing off the Town Hall. The gardeners tie down the camellias around the amenities roof deck to allow the audience to see the performers.
- 10. Signs of drug use are relatively infrequent, this appears to be associated with increased foot patrols by Police.
- 11.Use of the Square for protests rises and falls, protests seems to have moved around the Square. There is only one regular protest, a vigil by the 'Women in Black'. The WIB webpage notes that the group would have preferred a more central location in the Hobart CBD.

- 12.Battery Point walking tours traditionally meet at the Wishing Well. The visitor information bureau thought the tours may have been discontinued.
- 13. Council's web page identifies Franklin Square as one of the locations available for issuing of a license for busking, but busking wasn't mentioned by Council outdoor staff who later confirmed that it doesnt occur.
- 14. Grounds staff mentioned that the Public Conveniences are used by people waiting for buses and have a reasonably high use rate.

Various urban design consultants have identified Franklin Square as a node or an orientation point.

This is confirmed by advertising, a number of tourist bus routes leave from Franklin Square, Summer Festival buses arrive here and a web search reveals the Square is one of a number of meeting places for bike rides etc.

4 HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUITIES

Historical investigation undertaken by Lindy Scripps has identified phases of development and disturbance, Appendices 1 and 2. This research has been supplemented by detailed assessment of historic features in photos and surviving elements.

4.1 ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION

Use of the original shoreline by the Mouheenneer band of the South East Tribe is likely as water edges were a favoured landscape, however aboriginal heritage is not assessed within this study.

4.2 EARLY DEVELOPMENT 1804 - C. 1817

Collins period

This was the period of initial settlement of Hobart, bushland was cleared and an officers camp established on the rise above Sullivans Cove including a modest Government House.

Macquarie Plan

Governor Macquarie's 1811 visit with the surveyor James Meehan lead to the imposition of an ordered military grid style of layout over the more organic village-like layout that had emerged under Collins.

The layout follows principles for town plans that Macquarie applied in a number of towns including Hobart and Georgetown in Tasmania and in NSW, Sydney and five towns in the Hawkesbury area. Common features of these plans were an identified main street and along that street a 'great square' typically surrounded by civic buildings and a church. He required that buildings were set well back from these streets and some of these setbacks survive along Macquarie Street.

When Macquarie left the streets had been surveyed, named and signposted. In Hobart a square was identified on the 1811 plan of the town as Georges Square (after the king). It was located on the raised ridgeline where the initial Government House and a number of other officers cottages and gardens were established. An alternative site was selected for a Government House.



Fig 5 Copy of James Meehan plan of Hobart 1811. Hobart no. 131, Land In formation Bureau, DPIW

Meehan's plan identified the existing uses on Georges Square including a cottage and 2 garden areas. 3 cottages were purchased for the Square.

The Governors did not move to the selected location for some time. A 'square' in front of Government House was used for musters and proclamations.

Expression on the present site

Collins period - little is evident, except skew angles of titles in the area. Archaeological investigation may be able to reveal more from this period. Macquarie Plan - Macquarie Street survives as the main street with a recognisably Georgian character.

Townscape

The current townscape context of Franklin Square, St Davids, the Franklin Square Offices and the Town Hall are consistent with Macquarie's vision for the civic precinct around his Great Square, as is the setback of some buildings opposite in Macquarie Street.

4.3 GOVERNMENT HOUSE C.1817 - 1859

Georges Square was not retained. Government House occupied the area as it grew into a larger more formal complex with wings, expanding across what would become Elizabeth Street into the area now occupied by Franklin Square.

Views across Sullivans Cove to Government House by William Huggins c.1830 and George Frankland 1830 both show a dense shrub-like planting marking the boundary of the grounds and extending to the waterline. Frankland recorded it in his c.1840 map of Hobart Town. In both prints the vegetation outline suggests planting rather than opportunistic retention of bushland and the vegetation is consistent with a planting of eucalypts about 5-10 years old.

A Benjamin Dutereau watercolour of the view down Elizabeth Street c.1836 shows Government House at the end of the street and trees and shrubs of 3 - 8 m height. In an 1841 view (Attrib. Thomas Evans Chapman) from Old

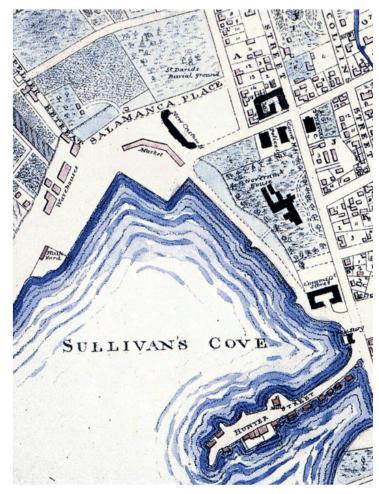


Fig 6 Grounds, planting Government House: Frankland plan of Hobart (part), 1840 Private collection



Fig 7 View across lower Argyle Street Painting: Government House, Hobart Town, c1840 Unknown Crowther Library

Wharf the open nature of the boundary planting is becoming apparent.

Paintings and sketches show Government House located in an Arcadian style garden with stately gum trees and dotted more gardenesque shrub beds. The driveway and frontage was to Elizabeth Street. It was surrounded by a picket fence, a 1834 description notes

'tastefully laid out shrubberies, which slope gradually down to the water's edge.'

Government House had an overview of Sullivans Cove, the house and gardens were a backdrop element of the Cove at this time. Over this period Sullivans Cove changed rapidly with filling of the waters edge. The trees in the Government House grounds matured and by the 1840s trees almost obstructed the view to Government House from the water.

The new Government House initially proposed by Governor Macquarie



Fig 8 Macquarie Street frontage Photograph 1856, Portion of photograph Hobart: View from the Queens Domain, AC Dreier Collection, Latrobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, H22002

was finalised and completed in 1859. Shortly after occupation of the new building the Macquarie Street building was demolished. Plans were prepared to extend Elizabeth Street to the Cove, allocate the east portion to the Hobart Council for a Town Hall, the west most area for public buildings and subdivide the area between (Franklin Square).

Expression on site

There is little expression of the Government House period on site, a plaque near the corner of Macquarie and Elizabeth and information in an interpretation bay.

Continuing uses from history and townscape

From 1811 through the Government House period up to 1859 this area was a civic area and a garden backdrop to the Cove. The 1811 expectation of a public square in a civic precinct is partly realised in Franklin Square.

4.4 FRANKLIN SQUARE ESTABLISHMENT, A GARDEN-LIKE SOUARE. 1860 – 1884

A suitable memorial

In 1860 Parliament was considering a suitable form of memorial to former Governor Sir John Franklin, who had died on an expedition to discover the North West Passage. One member expressed regret that there was no square reserved in the town to place such a monument. This coincided with the proposals for disposal of the Government House site.

A committee was formed which included Bishop Nixon; MLAs including the architect William Archer, and; the Director of Public Works William Falconer. Surviving records show: involvement by Lady Jane Franklin, details of the sculpture to be supplied (a copy of one done for Waterloo Place) by Mathew Noble; supply of the red granite plinth (prepared and inscribed by Noble to an inscription phrased by Lady Franklin and approved by the committee); records regarding contractors for fencing and the fountain and basin. No record of the designer the water basin and no early plans have been located.

The site works were undertaken by Falconer using convict labour, described in Feb 1863 as the site being levelled, and large gum trees being removed to allow planting of choice shrubs' around the monument.

'so that the present unseemly spot will, when the square is completed, constitute a conspicuous ornament to one of the most prominent localities in the city.'

At least one member of the Committee was less than impressed. T. G. Gregson requested that the Premier appoint someone to replace Bishop Nixon (who had returned to England for health reasons) to make arrangement for the site - base and pedestal of the statue. Gregson noted:

Already it seems to me the cutting down of many picturesque, and umbrageous trees has destroyed the beauty of the square; and apart from the ornamental has destroyed what is so very essential, shelter from the breezes and shade from the sun.'

The statue arrived in January 1865, and was erected in March.

Initial gardenesque square

The first photo of Franklin Square was taken shortly after completion. The photo shows the statue of Sir John Franklin, on a plinth located in an almost rustic rockery garden with symmetrical jets in a classically shaped pool, reminiscent of the patterns for ornamental bedding. The caption to the photo mentions oak trees planted in May 1863 to commemorate the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark in March 1863, the first of a sequence of civic commemorations.

An almost symmetric layout of paths and shrub beds is evident, with a border and trees and shrubs dotted into lawn. The design utilised corner entries, perimeter paths leading to 4 axial entries into a more classically formal centre; it is executed in the formal idiom of gardenesque, where the formality is not immediately apparent. The statue was approached using the 'hide and reveal' view sequence typical of the picturesque style. The layout has some similarities to 1850s gardenesque layouts by William Bateman Latrobe. The central area resembled in some aspects, the design of Trafalgar Square recently finished in London 1845, including the footprint of the water basin, 2 flanking jets and the central higher statue, but was unlike Trafalgar in that it was located within a strongly defined garden setting and the statue on its plinth was located within a central rockery of spiky planting.

The central paved rounded ovoid appears to have been proportioned with reference to the forecourt of the 1841 Public Offices on Murray Street built during Franklins period as Governor and the subject of some controversy regarding Greek architectural style. The width of the ovoid is the same as the width of the forecourt to the Murray Street offices and the fountain and statue are on an axis with the central entry to the building.

The square was enclosed in a picket fence. The timber fence ran along Elizabeth and Macquarie Streets, along the edge of a roadway separating the Square and the Government Offices and continued alongside a path above the bank to a street (later Davey). Photos show two timber shepherd's gate entries, one near Macquarie Street on the roadway between Franklin Square and the public buildings, the other on Macquarie Street close to Elizabeth Street. The plan suggests there were entries at each corner of the Square and one opposite the rear entry into the Public Buildings compound.

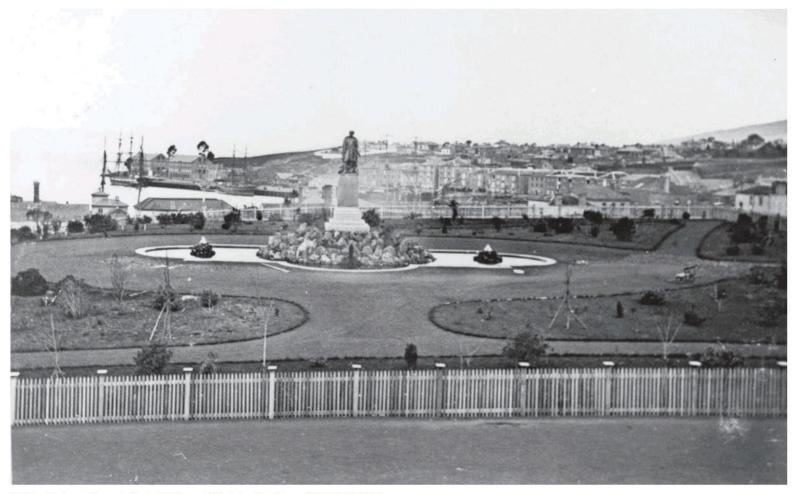


Fig 9 Franklin Square, Macquarie Street, 1865 Samuel Clifford Crowther Library. AUTAS001122922172

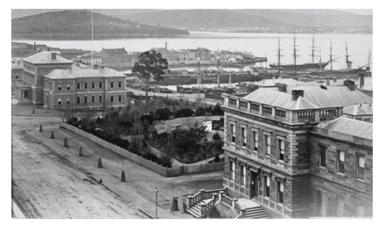


Fig 10 View looking East from the Tower of St Davids Church, Henry Baily, Crowther Library AUSTAS 001124850363



Fig 11 Franklin Square, Hobart 1880-90 Unknown Allport Library AUTAS001126251644

Plants were sourced from the Royal Society's Gardens and Port Arthur. Plants from the Royal Society included trees, shrubs and bulbs. Exact lists of plants supplied for Franklin Square are not available. Plants sold to Council in January of 1865 and 1875 were duplicates of plants in the Royal Society's Garden sold to Council and may been planted semi-advanced.

As the garden matured the interior spaces of the Square developed a stronger sense of enclosure. A mid 1870s photo shows a low edge along the water basin and robust seats. An 1879 lithograph shows a small structure, possibly the latticed gazebo visible in 1900-1910 photographs and a cannon (both possibly mis-located within the lithograph). At some time prior to 1875 one of a set of two cannons committed to Tasmania from those souvenired from the Crimean War was installed in Franklin Square immediately in front of the Sir John Franklin stature. (These cannons were presented to communities throughout the British Empire that had supported the War Effort, the other sent to Tasmania was installed within City Park Launceston.)

Townscape

Construction of Franklin Square occurred almost concurrently with the building of the new Court House (1858) and Town Hall (1864) on land that became available following the demolition of Government House. Godden Mackay have described this brief period as an architectural expression associated with the optimism of the beginning of self government in Tasmania.

The new Court House and Town Hall on Macquarie Street were of a classical style (as was the earlier Public Buildings and the existing Royal Society of Tasmania), and which is reflected in the detail of the waterbasin and central area of Franklin Square. The use of classical styling stood in contrast to the utilitarian Georgian of the Colonial period and appears to have been a specific intention: the Government had required that the Town Hall would harmonise with buildings planned for Macquarie and Elizabeth streets.

A length of broad footpath defined a civic precinct along Macquarie Street. The Franklin Square fence and the buildings along Macquarie Street were located to a common line, well back from the prevailing setback. Again this

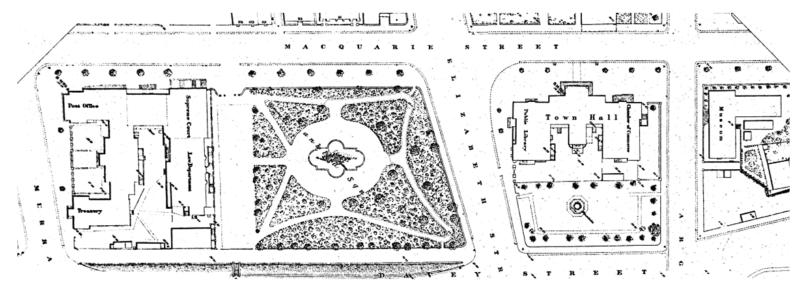


Fig 12 Franklin Square and Macquarie Street, 1897 Shows common setback of civic buildings and Franklin Square to provide a broad footpath. Also the Sir john Franklin statue on axis with the entry to the 1841 Murray Street offices, the width of central ovoid area corresponding to the width of the Murray Street offices forecourt and the statue and ovoid exactly between the rear boundary of Franklin Square and the line of street trees (which appear to be part of the geometry and proportioning of Franklin Square). Refer also Appendix 5. Metropolitan Drainage Plan Sheet 11, Portion of plan, tram track and minor notes removed.

appears intended, notes for competitors for the design of the Town Hall required that the building would align with the existing Royal Society of Tasmania Museum. Street trees were established along the footpath of the precinct and contribute to the geometry of Franklin Square.

The ovoid central area of Franklin Square and Sir John Franklin statue are located exactly in the centre, between the rear boundary of Franklin Square and the line of street trees, which together with the axis through the Murray Street buildings suggests an intended overall plan for the buildings and Square (not realised by later buildings). Refer also Appendix 5.

The growth of trees and shrubs quickly created a garden character within Franklin Square, and as they and the street trees matured they began to

resemble the previous presence in Macquarie Street of the trees of the gardens associated with Government House.

What remains

Franklin Square remains a garden-like public square, the original layout is largely intact, and a setting for the memorial to Sir John Franklin.

Continuing uses

Photos from the 1870s show people visiting the Square, a boy enjoying the water, people sitting on the sturdy seats around the central area or admiring and being photographed in front of the statue. Children still enjoy the water and the seats are used throughout the day.

4.5 CONSOLIDATION: HIGH VICTORIAN PARK AND FORECOURT TO THE GOVERNMENT OFFICE

During 1884-87 the Public Buildings complex was extended by a new wing constructed alongside Franklin Square with a double stairway and landing facing into the Square. The landing was used for some civic functions and proclamations.

Photos show the existing path from close to the entry to the new building into Franklin Square was laid after the building was completed.

At about this time the adjacent timber fence enclosing Franklin Square was removed and the timber boundary fencing extended to the Public Buildings with a timber double gate entry, making the Square effectively a forecourt to the new building.

In 1890-91 the Macquarie and Elizabeth Street sides of Franklin Square were referred with an elaborate cast iron fence with pickets set into a sandstone base. The new fence generally followed the line of the extended fencing.

A vehicular entry and pedestrian gates near the Public Buildings featured square constructed columns with lights constructed as a well composed inset and a rise in the height of the fence to the entry. The fence also rose at an illuminated pedestrian gateway at the Macquarie-Elizabeth corner. The Davey-Elizabeth Street had a high sandstone base and the entry appears to have been onto Davey Street.

The taller more substantial fencing complemented the vegetation which appears to have almost 'closed in' as it matured, with larger conifers including at least one spruce having a strong presence.

The planting character within Franklin Square had matured, it had the eccentricity of Victorian planting with strong texture plants including Argaves and Cordyline in the central water basin rockery, but may well have dated from the original planting. The tall conifers and deciduous trees made an overgrown exotic canopy silhouette of contrasting forms and textures.

As the vegetation grew the character changed entirely, garden beds became walls of shrubs, views out were obstructed or restricted. Around c.1900 vegetation was thinned for the first time and lawn areas may have been introduced.

New seats of a variety of details were introduced, including some sections of joined seats around the central area and there were seats alongside the path the new building. Amenities consistent with use as a Victorian park were introduced including amusement machines and at some time prior to 1907 Ladies Retiring Rooms.

There was at least one sign at the west Macquarie Street entry, reading:

"Notice

This Square is open to the Public from 8 am to half an hour after sunset. Visitors are requested not to injure the Flowers, Shrubs, Seats etc Baskets provided for Orange Peel and [one word, unreadable]. Dogs are not allowed in this Square."

The erection of a statue of Dr William Crowther at the west Macquarie Street entry in 1889 continued the use of Franklin Square for civic commemorations.

Activities within Franklin Square became more organised, Button Days during The Great War and bands in the park in the early 1920s.

Townscape

As Franklin Square matured, the civic precinct extended more closely around Franklin Square. The Executive Building was built facing onto the Square almost axially with the path to central area and to the Sir John Franklin statue. An Elizabeth Street entry to the Town Hall was also constructed late nineteenth century facing into Franklin Square.

By this time Franklin Square was a strongly defined area of vegetation in the Hobarts urban fabric. Macquarie Street was further consolidating as a civic precinct, the eucalypt street trees had grown to tower over the trees in Franklin Square.

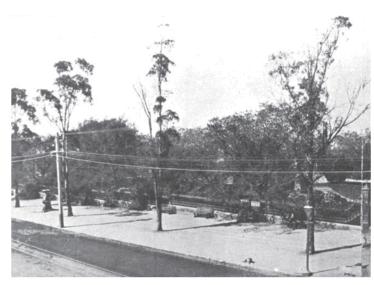


Fig 13 Franklin Square, 1910s Portion of joined photograph, Archives office of tasmania 34/9

After tram services commenced in Macquarie Street in 1893, tram seats were installed along Macquarie Street outside Franklin Square and at some time an elaborate drinking fountain was erected.

An electricity line had been run through Franklin Square including through central ovoid before 1910 and may have been associated with lighting of the Square. The original lights at the entrance gateway to the Franklin Square Public Buildings were replaced at some time before 1912. A modern light was installed at the Macquarie and Elizabeth Street entry (it is not known whether there had been lighting at this entry originally).

A statue of King Edward VII erected in Macquarie Street in 1922 further suggested that Franklin Square was located within an established civic precinct.



Fig 14 Franklin Square Hobart, Portion, view from 1883 building into central area. Archives office of tasmania NS 1013 1111

What remains

Franklin Square has retained the path to the 1884 building. Views to the 1884 building still contribute to the character of Franklin Square, particularly in winter. Most of the sandstone base of the cast iron fence is in place and a gate and gatepost has been retained alongside the building.

The Dr Crowther statue is still at the Macquarie St entry and King Edward V11 on the footpath.

Continuing uses

The seats in Macquarie Street footpaths for trams have translated into bus shelters along Macquarie and Elizabeth Streets.

4.6 COUNCIL MODERNISATION, 1923 - 1960

In 1923 Franklin Square was vested in Hobart City Council as a Recreation Ground and Council received some funding from the State for maintenance. Since Franklin Square became a Council responsibility it has been through 4 major cycles of renewal.

Hobart City Council – Park Rework 1- Paving and vegetation

When Franklin Square was acquired it was described as overgrown and Council's Parks Superintendent Liscombe described to the Mercury his plans to upgrade by introducing internal areas of lawn within 4' wide borders of layered flowering plants. The fountain rockery was to be rearranged and replanted. On the Davey Street side a laurel hedge was to be established to provide shelter against winds and the Davey Street bank would be planted.

It is not clear to what extent the intended works were implemented, although flower beds and internal lawns were introduced around the central area and significant thinning of vegetation occurs during this period, path edges are kerbed or contained, the edge of the water basin was raised and a long continuous seat replaces the park seats around the central area.

In 1938 a drafts board was introduced, this appears to be the board set into a concrete table and seats suite shown in later photos. By the 1950s there were at least 2 drafts boards and a path to their location close to the Franklin Square Offices, near the Davey Street boundary.

Rework 2 interrupted by the war

In the 1940s debate emerged regarding a proposal by the Premier to remove the iron fence. The state removed the gateway portion of the fence and paved the gravel to create a carpark around 1940.

Council commissioned and received a consultants report in 1941 proposing: removal of: laurels and ailanthus; poplar and oak; native olives; and, planting of hydrangeas and rhododendrons. This report was adopted to be implemented in part.



Fig15FranklinSquarec1930sFranklinSquare.Hobart.Tas'Postcards1914-41,ACDreierCollection, La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria Victorian State Library H21315



Fig16 Franklin Square, 1920s Archives Office of Tasmania NS869-439

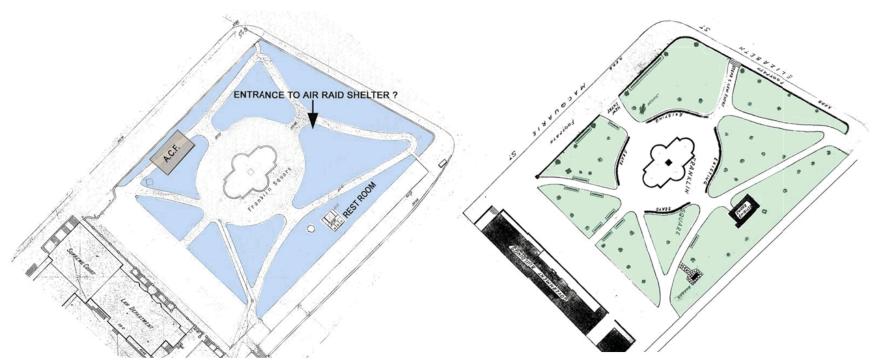


Fig 17 'Franklin Square – Present layout' c. 1944 from Archives Office of Tasmania File. Hobart City Council General Correspondence File MCC16/2/439 'Franklin Square', Metropolitan Drainage Board plans, and AOT photograph 30/7074 showing the air raid shelter. Phase 4 Overlay 'Intrusions 1900-1944' 'Franklin Square' Scripps 2005

Fig 18 'Proposed layout' c. 1944 from Archives Office of Tasmania File. Hobart City Council General Correspondence File MCC16/2/439 'Franklin Square' Scripps 2005

In 1942 after the air raid on Darwin and a Japanese overflight of Hobart, air raid shelters are erected in multiple locations including, Dunn Street, Argyle Street, the Cenotaph and Franklin Square. It is not known how many shelters were constructed in Franklin Square, photos and records indicate at least eight. The boundary fence was removed in places to provide access to the shelters.

It was decided that the Victorian fence couldn't be repaired and it was removed in October 1944. The top of the plinth base of the fence was knocked down to remove the steel pickets. These stones were realigned to provide for seats for people waiting for buses to be located within the boundary of the Square.

The layout of Franklin Square was adapted (Figure 17), generally entries were made larger. The corner entry from the Elizabeth and Macquarie corner was removed and replaced by a wide entry from the centre of the Macquarie Street frontage and a narrow path entry from the centre of Elizabeth Street. The gently arcing path along the Macquarie Street side of the park was entirely removed. The Square no longer had a self contained internal path.

The resulting layout was strangely asymmetrical and unresolved, an awkward combination of the original picturesque entry conventions and a new half realised utilitarian formality. The Tasmanian Chapter of the RAIA objected strongly to the proposed layout.

A prominent entry structure was erected at the new central Macquarie Street entrance. The structure was a larger interpretation of the rusticated pergola with stone posts and a flat timber post entrance entries commonly used as municipal entrances around this time (St Davids Park, Princes Park). The new entrance changed the experience of viewing the Sir John Franklin monument. Previously the statue had been approached through the picturesque device of 'reveal and conceal', with different facets of the sculpture being viewed as it was approached: this became a simple axial approach with the statue partly obstructed by the entry and just becoming bigger as one approaches.



Fig 19 View into the entrance to the air raid shelters in Franklin Square located adjacent to the Macquarie and Elizabeth Streets entrance, between the Macquarie and Elizabeth Street perimeter paths. People sitting on seats around the central area on the upper left and silhouette of the Ladies Rest Rooms behind. Archives Office of Tasmania 30-7074

Other changes included:

- The ladies retiring rooms were enlarged, becoming more prominent behind the statue of Sir John Franklin.
- The cannon from the Crimean War was removed. It had been intended
 to relocate it off-axis in the Square, but the carriage was damaged and
 it was not returned. (It was later requested by the army and installed
 outside Angelsea Barracks, where it remains).
- Replanting with New Zealand evergreen trees and shrubs, consistent
 with contemporary planting styles. The apparent age of surviving trees
 suggests planting occurred around the 1950s. This appears to have been
 associated with further removal of vegetation.



Fig 20 Postcard Franklin Square, 1950s Archives Office of Tasmania 30/8566

- Contemporary concrete seats were introduced replacing the long seat around the centre and all other seats.
- The fountain rockery was replaced by a water display with jets of water in 1948. The distinctive layout of the basin was retained.
- At some time resurfacing occurred, paths were kerbed and perrons (sloping steps) were constructed on the steeper paths down to Elizabeth Street.

The 1945 City of Hobart 'Hobart Town Plan' proposed remaking the whole town to look more modern including removal of the Franklin Square Buildings and repeating the volume and proportions of Franklin Square to create a large forecourt to a proposed Public Offices along Davey Street.

It is not clear when Macquarie Street was widened, it appears to have occurred around 1950.

In 1955 the first of a sequence of smaller elements was installed by Apex and Legacy, a rusticated sandstone wishing well to be used to raise money for crippled children.

What remains

- Easy access for visitors with no fence allowing 24 hour a day access, including at night. Flood lighting of the fountain in the early evening to attract visitors.
- Seats for bus passengers set into Franklin Square.
- Narrowing of the wide setback in Macquarie Street.
- Use for board games originally drafts, now as a chess board.
- The Wishing Well.

4.7 FURTHER MODERNISATION, 1960-85

Davey Street was duplicated in 1959-60. The footpath alongside Franklin Square was removed to make way for a retaining wall, apparently without loss of trees, elms whose roots were to be affected being lopped. The pedestrian routes through Franklin Square would serve in place of the footpath. A stepped retaining wall was constructed alongside Franklin Square suitable for limited planting and provides a green edge to the Square.

Rework 3 60s to 80s

Franklin Square was reworked around the time of the roadworks. The drafts board was replaced by a large terrazo chess board to the rear of the central space suitable for oversize chess pieces installed by Sandy Bay Lions with timber donated by IXL.



Fig 21 Aerial oblique view, shows assymetrical layout and perrons on steeper slopes c. 1950 Archives Office of Tasmania 30/3099

The Ladies Rest Rooms were removed and replaced by amenities designed by City Architect Bertrand Dechaineaux. The new Public Conveniences block nestles into the lower section of the Elizabeth Street bank providing rooftop seating areas. The detail of the building in a heritage park was a matter of concern for councillors and caused considerable debate.

The final design, a contemporary flat roofed modern structure and composition of volumes responds to its heritage context with sandstone cladding, screening by the bank and by trees and shrubs in planter beds. It refers to the heritage precinct in details such as the roof area balustrade which resonates with the Government Offices parapet visible behind Franklin Square.

The area within Franklin Square previously occupied by the Ladies Rest Rooms was paved and became available for activities, including sports displays and protests (with power for amplifiers).

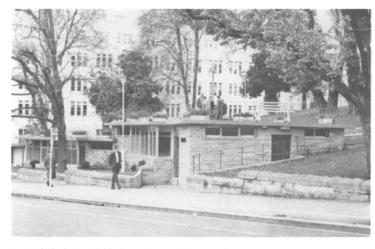


Fig 22 Elizabeth Street 'Public Conveniences' 1960 Mayors Report

An oversize terrazzo chessboard by the Sandy Bay Lions was constructed to the rear of the Sir John Franklin statue with storage seats for with large 'pieces' from timber donated by IXL .

in 1962 a first peace protest was held by the Society of Friends. Use for protests and rallies continues although the Premier vacated the Franklin Square Offices for the Executive Building.

Trees were lopped in 1969 affecting their health and structure. Further removal of trees for reasons of poor structure and to allow other trees to prosper occurred in 1980.

What remains

• Widening of Davey Street meant the paths through Franklin Square became part of the footpath network of Hobart. The historic link from the City to the Cove down the Davey Street stairs was severed.

- The 1960 public conveniences addressing Elizabeth Street as streetscape element and the rooftop area which is more part of Franklin Square.
- The paved area previously occupied by the Ladies Rest Rooms remains a defined area, being lawn within a hard kerbed edge.
- The terrazo chess board and storage seats.

4.8 REDEVELOPMENT AND SUBSEQUENT MANAGEMENT 1985- 2007

Rework 4 – Partial reinstatement and contemporary standards Council's Parks and Recreation Department prepared a Franklin Square Redevelopment (landscape master plan) in response to Council concerns about steps and access and presentation including the ageing paving of mismatched materials, large concrete pavers (flags) and bitumen and safety issues associated with the perrons. The document describing the redevelopment makes a cursory study of the history and proposed reinstating the Macquarie and Elizabeth Streets corner entry. Bricks and pavers were used to develop a suite of hard surfacing details for paving, retaining walls and steps.

Park seats by David Shaw were purpose designed to survive people sitting on the back of seats. The design appears to be intended to reflect the seats in the park during the high Victorian period.

Subsequent changes

Changes since the 1986 works have been primarily asset management. Incremental removal of trees and staged replacement as they decline, removal of areas of paving associated with skateboarders and placement of skatestop fins to discourage skateboards, and removal of the paving over the location of the 1944 toilet block.

More recently Council has maintained an asset register, making it easier to plan for and track maintenance and changes in Franklin Square.



Fig 23 Central area, Franklin Square looking towars the post office tower, late summer 2006

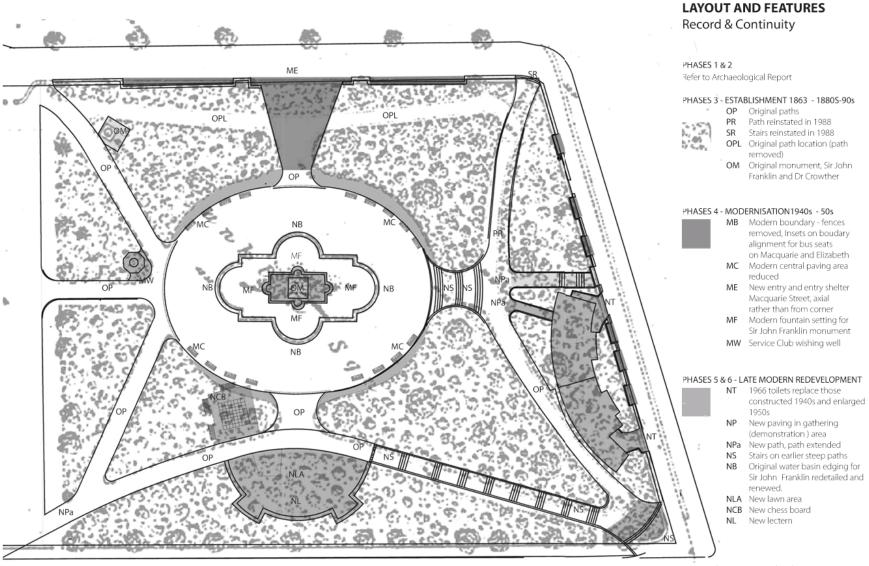


Fig 24 Layout and Features Record and Continuity

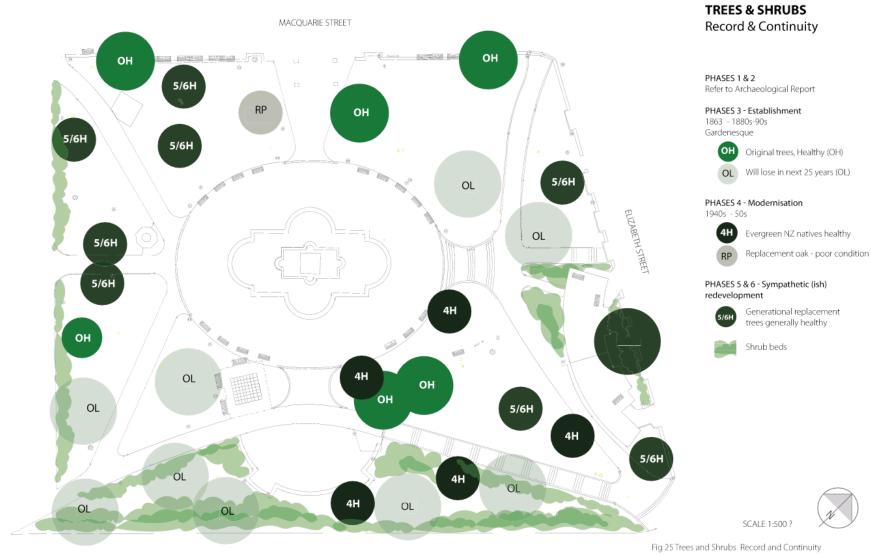




Fig 26 View into Franklin Square from the direction of the post office, people waiting for buses, late summer 2007

5 SOCIAL VALUES AND AESTHETIC VALUES

Social value is the value that a community or an identifiable group or groups ascribes to a place, it can include the ill defined quality of 'sense of place'. These values are difficult to establish without a study of attitudes over time.

Aesthetic values are also difficult to establish. Both types of values tend to change over time. The aesthetic values of communities are partly socially constructed. In assessing values at Franklin Square it has proved simpler to address social and aesthetic values together.

This assessment relies on secondary indicators, investigation and observation by others and inference from observed behaviours. It is understood that some indicators, i.e. surviving images, tourist imagery may not be fully representative of values.

Franklin Square is visited by many different types of people. Varied communities of interest: residents; tourists; and other visitors to Hobart can be inferred.

5.1 HOBART RESIDENTS

For many Hobart residents the open spaces of inner Hobart are part of their life setting, either now or in times past, sometimes they are taken for granted and not valued until there is some likelihood of change.

An outcry of sorts followed the redevelopment of Franklin Square in 1985-86, it is not clear that opinions expressed were representative or long term views.

People tend remember 'standout' incidents and the places where they occurred in detail and maintain an aggregated fuzzy memory of a recurrent experiences.

For some, Franklin Square will be remembered for specific incidents. Groups likely to be associated with specific events could include those involved in conservation protests of the 1960s through to the present, including Lake Pedder and Franklin protests, or the recurrent basketball clinics held in the 1990s.



Fig 27 Men playing drafts Franklin Square, c1940s Classic Images Photography

Communities of residents who appreciate Franklin Square are also likely to include office workers who lunch there, commuters (office workers and school children) who wait here and those who use it as a meeting place.

Indicators of social value include the listing of Franklin Square as a heritage place on the Tasmanian Heritage Register:

This park is of historic heritage significance because its townscape and social associations are regarded as important to the community's sense of place.

This listing is supported by heritage listings in both the Hobart and Sullivans Cove Planning Schemes.

Council identifies Franklin Square as one of its 'Classic Parks' and uses an image of the Square on the cover of its historic parks brochure.

5.2 TOURISTS AND OTHER VISITOR

Tourists are likely to know Franklin Square as an easily identified orientation point opposite the Tasmanian Travel and Information Centre. The Centre directs people to the Square to use the amenities and to catch buses, and as an incident on the way to other more established destinations. The perception of one officer is that it was more common to direct people into Franklin Square when there were walks leaving from the Wishing Well.

Tourist literature that mentions or depicts Franklin Square draws attention to its being part of a precinct of historic buildings or to the mature trees and the Franklin statue and fountain. Imagery used in publications and posted on the web by individuals is almost completely the Franklin monument and fountain with trees in the background or the view from the docks to Mount Wellington.



Fig 28 Front cover of tourist brochure Tasmania: The Isle of Scenic Beauty, Undated, Nucolor Productions, Mentone Victoria, c. late 1940s, Private collection

5.3 EMERGENCE OF COMMUNITY APPRECIATION

Community appreciation can be inferred from the images made of a place.

The presence of Government House and its gardens in this location before Franklin Square was constructed, has been depicted in numerous streetscapes along Macquarie Street and views across Sullivans Cove before 1859.

Many of the sketches and prints were done for records or for sale. While the number of images doesnt necessarily reflect an aesthetic appreciation of the scene, the valued and recorded area of Hobart included Government House and its gardens, St Davids Church, the Macquarie Street ridge and Mount Wellington or the River Derwent in the background.

Franklin Square was commonly photographed shortly after it was established. Views selected showed the layout of the paths, the Sir John Franklin monument and fountain and back drop of Sullivans Cove or the Derwent. It is visible in photographs from Sullivans Cove as background element. As the planting in the square matured internal views became more popular with the fountain and trees of the Franklin Square Buildings as a backdrop.

Views along Macquarie Street in both directions continued to be produced showing the picket fence and trees protruding over it into the street in a way which resembed the Government House eucalypts. A number of photos feature the street tree eucalypts.

After construction of the cast iron fence a number of photos of the streetscape were taken showing the elaborate details at gateways, tram lines and associated seats, street trees and a Victorian water fountain.

Views around the internal perimeter fence were taken showing the walking space inside the fence. The views from Franklin Square past the statue and rockery towards the 1883 Public Offices or in the opposite direction towards the 1901 post office were both common and recurrent views in postcards.

The fountain, the water in the pool and the spiky vegetation in the rockery continue to be popular photographic subjects into the 1920s.

Photos of Franklin Square become less popular after the 1920s. Possibly the square was too old fashioned as evidenced in debate about the fence or a single C 1940s postcard shows it looking ugly with the toilets visible behind the statue of Sir John Franklin.

Removal of the cast iron fence was an issue that defined different perceptions of Franklin Square at the time.

In 1939 the premier suggested the unsightly fence should go, Council responded it might be useful for air raid shelters, the Premier suggested a carpark. The Mercury in 1940 published before and after photos showing the fence removed.

The Womens Non-Party League objected to the proposals to remove the fence:

'a unique thing and imparts a charm of its own which linked with its antiquity make sit an asset to the city.

The removal of the fence was incorporated into the re-conditioning of Franklin Square, required after the removal of air raid shelters in the Square. The reconditioning involved removal of corner entries and replacement with a dominant main entry from Macquarie Street, upgrading the ladies toilets.

These proposals were opposed by the Tasmanian Chapter of the RAIA, who objected strongly, noting that Franklin Square:

"is considered of such picturesque importance and occupies so central a position, it is felt that too much care or attention cannot be given to its reconditioning"

Photographs of Franklin Square after the remodelling, notably those by Frank Hurley celebrate the open lawns, tall mature trees and the Sir John Franklin statue.

Current day tourist literature often uses views to Mount Wellington from Sullivans Cove, looking over the Macquarie Street ridge and St David's Cathedral, with Franklin Square visible as tree canopies alongside the 1930s Hydro Building.

5.4 EXISTING TOWNSCAPE VALUES

While Franklin Square continues to be an element in the commonly photographed view across the Cove, to Mount Wellington, in some views it is now obstructed by the 2 storey Mures building between Victoria and Constitution docks or foreground distraction such as fish punts.

Franklin Square is an important openspace link between the Cove and Hobart being part of both, and an important element in the recognisably historic precinct of Hobart valued by residents and visitors.

Not a town square

Historically the steps of the Public Buildings facing Franklin Square were for the reading of proclamations of civic importance and public pronouncements including a thanksgiving held in July 1919 to celebrate Germany signing the peace treaty. People gathered on the paved open transition area and spilled onto the Franklin Square lawns.

This use has ceased and in many respects although named a 'square' Franklin Square fails to accommodate the uses typically associated within a town square. The lawn and central fountain and the trees mean there is no suitable area for a large crowd to gather to hear speakers without damage to the fabric and sightlines to speakers are poor.

Planning documents from the 1980s and 1990s proposed an alternative, a civic square near what is now Mawson Place or a square in Dunn Street.

Aesthetic values

Aesthetic values are values appealing to all the senses although most commonly understood as visual preferences. Academic analysis of peoples

preferences for different environments which underlie aesthetic values and the principles that are emerging have been used in assessing the aesthetic value of Franklin Square.

Natural-like areas in an urban setting are generally appreciated and valued across cultures. Franklin Square with shady trees and lawn is a place that would be appreciated by a wide variety of people.

The design of Franklin Square balances mystery and certainty, enclosure and openness: factors identified by the S and R Kaplan as underlying preferred landscapes and places. The design of Franklin Square demonstrates how the aesthetics of the picturesque and gardenesque styles anticipated contemporary research regarding environmental preference.

The regular yet gently naturalistic organising geometry of Franklin Square allows visitors to know where they are, while presenting alternative routes that are each subtly different. It is such that a visitor cannot view the whole area at the one time. With the loss of vegetation other than trees from within Franklin Square, the balance in the experience between mystery and certainty is being diminished as the Square opens up.

The UniTas study identified that Franklin Square was appreciated for peace and quiet. The surrounding trees provide a sense of semi-enclosure and separation from the city setting, and, more so, in summer. The seats are located in an inner space around the monument and fountain. Most of Franklin Square, is above adjacent traffic, strengthening this sense of being in a different place.

The moving water of the fountain screens city noise notably traffic and moistens the air. This may be more attractive in summer, the visitor season. The moister air, the shade and cooler surfaces make this park distinctive and Kaplans have established that an accessible local natural experience is more intensely used and differently valued to wilderness, out there somewhere.



Fig 29 Franklin Square, Frank Hurley c 1950 National Library of Australianla an 23504192-v

6 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural significance is another term for heritage value. In this section commences with a Statement of Significance for Franklin Square followed by an assessment relative to the criteria of the Tasmanian Heritage Register and an outline of the contribution of the various elements within the Square to significance.

6.1 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The area of Franklin Square has a direct association with colonial Hobart. The Square is located on the area occupied in the first days of the settlement of Hobart by officers tents, then early cottages and gardens, Georges Square 1811 - c 1817 and by Government House up to 1859. Any archaeological features and/or deposits that survive from this period will offer rare insights to this key period in the evolution of the State's capital city.

Franklin Square was established as a setting for a memorial statue of Sir John Franklin shortly after 1859. The Square and the statue demonstrate the Hobart community's response to Sir John Franklin's term as governor and to news of his death. The Square has a strong association with Sir John Franklin and his wife Lady Jane Franklin.

The Square is an example of a civic garden. It was laid out with a strong axial symmetry achieved within the gardenesque style using classical and more picturesque techniques. The path layout, double ring of trees and enclosed central area create a sense of tranquility and of distance from the busy urban context. The relatively high intactness of the layout and central area allow the values of the distinctive original design with corner entries perimeter paths and a brief wide path into the central area to be appreciated, although compromised at the Macquarie and Elizabeth Street perimeter areas. The form of the aging trees contributes to the high aesthetic values of Franklin Square, as does the remnant areas with a gardenlike quality on the Davey St boundary and to a lesser extent the area near the Franklin Square Offices boundary.

The central area of Franklin Square with paved ovoid surrounded by trees, statue of Sir John Franklin and classically shaped water basin are highly valued by Hobart residents and by visitors. The statue and water basin have been a focus of attention since the Square was opened.

The Square is an integral part of the Macquarie Ridge civic precinct which extends along the south side of Macquarie Street from Murray Street to Dunn Place. It provides a forecourt to the Franklin Square Offices and in a less direct sense to the Hobart Town Hall. The existing civic precinct including Macquarie Street, Franklin Square and the administration use of buildings is consistent in general direction with the town plan of Governor Macquarie 1811.

Franklin Square is an accessible open space within Hobart, visited by Hobart residents and visitors to the city for almost 150 years and has significance associated with continuity of use. It has social value as the setting for routine life events and incidental visits for a wide range of people and as the location of community events, political rallies and peace vigils, promotions and private events. Prominently located in Davey, Macquarie and Elizabeth Streets it is part of the identity of Hobart and Sullivans Cove for residents and visitors.

Franklin Square's central location was of strategic defence importance as the site of air raid shelters during World War 2. Although subsequently filled in, evidence of the shelters may survive in archaeological contexts.

6.2 ASSESSMENT RELATIVE TO THE TASMANIAN HERITAGE REGISTER

The cultural heritage of Franklin Square has been assessed with reference to the criteria of the Tasmanian Heritage Register. The Australian Heritage Commission methodology for classification and assessment of parks, gardens and significant trees was used as a guide. Aboriginal Heritage was not assessed, refer Statement of Conservation Policy 12.1, 'Additional investigation: Tasmanian Aboriginal Heritage'.

Levels of significance have been rated as follows:

Very High Exceptional heritage value
High Considerable heritage value
Some Recognisable heritage value

Little Compromised or little heritage value

Detracts Elements or an area that lessens intactness, authenticity

or easy recognition of heritage values. The assessment

identifies detracting absences.

a The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Tasmania's history.

The Civic Precinct in which Franklin Square is located, extends along the south side of Macquarie Street from Murray Street to the Bond Store. The precinct has been associated with administration of Tasmania and Hobart, from 'the camp' of first settlement, construction of and then extension of Hobart's first Government House and emergence of civil administration in Tasmania.

Evaluation:VeryHighSignificance:evolutionofadministrationfunctionlocatedin the Civic Precinct through different periods of Tasmania's development.

The landform of Franklin Square is still recognisable as the highpoint selected for officers tents when Hobart was settled in 1804. It is a distinctive topographic form that has remained identifiable despite filling of Sullivans Cove and some cutting for Elizabeth and Davey Streets. The highpoint allows one to orient and to reconcile the early settlement landscape with the existing landscape.

Evaluation: Very High Significance: a recognisable high point within the early settlement landscape of Hobart.

Franklin Square is strongly associated with the period when civic administration was displacing colonial rule in Tasmania, 1850s and 1860s.

The transition is demonstrated by the use of convict labour to establish the Franklin Square civic open space to a well balanced yet garden-like design. The first Museum Building, Supreme Court Building, Town Hall and Franklin Square were built contemporaneously in the late 1850s - 1860s immediately adjacent along Macquarie Street. All interpret a requirement for a classical style in this area.

Evaluation: Very High Significance: associated with consolidation of civic administration in Tasmania and in Hobart.

Franklin Square is recognisably associated with the response of the Hobart community to news of the disappearance and then the death of the former Governor Sir John Franklin in his bid to find the North West Passage. The response included raising money to contribute to a rescue effort, commissioning a memorial statue and the establishment of Franklin Square.

Evaluation: Very High Significance: associated with response of the total explorer Sir John Franklin.

Since the 1960s Franklin Square has been used for political protests and rallies. The Square is associated with the development of conservation and peace activism in Tasmania and Australia.

 $\label{lem:eq:community} Evaluation: High Significance: associated with late twentieth century community and political activism$

b The place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Tasmania's heritage.

Franklin Square is the oldest surviving amenity open space in the urban centre of Hobart, it is a partial realisation of Georges Square, the 'great square' identified in Governor Macquarie's 1811 re-laying out of Hobart.

Evaluation: Very High Significance: oldest urban amenity open space in the urban centre of Hobart.

c The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history

Franklin Square is assessed as a zone of high archaeological sensitivity. Within the park like spaces there is potential for survival of sub-surface features and deposits from the formative years of the settlement. This

includes the sites of dwellings and gardens, and the area formerly occupied by the first Government House extension (1817 – 1859) including stables and garden features from the period.

Evidence of later air raid shelters constructed in 1942 and backfilled in 1944 are also of archaeological interest for their ability to demonstrate coordinated responses to the threat of war.

Evaluation:VeryHighSignificance:potentialtoaddtoknowledgeregardingearly settlement. Old Government House and WW2 air raid shelters.

d The place is representative of the characteristics of a class of heritage places

Franklin Square is one of a suite of surviving and partially surviving 'great square', open spaces laid out by Governor Macquarie alongside intended main streets of settlements. Others include Regent Square, George Town (1811-13), Macquarie Place, Sydney (1810) and Thomas Park, Windsor (1810).

 $\label{lem:condition:veryHighSignificance:associated with a class of places remaining from early settlement open spaces and intended as the focus for establishment of civic areas.$

The Square is one of a series of open spaces created on land made available after the vacation of colonial government including City Park, Launceston and Parramatta Park (NSW). Typically there has been a continuity of parklike presence in each settlement continuing from the grounds of the Government House to the public park.

Evaluation: High Significance: one of a class of open spaces established on lands set a side for early inner urban Government Houses.

The limited number of places in Hobart where civic monuments and statues have been erected collectively reflect changing understandings of

civic remembrance. In addition to Franklin Square other places in Hobart where monuments have been erected include: Angelsea Barracks, Domain, Parliament House Gardens and more recently Salamanca Place.

 $\label{lem:cone} Evaluation: Some Significance: one of a class of open spaces used for civic memorial purposes.$

The place contains aspects of creative or technical achievement

The layout of Franklin Square is a well resolved gardenesque design, balancing gently arced naturalistic perimeter paths connecting inset corner entries and a centrally located oval of paving. This has been achieved on an irregular shaped lot with a steep fall on two sides. The path layout uses the picturesque device of 'reveal and conceal' to add to the experience of approaching the main feature of the garden, the statue of Sir John Franklin erected on a central pediment within an elaborately shaped water basin, itself centrally located within the paved oval and enclosed by a double ring of trees.

Evaluation: Very High Significance: exhibits a rich diversity of character within the gardenes que palette utilised on a difficult site to produce both subtle formality and pictures que effects.

The plan of the Sir John Franklin memorial, specifically the footprint of the water basin, reflects classical Italianate conventions or alternatively the design of the renaissance-based bedding patterns of the gardenesque. It has a relationship to the classical building style of the Civic Precinct.

Evaluation: High Significance, exhibited by composition of the oval shaped central paving, the water basin footprint and the centrally located statue.

f The place has a strong or special meaning for any group or community for cultural or spiritual associations

Since establishment Franklin Square has been primarily a place for passive enjoyment. It is in essence an inner urban park, a memorial garden and, on occasions a civic square. Since it was constructed Franklin Square has special associations for sections of the Hobart community and for visitors to the city.

Evaluation: Very High Significance: associated with being the setting for life experiences for a wide variety of Hobart residents and visitors to the city. This is a precautionary rating associal value has been inferred from coarse indicators (usage) and historic survey results (1996).

The statue of Sir John Franklin and the associated water basin has been continuously one of the most valued areas within Franklin Square and is currently the most photographed elements within the garden.

Evaluation: Very High Significance: demonstrated by consistency of being the focus of visual records of Franklin Square. This is a precautionary rating associal value was inferred from available indicators (consistent representation in photographs and post cards).

Hobart's older buildings and Franklin Square open space are highly valued by the Hobart community and contribute to the experience of visitors.

Evaluation: Very High Significance: associated with being part of a treasured historic precinct. This is a precautionary rating associal value was inferred from secondary indicators (tourist literature) and limited observation.

Specific functions take place in Franklin Square and the nature of these has changed over time from functions associated with war efforts for both world wars, band recitals in the 1920s, protest rallies and peace vigils, sports clinics, and private events.

Evaluation: High Significance: associated with specific events relevant to particular groups and sub-cultures. This is a precaution ary rating as coarse indicators (web search, bookings) and limited observation were used to establish social value.

g The place has a special association with the life or work of a person, group or an organisation that was important in Tasmania's history

Franklin Square is integrally associated with Sir John Franklin the former governor of Tasmania. The Square was established as the setting for a memorial to Sir John Franklin; this place was selected as a result of its association with Sir John Franklin as the place from which he had governed during his period as Governor of Tasmania. The place name 'Franklin Square' and central location of the impressive statue of Sir John Franklin continue this association.

Evaluation: Very High Significance: clear association with Sir John Franklin, former Governor of Tasmania and naval explorer who discovered the North West Passage and died on that trip.

Others associated with the establishment of Franklin Square include Lady Franklin who approved details regarding the nature of the memorial statue including the phrasing of the inscription.

Evaluation: High Significance: association with Lady Franklin and her continuing association with Tasmania after the Franklins left.

Franklin Square was established through the efforts of a committee formed to carry out Parliaments intention to establish a square for the memorial monument. The individual contribution of members of the committee is not known other than Thomas Gregson who moved that money be set aside for a memorial, TD Chapman who proposed a square, and Bishop Nixon who undertook liaison with the sculptor in England. Other members of the

committee charged with establishing Franklin Square were architect W Archer, MHA; WE Nairn, MLC; JM Wilson, MLC and WR Falconer, Director of public works.

Evaluation: Some Significance, unclear association of different members of the Committee with the final realisation of the design.

6.3 CONTRIBUTION OF AREAS AND ELEMENTS WITHIN FRANKLIN SOUARE TO SIGNIFICANCE

This section outlines the contribution of the different areas and elements within the Square to the overall significance of Franklin Square. The assessment utilises the same ratings as the Assessment of Cultural Significance above and also refers to the Tasmanian Heritage Register criteria.

Landform

The topography of Franklin Square is of very high significance as it is located on the highpoint recognisable as the location for the officers tents during early settlement, overlooking the Cove.

Very High Significance, Criterion a.

Franklin Square, considered as a whole

The current layout largely retains much of the original gardenesque path system with corner entries, gently arced perimeter path and centrally located statue of Sir John Franklin.

The Square as a whole is of high significance as an historic urban space although the enclosure of the Square has been greatly compromised by the loss of the fence, the introduction of the central Macquarie Street entry and by simplifying of earlier planting.

High Significance, Criteria a, e, f.

Areas within Franklin Square

Central paved area, Sir John Franklin statue and fountain

The Central Area is of very high significance as the relatively flat, central paved ovoid, the Sir John Franklin statue within the classical water basin and within an enclosing inner ring of trees has been continuously one of the most valued parts of Franklin Square and remains the most popular of the photographed features and areas within the garden.

The central paved ovoid is compromised by having been narrowed and the material and detail of the current paving. The circle of seats is among the most used areas.

Very High Significance, Criteria a, e, f and g

Franklin Square Offices perimeter area and roadway

This area of Franklin Square where the sandstone facades of the Franklin Square offices are visible contributes strongly to the highly valued sense of Franklin Square being within an historic civic precinct. The roadway adjacent to the Franklin Square Offices was effectively part of Franklin Square 1890-c.1940 (being contained within the cast iron fence and gates).

This area has very high significance associated the relationship to the Public Buildings and with the use of the roadway and adjacent open areas within Franklin Square during civic functions held on the steps of the Public Buildings. Very High Significance, Criteria a, d and f

Macquarie and Elizabeth boundaries and perimeter areas

These areas have , due to their place in Franklin Square but with immediate values compromised by the loss of boundary definition, simplification of landscape planting and changes to paths and new paving and retaining walls.

The area above Elizabeth Street has social value associated with use of the lawn area and both areas have significance associated with the history of transport.

High Significance, Criteria a and f

Davey Street boundary and perimeter area

The planting beds along the Davey Street perimeter path include surviving mature trees and a well maintained shrub understorey. This area has some significance due to maintaining a garden form which is closest to the original garden style of Franklin Square.

Some Significance, Criterion a

The trees

Mature trees

Mature trees, located primarily in the perimeter areas which survive from the establishment of Franklin Square trace out the structure of the original planting and contribute to the very high significance historic character and aesthetic values of Franklin Square.

Very High Significance, Criteria a and f

Mid twentieth century evergreen trees

Mid twentieth century trees of some significance are may have being planted to replace trees damaged by the air raid shelter excavations and contribute to significance by consolidating the historic structure and contributing to aesthetic value especially in winter.

Some Significance, Criterion a

Recent replacement trees

The replacement trees have some significance, they reflect the most recent period of park management and an intention to conserve and recover Franklin Squares heritage values. In some areas such as adjacent to the Franklin Square offices these trees contribute strongly to the Square's aesthetic value. Some Significance, Criteria a and f

Features outside the central area

Crowther statue

The statue of Dr William Crowther is of high significance. Dr Crowther was

eminent within the Hobart community as a medical practitioner, politician and premier and was associated with controversy regarding treatment of the remains of Tasmanian Aboriginal people. The placement of this statue is consistent with the Victorian commemoration of civic figures in urban spaces.

High Significance, Criteria a, d and f

Chess area

The existing oversize chess board is a playful 1960 evolution of the 1938 draughts table. It makes a contribution to social value of some significance as it is enjoyed by casual visitors and a clique of enthusiasts. It detracts from cultural values associated with the Central Area. Some Significance, Detracts, Criterion f

Pergola style Macquarie St entry

The entry is of some significance as an example of a well represented class of park and garden entries: examples include St Davids Park (Hobart), St Andrews Park (North Hobart), Princes Park (Battery Point), Ogilvie High School (New Town), and Margate Memorial Park. The entry provides evidence of the modernising aspirations of the 1940s-50s. It has been mostly unphotographed which could reflect not being highly valued or primarily reflects the economic conditions when it was erected.

This entry detracts from the cultural significance of Franklin Square reducing the integrity of the central area and provides awkward views to the Sir John Franklin statue. Construction of the entry was associated with the removal of the Macquarie Street fence and the perimeter path and planting bed. Some Significance, Detracts, Criteria a and d

Wishing well

The Wishing Well erected by Apex in 1955 is of some significance as it is associated with changing nature of charity in Hobart. The use of rusticated sandstone may reflect an appreciation of history typical of this period. The well detracts being located close to the Central Area and compromising the composition, but as it is relatively small, its impact is limited.

Some Significance, Detracts, Critera a and f

MBA Lectern

While the lectern has been installed recently it has some social value of some significance associated with use as a focus for protest rallies and its association with a professional group. Its location means it is not overly prominent and its impact on the historic landscape is limited. Some Significance, Critera a and f

Elizabeth Street Public Conveniences

The Elizabeth Street building is of high significance. It replaced the ladies retiring rooms in Franklin Square, and the mens toilets in the center of Elizabeth Street and shows the evolution of providing for amenity of public areas. The building represents changing attitudes towards Franklin Square. As the design was refined it moved from a modernist concept towards one, which was seen to be sympathetic to Franklin Square with use of sandstone and discreet references such as the balustrade detail echoing the Public Buildings parapet. The building makes an understated contribution to the Elizabeth Street streetscape being curved around the trunk of a Tilia established on the boundary of Franklin Square.

There is some social value associated with use of the rooftop deck areas. High Significance, Criteria e, f and g

Landscape furnishings

Seats

The location of a ring of seats around the central paved area is of high significance as variations on a ring of seats have existed in Franklin Square continuously since at least the 1870s. The current seats were purpose designed to reflect the detail of earlier seats and have some significance from their association with David Shaw the designer, as an early work an emerging designer.

 $\label{thm:light} \mbox{Highsignificance,} Continuity of seating; Some significance current seats, Criteriaa, e and f$

Bins

The current bins are of limited Significance, they are a standard mass produced design and their design and location diminish appreciation of the heritage value of the Central Area while supporting its continuing use. High Significance, Continuity of supporting use by the public; Limited, Detracts, existing bins Criterion a and f

Lights

The current lights have little significance. They have some continuity of scale with those in 1920s photographs and contribute to social values associated with nighttime use of the Square. As they are not overly prominent they do not generally detract. The 1960s lighting has Some Significance associated with the evolution of the jets.

Some Significance, continuity of lighting, lighting of the fountain, Generally Limited Significance, Criteria a and f

Signs

The interpretation bay reflects an intention to nurture an appreciation of Franklin Square as a historic place and the Classic Parks Sign an appreciation of Hobart's historic parks. The Civic Services Sign may have Some Significance as a continuity but detracts blocking views into the Square.

Some Significance, Classic Parks Sign, Interpretation Bay; Limited Civic Services,

Landscape finishes

Criteria a and f

Paving, Steps and Retaining Walls

The existing paving has little significance other than that associated with its layout and reinstating a previously removed path as a response to the Square's history. The ceramic pavers reflect contemporary considerations of safety and urban improvement in the 1980s and was recognised with a Parks and Recreation Institute award. The modular pavers, colours and patterns distract from easy recognition of Franklin Square as an historic place. Limited Significance a and d, Detracts Criterion



Fig 32 Franklin Square Late summer, 2007

7 INTEGRITY AND CONDITION

The integrity of Franklin Square reflects the survival of the original layout and features as it the Square was changed to reflect changing requirements and aspirations. As a general comment while Franklin Square is well maintained, and condition reflects the inevitable aging of plantings, landscape materials and structures as well as changing criteria such as safety standards.

7.1 LAYOUT

The existing layout is largely consistent with the original c.1863 gardenesque layout. The integrity of the path layout has been diminished by the loss of the perimeter path on Macquarie Street c. 1944, the introduction of entries from Macquarie and to a lesser extent Elizabeth Streets directly into the central area. The enclosed nature of the Square is compromised by the removal of the tall perimeter fence and associated loss of perimeter planting.

The definition of the central space has been weakened by the removal of shrubs c.1900-1910 and again in 1920s and consequently the loss of the strong landscape structure with a double ring of trees. The spatial definition is weak except in the Davey-Elizabeth quadrant. The recent removal of a large and overmature Tilia from behind the Franklin statue and a Tilia and Sycamore alongside the Franklin Square Offices have exacerbated the apparent opening up of the structure.

7.2 PAVING AND HARD ELEMENTS

The patterned brick paving jars, clearly a new material, it has little reference to the gravel and pebble drains of the original period. The paving is wearing and becoming uneven, retaining walls have been damaged on corners. Repairs are proving difficult as the brick used in the 1985 redevelopment is no longer available and difficult to match. As the brick used was hollow, it is more vulnerable to damage and continuing requirements for repair.

7.3 TREES

The majority of significant large trees are from the original planting, however all except the oak are coming towards the end of their life. There are areas of replacement planting notably towards the Franklin Square Offices.

7.4 FEATURES AND FACILITIES

Macquarie Street entry

This is a discordant element which nevertheless is part of the layered history of Franklin Square. Recently it has become more prominent due to the removal of an elm on the Macquarie Street frontage following vandalism. As a recognisably mid twentieth century park entry it dilutes the sense of Franklin Square being Hobart's oldest public urban open space. The entry is poorly located obstructing views to the Sir John Franklin statue's head in the new view from the footpath and creating a clumsy sequence of views as the Square is entered. It also confuses the streetscape setting of the King Edward VII statue. The entry appears to be in good condition

Monuments

The condition of the Sir John Franklin and Dr William Crowther monuments has been assessed for Council as part of regular programmed maintenance. The statues are in good condition and receive regular condition inspections and repatination.

The Edward VII statue in the adjacent Macquarie Street road reservation has been poorly served by road widening. The statue is now located on the extreme kerb so it is only visible across the street and to read the inscription easily a person has to step onto the carriageway.

Plaques

- Commemorative Oak a original plaque since set on the ground identifies the surviving oak of the two planted to commemorate the royal marriage.
- Government House inconspicuous marble plaque was re-located to a boundary retaining wall near the Macquarie - Elizabeth Streets entry in the 1985-87 works where is has little presence.
- A plaque which may have been installed to celebrate Aboriginal Tasmanians has not been located.

Wishing well

A domestic garden element in a relatively prominent location close to the central area paving around the Franklin fountain seems a little out of place. The wishing well is in good condition.

Chess seats and chess board

A functional descendent of the 1938 draughts tables, this feature also seems out of place in the centre of an historic park. Although relatively large, it's prominence is diminished to some extent by being located behind the Franklin statue and a ring of seats. Seat-storage units look a little worn.

MBA - lectern

While this is a discordant element, it is reasonably small and inconspicuous, possibly due to the recent reinstatement of lawn in an area previously paved.

Elizabeth Street Public Conveniences

The existing 1960s building is functional descendent from the Ladies Retiring Rooms c.1907. They are relatively inconspicuous, built into the bank and screened by a relatively mature Tilia in Elizabeth Street and by camellias from within Franklin Square. While the walls have a material relationship with other sandstone, the stone colour is aging slowly under the roof cantilever. The amenities are poorly signposted from within Franklin Square.

The jet fountain

This 1950s-60 feature has value in its own right but detracts from appreciation of the history of Franklin Square. The inner basin is in poor repair with the sandstone outer layer eroding to show the grey inner construction.

7.5 FURNITURE

Seats

The slatted timber park seats successful reflect one of the historic forms of seat previously used in Franklin Square, within an identifiable modern idiom.

Bins

Large, square section covered bins with bold graphics in Franklin Square compromise the character of the central area and throughout the Square.

Signposting

Davey and Elizabeth – one of Council's classic parks suite of signs, very large and not specific to Franklin Square, but not overly prominent.

Interpretation

An Interpretation Bay near the Public Buildings is located in a relatively inconspicuous location. Panels outline the history of the site Government House era, the development of Franklin Square and the Public Buildings.

7.6 LIGHTS

Free standing lights of modern and relatively common styling and relatively obvious within Franklin Square. Council has assessed the level of lighting as satisfactory, and the standard of lighting infrastructure as poor.

7.7 BOUNDARIES AND BOUNDARY AREAS

Macquarie St

This is the most altered boundary or frontage to Franklin Square. The original path along the perimeter has been removed, a more modern style park entry was constructed in the centre of the frontage to Macquarie Street and more recently bus shelters constructed along the boundary. While there is some sense of an older history suggested by size and form of trees behind bus shelters and limited views to the Sir John Franklins monument and fountain, this is confused by the entry structure which has an awkward relationship to the Franklin monument and to the central area.

A Civic Services advertising poster located on the boundary, while possibly part of authentic layering of history, contributes to a clutter around the park entry structure.

Macquarie/Elizabeth corner

This entry, with a limited number of trees, lawn and dominant newer features (brick paving and walls) determining its character, is the area within Franklin Square that seems most like some anonymous generic municipal park, anywhere.

Council's 1986 redevelopment partly reversed the earlier c. 1944 erosion of this area by re-instating the historic path.

This area is required to accommodate people waiting for buses, in itself of heritage value as a continuing use with wear on lawns. It is amongst the sunny lawn areas in the Square popular with younger park users.

Elizabeth Street

A single remainin golder bus shelters over old stone bases with timber seats is in poor repair. Newly constructed shelters similar to those in Macquarie Street are separate from the sandstone base of the original wall and have allowed the base to be repaired.

Elizabeth/Davey Corner

A large HCC 'classic parks' sign, with modern merged photographs graphic dominates the entry, and lessens the sense of history at this entry. A wide paved entry from the corner leads to a long run of steps which are relatively inconspicuous and overhung by older trees which contribute to a distinctive character.

Davey Street

While the Davey Street footpath has been removed, the perimeter path has been retained, as a long run of steps. A tall retaining wall to the widened Davey Street is softened by planting allusing to the historic mass planting.

Franklin Square Offices roadway

The boundary between Franklin Square and the Government Offices roadway has been recently re-established by state government using a simple older style metal fence and planting.



Fig 30 View into Macquarie Street from upper storey Macquarie Street building, start of Spring 2006

7.8 CENTRAL AREA

The central area around the Sir John Franklin statue is the focus of Franklin Square. Although the original rockery has been replaced by fountains, the spaces and relationships are essentially intact and recognisable. The central ovoid is one of the areas with most integrity, it has the most readily accessible heritage significance and provides the most continuity of meaning.

7.9 CONTEXT

Relationships to the Government Offices and the Town Hall remain, but the linking steps from the Government Offices roadway to Brooke Street and the Cove has been severed by the Davey Street works. The integrity of Franklin Square is compromised by the loss of the strong streetscape identify of the civic precinct with its broad footpath having been used to achieve a bus lane, and the loss of street trees.



Fig 31 Tasmanian Mail, 24 July 1919, p 22

8 BACKGROUND TO CONSERVATION POLICY

The following factors underly the policies for conserving the significance of Franklin Square.

8.1 REQUIREMENTS TO RETAIN SIGNIFICANCE

As requirements that flow from the cultural significance of Franklin Square are:

- The archaeological potential of Franklin Square must be respected.
 Adequate protections must be put in place to safeguard remnant material during all disturbance activities that might take place within the Square.
- Any streetscape changes in Macquarie and Elizabeth Street must be consistent with conservation of the cultural significance of Franklin Square and of the adjacent Macquarie Ridge civic precinct.
- The park space should continue to be available for a wide range of traditional and legitimate park users.
- 4. The aesthetic qualities of Franklin Square must be retained including the sense of tranquility and of being distanced from the busy Hobart centre.
- 6. No further erosion of the gardenesque design of Franklin Square is to occur. Path layout, paving, water basin, and the presence and structure of tree placement and the garden-like character of the Square are to be retained.
- Where it is practical to recover significance by reversing the simplification
 of the landscape form of Franklin Square by accurately reconstructing or
 replacing landscape elements those works should be undertaken.
- 8. The statues and water basin are to be retained in good repair and in their distinctive setting unless reinstatement to an earlier form is possible.

8.2 PHYSICAL CONDITION - IMPLICATIONS

The conservation policies for Franklin Square must incorporate practical responses to the physical condition of the fabric (hard landscape elements,

plants and potentially subsurface material associated with earlier structures and uses) within the Square. Where fabric is vulnerable to decline or degradation those threats to cultural significance need to be identified.

Trees, shrub beds and other feature plants

The character of Franklin Square is vulnerable to tree decline as few trees and few species survive of older plantings and the structure of the early planting is now only partly intact. The surviving trees are also vulnerable to fungus attack and to changed wind load stresses after one tree of a group is removed and decline of the trees considered as a group could be quite rapid.

These aging trees are the dominant feature (other than the statues) which suggest the age of Franklin Square, their loss could leave the Square relatively featureless and looking 'new', an anonymous urban space from any city.

The layout and design of Franklin Square

Integrity of the layout

The layout of Franklin Square was compromised by changes in 1944 and partially restored in 1985 by works which introduced intrusive strongly contemporary paving.

The heritage values are highly vulnerable to any further changes which compromise the historic layout and the use of prominent contemporary materials.

Boundary - definition

The loss of the perimeter fence and Macquarie Street perimeter path has already changed the internal nature of Franklin Square and diminished its sense of separation from outside areas.

Any further loss of boundary definition, could further compromise the tranquility and the integrity of Franklin Square being a quiet place within Hobart.

Opportunities exist to strengthen boundary definition and recover cultural significance of Franklin Square, and also recover heritage value of Macquarie Street precinct and Town Hall environs.

Additional features

Franklin Square has in recent times received the Apex Wishing Well, chess board and MBA lectern. These items compromise the integrity of the layout.

If this trend were to continue the spaces of the Square could become more cluttered and disorganized.

Lighting

The existing 1960s lighting compromises heritage values associated with the long history of the Square. The heritage values of Franklin Square could be enhanced by lighting more appropriate for an historic place or diminished by inappropriate lighting.

Streetscape changes

Bus shelters along Macquarie and Elizabeth Streets, although partly transparent, diminish the streetscape presence of Franklin Square, distracting from and partly obstructing views to the Square. Those in Macquarie Street are intrusions located in the areas notched into the Square for seats in 1944.

Franklin Square would be diminished by further construction of shelters along or in the Square. Significance could be recovered by removal of the shelters or redetailing to reduce visual obstruction of views.

Sub surface material

It is likely that there is subsurface material associated with early settlement, Government House and the air raid shelters. Threats to (potential) archaeological significance include uncontrolled disturbance, such as response to trees being damaged by wind or vandalism. New plantings of trees and removal of tree roots can both cause damage.

8.3 COUNCIL REQUIREMENTS AND CONSTRAINTS

Franklin Square is vested in the Hobart City Council. Council officers from a number of departments provided the following briefing regarding Council's requirements.

Council vision

Connection to civic precinct

Franklin Square could be more identifiable in the Macquarie Street streetscape as an integral part of the historic character of Macquarie Street and contribute to the perceived authenticity of the landmark Macquarie/Murray intersection (the most intact Georgian intersection in Australia). Detail of street paving, possibly flagstones, street trees, sign conventions and lighting could all contribute towards this vision.

Retaining the sense of green space and seasonal change

This entails:

- Retain the strong season change of character of Franklin Square, possibly more diversity in evergreen, but predominantly deciduous trees and shrubs;
- Retain accessible lawns, this requires a less dense canopy for maintenance or rebuilding soil structure.

Sense of civitas

Council requires that Franklin Square continues to have a civic standard of presentation and appropriate construction, specifically they require:

- Sense of formality;
- Civic and enduring materials, selected for resonance with (not replication of) historic forms and types;
- Contemporary layer, but well crafted, not prominent in itself.

Varied uses, meeting place

Continuing and strengthening the current role of Franklin Square as an informal meeting place.

This could be supported by:

- Boundary fencing would provide more seating opportunities;
- Small scale commercial ventures, could be consistent with historic use.
 Any infrastructure required could be ephemeral, not remaining on site if not required.

Minimising hazard, reducing opportunities for crime and creating a sense of security;

- Existing paving is uneven and steps may constitute a hazard;
- Pathway along Davey from Murray is likely to be an entrapment space;
- Paths through would benefit from more use and informal surveillance, ephemeral commercial activity could enhance use;
- Council has currently programmed to re-light Franklin Square, and propose a single route through the Square with a wide light spill and gradual loss of light level at the sides. Planting design should reflect requirements for illumination and sight lines along the route.

Council comments on existing conditions

Retain the existing sense of tranquility.

Reduce awareness of city noise, need more perimeter planting, planting moderate but some views through as well.

Public Conveniences

The amenities block contributes positively to amenity for park users and visitors to the city. However at times anti-social behaviour occurs within the building. Redetail interior and entry to discourage inappropriate behaviour.

Davey Street ivy

Consideration of removal of ivy on Davey St bank. Outdoor staff noted this obscures ugly 1959 engineering works, the ivy is planted in sand and removal may be ill advised.

MBA lectern

Identified as a detracting element.

Resources

At this stage Council does not have a budget for their proposed Master Plan works and requested a first principles approach outlining what is optimal and providing scenarios where different approaches could be appropriate.

Relevant Council policies and strategies

<u>Strategic Plan 2001 – 2005, Key area 7 – Protection of Cultural Heritage</u> Relevant priority actions are:

'Priority Action 7.1.5 Prepare comprehensive conservation plans for all cultural heritage assets.'

'Priority Action 7.1.7 Effectively conserve, manage and demonstrate best practice in the use of Council's own cultural resources and products., application to safety and design.

Public Convenience Strategy

The strategy has been developed to achieve requirements of the 2001-2005 Strategic Plan. It establishes benchmark standards and outlines response to specific facilities.

The existing amenities in Franklin Square are described as having high usage especially in summer, offering shower facilities as well as toilets. While the condition is assessed as fair the strategy proposes further unspecified works to 'meet the future needs of the local and visiting community.'

The strategy identifies as a possible opportunity associated with the Franklin Square Conveniences, establishing a coffee shop on the upper deck of the building, with the comment that it would:

'help promote the utilisation of Franklin Square and offer a service in this popular area.'

Funds have been identified for 2007/08 and 20008/09 for the refurbishment of the public conveniences.

Other Council policies identified by Council officers as relevant to Franklin Square are: Community Safety Strategy 2004; Equal Access Strategy and Access Policy 2004; Alcohol Strategy 2002; Positive Aging Strategy 2002; Aboriginal Stategy 2002; Youth Strategy 2002; Tree Management 2005; Flora Strategy (in draft); Irrigation Strategy (in draft); Bikeplan 1997; Public Art Strategy 2005; Arts and Cultural Strategy 2002; Street Tree Master Plan 1997; Waterfront Urban Design Framework 2004.

8.4 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Federal and state requirements apply to development in Franklin Square. The Square is located within the application of the Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme administered by the Sullivans Cove Waterfront Authority.

Federal requirements

Disability Discrimination Act 1992, Section 23

The act states that it is unlawful to refuse to allow people access to any place that members of the public are generally allowed access to by (among other things) failing to provide access. This requirement is qualified with respect to altering existing premises in terms of the costs to upgrade the premises imposing unjustified hardship.

Hardship can be understood to include undue adverse impact on heritage value, but clarification of this application should be sought if it were to be relied on.

State requirements

Heritage Tasmania

As Franklin Square is listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register all works require an approval for works on a Heritage Place, Historic Cultural Heritage Act, 1995. As the owner of a heritage property on the Tasmanian Heritage Register Council is responsible for conservation of that significance.

In assessing an application for works the Heritage Council will not necessarily require a conservation plan but will require that the contribution to cultural significance of each element likely to be effected is assessed, and

that the full impact of proposed works is assessed. Impacts on associated streetscapes may also be required to be considered. THC Technical Notes outline some of the matters which would be considered including consideration of archaeological sensitivity, carrying out emergency works; consideration of any impacts from signs; approvals processes for historic plantings; and maintenance of historic plantings.

A Conservation Plan or subsequent Heritage Agreement can establish reporting protocols which clarify a scope of works that can be carried out without referral to the Heritage Council or with agreed reporting protocols, and, if appropriately framed, allow a wider scope of works to be carried without constant referrals. This can be of assistance to managers of historic landscapes where continuing work will be required due to maturing of plantings.

As Franklin Square has been assessed as being of high archaeological sensitivity Technical Note 2 applies outlining appropriate investigation and reporting before and during any works. Technical Note 2 is currently being reviewed and a revised form is anticipated to be available relatively soon.

Sullivans Cove Waterfront Authority

The following sections of the Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme apply to any development at Franklin Square.

Section 7.3 Guiding Principles of the Scheme

The principles applying to Franklin Square require conservation of heritage value, local character and facilitating pedestrian movement between the CBD and the Cove, specifically:

Cultural Resource: To facilitate use and development which is compatible with conservation of the Cove's cultural and heritage values

Urban Character: Changes to urban character will be consistent with the conservation of cultural significance and ... and historic character of Sullivans Cove. Civic details are to be complementary to the existing different characters of the Cove.

People in the Cove: ... in particular the enhancement of pedestrian amenity and safety along the central pedestrian spine (Hunter Street to Salamanca Place) and along routes which connect the Cove to the CBD should be promoted.

Strategic Directions

Figure 2 of the Scheme identifies Elizabeth Street as requiring physical visual and activity links to be developed between the Hobart CBD and Sullivans Cove.

Section 16.0 Mixed Use Activity Area

Franklin Square is situated within the Mixed Use Activity Area. Objective b

Applies to open spaces:

- To ensure that the amenity, character and cultural heritage values of the Cove's roads and other public spaces are conserved and enhanced.
- Use and development on ..., public parks, ...shall only be 'permitted'
 where they do not detract from the space's amenity or heritage value.
 (Performance criteria)

Objective c

Outlines requirements for generating pedestrian movement through the area and notes:

- All use and development shall facilitate pedestrian access, circulation, amenity and safety within the Cove.
- All use and development must facilitate access for the disabled and other pedestrians with limited mobility.

Section 22.0 Conservation of Cultural Heritage Values

Franklin Square is a 'place of cultural significance'. Works cannot be carried out unless in compliance with a Conservation Plan accepted by the SCWA as satisfying requirement for a Conservation Plan; requirements include using the methodology outlined by J S Kerr and a statement outlining the impact of proposed works and assessing how works comply with the Conservation Plan and an elevation or perspective accurate drawings to show likely impact on the significant place.

Section 23.0 Urban Form

This strategy requires walls to primary spaces or alternatively if open space is created that it is treated as an urban garden and fenced. There is no clear translation to an existing open space such a Franklin Square although the general direction does suggest fencing of the boundaries of Franklin Square would be the response most compatible with the intent of the Urban Form strategy.

Section 24.0 Public Urban Space

The strategy outlines requirements depending on location in the topography of the Cove. Franklin Square is identified as an Enclosing Ridge, refer Table 24.8 enclosing ridge A. Civic works and furniture are to be designed in accordance with a plan for the open space approved by the planning authority. This is subject to a current amendment to the plan.

Other owner Conservation Policies and Conservation Plans for adjacent sites

Ideally development should be undertaken with consideration of the cultural significance of adjacent sites.

HCC - Hobart Town Hall Precinct Conservation Management Policy

The Hobart Town Hall Precinct Conservation Management Policy has not been adopted by Council. It provides broad guidelines and is used as a reference document.

The brief for the Hobart Town Hall Conservation Management Policy required an assessment of the immediate urban precinct and drawing out urban design implications of the heritage values established.

The policy recommends:

- A (heritage) path connection between the Town Hall and Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery and then to the Cove;
- Elizabeth Street be retained as a street, rather than being changed into a pedestrian mall;
- A relationship between a Town Hall garden (a partial re-instatement of the 1871-1955 garden alongside Davey Street) and Franklin Square,

specifically the policy contains a number of options for an entry into the re-instated garden open space opposite the central path into Franklin Square from Elizabeth Street. Such a link existed for a brief period 1940s-50s before the Town Hall garden was removed and after the central path into Franklin Square was installed c. 1944.

<u>Treasury, Tasmania Government - Franklin Square Offices Conservation</u>
Plan

The Franklin Square offices are owned by the state as is the roadway between Franklin Square and the offices. The Conservation Plan prepared for Department of Construction in 1992 assesses the Franklin Square offices as being:

'an outstanding group of buildings of quality design and craftsmanship significance which form a landmark precinct'

The quality of the buildings on the Franklin Square side of the building complex was assessed as

'the only ones designed within the parameters of one single Academic Classical style, thereby acquire unity of a more assertive kind.'

and the 1881-84 Law Buildings (or Public Buildings) which faces Franklin Square:

'In the context of Australian architecture as a whole the individual quality of buildings is high. Two of them the 1883 Executive Building and the 1914 Public Offices are among the best examples of their styles in the nation.'

The conservation plan does not identify the relationship between the offices and Franklin Square or the wrought iron fence and gateway which connected the Square to the building complex. While it identifies significance in the historic association with Georges Square it does not recognize Franklin Square as the realization of Georges Square.

It does however identify Franklin Square as one of the key places from which to view the Franklin Square offices and describes the relationship to Franklin Square when assessing townscape contribution to cultural significance:

'The juxtaposition of the island of civic buildings and the landscaped urban square is unusual and most effective'.

Recommendations for the Franklin Square roadway and area made in the Franklin Square Offices Conservation Plan are:

- Views to the Franklin Square offices from Franklin Square be retained;
- Cars be removed from the roadway;
- The roadway is landscaped or repaved, bitumen would be acceptable.
 There are no recommendations regarding fencing.

Other urban design studies

A number of urban design studies with a focus on Sullivans Cove or the Hobart city area have been undertaken. These include Sullivans Cove Framework Plan, Sullivans Cove Review, Sullivans Cove Economic Development Study, Bicentennial Walking Track and the Central Area Strategy Plan.

The concepts developed in this sequence of studies, most notably the SCR have been incorporated into the Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme, refer Waterfront Authority above.

9 CONSERVATION POLICY

The policy establishes performance objectives and makes recommendations for the physical works necessary to retain or reveal significance in Franklin Square, and outlines suitable uses. The policy outlines works required or recommended after consideration of factors affecting the future form and use of the Square identified in the Background section. The policy makes recommendations concerning the Macquarie Street Civic Precinct. It recommends an interpretation approach, additional investigation and changes to current heritage listings and land use planning framework.

Guidelines for implementation of the conservation policy, review of the policy and response to unforeseen matters are outlined the following section.

9.1 CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

Conservation objectives are broad statements of intent that guide the policies that follow:

- Conserve the landscape structure associated with the historic Establishment and Consolidation of Franklin Square. This must be done in a manner consistent with requirements for affordable maintenance and security, and it is proposed to refer to the period 1900-1930 for a suitable landscape structure (refer Policy 1 for explanation;
- Contribute to heritage value of the civic precinct of Hobart with a stronger and more explicit relationship between Franklin Square and the historic precinct, specifically with Franklin Square Offices and the Hobart Town Hall;
- Strengthen the social value of Franklin Square by supporting continued use as a city park and accommodate established use of lawn areas and features such as the chest board as consistent with conservation of heritage values;
- Meet contemporary requirements for minimising hazard;
- Minimise use of signs including on-site interpretation, while making the cultural value of Franklin Square more widely known.

9.2 CONSERVATION POLICIES

Policies are outlined for the following topics, with general policies followed by more detailed policies:

General policy statement	Policy 1
Use of Franklin Square	Policy 2
Urban setting:	Policy 3
Franklin Square Layout	Policy 4

Conservation of fabric	Policy 5
Archaeological sensitivity	Policy 6
Place Names:	Policy 7
Boundaries and Legal Title	Policy 8
Signage and Interpretation	Policies 9
Lighting	Policy 10
Maintenance and Management	Policy 11
Additional investigation	Policy 12
Heritage Listings	Policy 13
Land Use Planning	Policy 14

The following terminology is used in describing conservation policies

Necessity

The necessity to undertake specific strategies is described by the following:

Required	Complying with a policy is either necessary to meet

conservation obligations or a legal requirement.

Strongly recommended Conservation would be significantly more effective

if this policy is implemented or heritage significance

would be recovered.

Recommended Complying with this policy would support

conservation outcomes and should be undertaken

when resources permit.

Long term Complying with this policy may not be practical

at present, but should be identified as a strategic objective and reviewed if the situations change. Works should not be undertaken which potentially

frustrates this policy.

Explanation

Describes why the policy is required.

Discussion

Only included in some instances, notes any additional material of relevance.

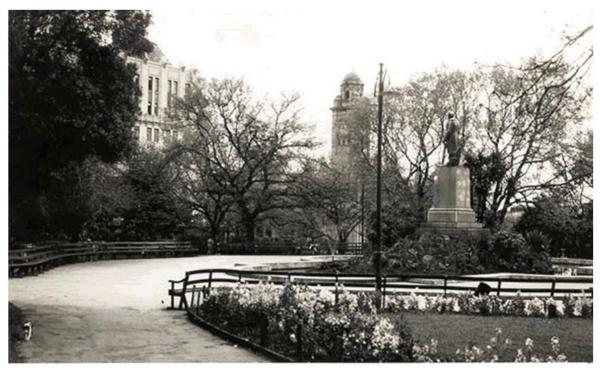


Fig 33 Postcard of Franklin Square shortly after it was vested in the Hobart Council 'Franklin Square', Valentine Series, State Library of Tasmania, post card collection, au-7-0016-125396226 Shows structure towards the end of the Reference Period including rockery and twin jets of water, floral display, seats, some lawn and enclosure and definition of the central area. Refer front cover for image of landscape structure towards the beginning of the reference period and Figures 15 and 16.

Policy 1 General (overarching) policy statement

Retain existing fabric and reconstruct where practical, making reference to the period 1900-1930.

The physical fabric (hard landscape, plants and subsurface material), the layout and spaces of Franklin Square are to be retained while accommodating contemporary requirements for safety and security.

Opportunities exist to reverse some of the simplification and compromising of landscape form that has occurred to allow cultural significance of the Square to be recovered. Where practical significant restoration and reconstruction is to be undertaken with reference to the period 1900-1930, towards the end of the period of state ownership and including the commencement of Council ownership. During this period the Square had a recognisably historic landscape form, but one relatively consistent with contemporary requirements. This period closes with the introduction of concrete furniture into Franklin Square at some time prior to 1938-39.

Necessity: Required

- Retain elements intact from the period of Consolidation, including those surviving from the earlier period of Garden Establishment 1860-1891 including path locations, tree loca--tions and the location of the fountain basin and statue of Sir John Franklin and Crowther. Policy 5.
- 2. No development is to occur which obscures or compromises the historic landscape structure or site topography.
- 3. Reverse simplification of planting, installing trees to provide a presence as existing mature trees die and as replacements mature. Policy 5

Necessity: Strongly recommended

- Attempt to undertake conservation activities within the context of conservation of the heritage values of the Macquarie Ridge civic precinct. Policy 3.
- 5 Reverse simplification of landscape form when not prompted by

imminent loss of fabric. Reconstruct lost fabric to the form from the reference period - but only where a high standard of accuracy and intactness, can be achieved. Explore practicality of reinstating elements. Policies 4 and 5:

- 6. Remove intrusions features in Franklin Square. Policy 5.
- 7. Relight Franklin Square to highlight heritage significance. Policy 10.
- Management and administration to be consistent with conservation objectives. Provide administrative support to conservation activities, Policies 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Explanation

Franklin Square is largely intact and the intact fabric is to be maintained to retain significance.

The opportunity exists for reconstruction of landscape form, by referring to the form during 1910-1930 when the planting in the Square was still rich, with varied trees species and shrub areas reflecting the Establishment and Consolidation periods. As some thinning had occurred and lawns been created the landscape form which had been established is more compatible with the contemporary use of the Square and requirements for personal security including informal surveillance sightlines.

During this period the boundary cast iron fence was intact, the waterbasin was low lipped with two single jets of water and the rockery setting around the plinth of the Sir John Franklin statue was close to its originally constructed form.

Discussion

Strategies for reinstatement need to be assessed carefully to establish whether accurate reconstruction is practical. Conjectural reconstruction is not a valid conservation response for constructed elements, but reconstruction informed by photographs and relying on historic construction techniques or period plant lists is in most cases valid.

Reinstatement to the 1900 - 30s form of Franklin Square would be best undertaken with co-operation with the state government, owners of the forecourt / roadway adjacent to the Franklin Square Offices. There might be opportunities to share costs of reinstatement of the boundary fence. Reconstruction of the fence would present the Franklin Square offices in a historically accurate setting. Alternatively if the state government would not co-operate, fencing of the boundary to stop at the end gatepost would have a significant conservation benefit.

Policy 2 Use of Franklin Square

Retain enjoyment as an inner urban garden and park

Franklin Square should continue to be enjoyed as an amenity open space, a key civic open space, an important inner urban meeting place, a respite and lunching area available to a people, residents and visitors, from a wide range of backgrounds. New uses and some current events such as promotions and rallies should only be allowed to the extent that they are not incompatible with other uses.

Council may consider the option for a coffee shop on the deck of the Elizabeth Street amenities block as identified in the Public Conveniences Strategy. It would be difficult to do this in a manner consistent with Policy 1 which requires that any new development not obscure or compromise the historic landscape structure or site topography. Opportunities for some form of kiosk or micro-cafe may be associated with the original extent and location of the gazebo. Alternatively an ephemeral 'bike-in' or similar temporary presence may be appropriate for serving refreshments.

Necessity: Requirement to retain heritage significance and to meet access and safety requirements.

- Retain the traditional use as an urban garden square accommodating a wide range of uses.
- 2. Only permit new uses which can be accommodated within the existing configuration of Franklin Square.

- 3. Provide reasonable equity of access. refer also 5.5, 5.6.
 - Policy for application equal access requirements to be established in consultation with stakeholder representatives.
 - Reinstating a perimeter path makes all areas except the steeper Davey-Elizabeth corner accessible to those with limited mobility.
 - Work with the access groups to reconcile equitable access and retain or recover heritage values, specifically address the issue of steps in the Davey-Elizabeth area.
 - Consideration of details which are easy to change if legally required details are unduly visually prominent.
- 4. Undertake works consistent with Council's 'design to prevent crime' policies to encourage a sense of safety and security, to make the Square safer and to support the existing traditional use in a manner consistent with conservation of fabric.

Necessity: Strongly recommended.

- Consideration should be given to a Council presence in Franklin Square, possibly a dedicated gardener in the Square.
- 6. Consider permitting limited commercial activity, including selling of food, flowers or similar, provided that selling can be done from a modest sized portable facility, e.g. flower barrow or portable kiosk which is removed from the Square when not in use. In the event of any further exploration of the feasibility of a kiosk cafe or similar use to be informed by this Conservation Plan.
- Investigate providing additional seating to allow more people to use Franklin Square.
- 8. Upgrade public conveniences, with better surveillance of users. Provide discreet sign posting of the amenities within Franklin Square.
- Upgrade lighting to contemporary standards if the Square is to be kept open at night. Refer Policy 10,

Explanation

Franklin Square should feels safe to visitors to support continuing traditional use as a city park, which is part of the Square's heritage value. Additional use and associated increased perception of safety would be encouraged by additional people attracted to a commercial use or lighting to contemporary standards.

Providing equity of access is a legal requirement.

The cultural significance of Franklin Square could be threatened by introducing uses which require alterations to the fabric or spaces.

Discussion

Council officers have noted that the presence of a gardener has had a positive impact at St Davids Park (judged by audited responses from users). Landscape maintenance staff suggest that there is not enough garden work in the Square for a gardener, which may reflect the current simplification of the garden form. These interactions could be addressed in the recommended Predesign of the Franklin Square Master Plan.

Council prefers to keep the Square open at night.

Relighting of Franklin Square is already scheduled.

Policy 3 Urban setting

Recover historic relationships in Franklin Squares urban setting

3.1 Identify and protect the heritage value of the Civic Precinct
In addition to the protection already afforded to the buildings and to Franklin
Square within the Civic Precinct, the streetscape values of the Precinct require
explicit conservation protection and preferably a conservation framework to

Necessity: Strongly recommended

guide new works.

Council as the owner of the Town Hall and the authority responsible for

Franklin Square initiates liaison with other stakeholders: State Government agencies including, DIER, Metro, Tourism and TMAG to develop complementary strategies for presentation of the Civic Precinct including thorough investigation and consideration of road width, definition of historic property boundaries and street space, lighting, sign posting and interpretation.

Explanation

The cultural significance of Franklin Square is integrally bound to its setting within the Civic Precinct. The opportunity exists for complementary works to assist appreciation of places in the precinct individually and as a precinct.

Discussion

There could be wider cultural and economic benefits from stronger presentation of Tasmania's heritage.

3.2 Identify and protect the heritage value of current roadway space between Franklin Square and the Public Buildings

Attempt to find a way that use and the form of this space could reflect its heritage and historic relationship with both the Government Offices and Franklin Square

Necessity: Strongly recommended

- Explore with the state government whether parking could be removed from the roadway area between Franklin Square and the Public Buildings.
- If that is not possible explore options for its visual impact to be minimised by managing the height of the hedge on the Treasury side of Franklin Square.

Explanation

Recover heritage value for both Franklin Square and for the Government Offices.

Provide better presentation for the Government Offices.

3.3 Reinforce historic street space

Re-establish the Macquarie Street footpath as a transition space between the city and Franklin Square. Recover the space as footpath when practical.

Necessity: Strongly recommended

- 1. Reconstruct fencing along the original boundaries, refer Policies 1; 5.3
- 2. Clarify boundaries with bus areas to:
 - Ensure no further incursion of bus seats or shelters onto the area of Franklin Square and that any new shelters have a complementary relationship to the form of fencing selected for Franklin Square and be of minimal visual prominence in long views to Franklin Square.
 - Encourage existing bus shelters to be moved out of the Franklin Square boundary and if not re-located, redetailed to be narrower and less visually prominent.
- 3. If the bus lane in the original broad footpath cannot be moved, in the short-term re-locate the statue of King Edward VII within the footpath (retaining its relationship to Sir John Franklin statue if practical).
- 4. Remove the Macquarie Street entry pergola and entry into Franklin Square and re-establish the historic entries, refer Policy 2.
- Re-establish boundary planting along Macquarie and Elizabeth Streets.
 Cautious selection of species, blue gums only to be used if assessed at the time of the proposed planting as safe in terms of structure and safety and any risk to Swift Parrots (This is a qualification to the recommendations within the Street Tree Master Plan).

Necessity: Long-term

When the opportunity exists widen the Macquarie Street footpath, reestablish street trees and explore returning the drinking fountain.

Explanation

This strategy seeks to reverse the loss of cultural value associated with the removal of the fence and the encroachment of bus seats (and subsequently

shelters) into Franklin Square.

Moving the statue of King Edward VII off the kerb would allow the statue to be better appreciated.

Discussion

As bus shelters in Macquarie Street have been constructed recently by Council and largely funded by Council (with some contribution from the Metro), Council may be reluctant to change them, however at a minimum they should be moved out of the Square and redetailed.

Widening of the footpath and removal of bus shelters could only occur if a major reworking of the bus system was being undertaken which may not occur in the short term. However removal of the bus shelters and widening of the footpath should be maintained as a long term strategy and is consistent with the direction if not the detail of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Conservation Plan and the Hobart Town Hall Conservation Management Plan.

Removal of the central entry may lessen the pedestrian flow across Macquarie Street to Trafalgar Lane, refer also policy 5.

Policy 4 Layout

Re-establish the historic layout of Franklin Square

Restore the enclosure of the Central Area, returning it to being an area one discovers in the Square. Reconstruct the historic layout and park structure with fence and planting beds along the perimeter, primarily corner entries and structured planting around the Central Area.

Necessity: Strongly recommended

- Remove the central Macquarie Street entry pergola and wide path to Elizabeth Street. If an entry and path are retained, they should not be prominent. Refer also Policy 4.
- Reconstruct the Macquarie Street perimeter path and plant the perimeter bed, refer Figure 24.

- Restore the central paved area to its original larger and rounder shape, Fig 24, Policies 1, 5.1.
- 4. Remove the landscape features and paved areas close to the Central Area that detract from significance, Policies 1, 5.1, 5.3.

Explanation

The central Macquarie Street entry compromised the subtlety of the original indirect arrival at Central Area within Franklin Square.

Removal of the Macquarie Street perimeter path has meant one can no longer walk around Franklin Square and the structure of a central area within a perimeter path was lost.

The tranquility of Franklin Square has been diminished by the loss of separation from the city and this has compromised the central area.

Policy 5 Fabric

Fabric to be consistent with the reference period 1900 - 1930

Historic fabric to be retained and maintained, intrusions removed and lost fabric reconstructed where practical. Refer Policy 1.

Necessity: this varies as existing fabric or absences compromise the integrity of Franklin Square to different degrees.

5.1 Retain and reinstate Central Area fabric

Reinstate Central Area with reconstruction of selected removed or altered elements

Necessity: Strongly recommended to recover heritage significance

 Re-establish the original extent of the central paved ovoid around the water basin.

- 2 Alter the hard surface to introduce a non-modular surface more similar to the original gravel, Policy 5.5.
- Consider reconstructing and replanting the rockery to original detail
 and retaining (or re-instating) the 2 original water jets in the water basin.
 Investigate lowering the lip of the basin to the original detail. Consider
 alternatives for discouraging skateboarding on the edge of the basin,
 Policy 5.2.
- 4. Investigate relocation of the Crimean War cannon to its original location..
- Planting to restore definition of the central area, notably replace the Tilia behind the Sir John Franklin statue and some strengthening of planting structure around each quadrant other than the Davey-Elizabeth quadrant.
- 6. Alter lights, large litter bins and existing seats, refer Policy 5.7.

Explanation

The central area is close to intact with limited changes to its historic character and can be recovered.

The fountain of water jets around the Sir John Franklin statue are of some significance and should only be removed to recover greater significance, for instance reconstruction of the rockery.

The Crimean cannon was donated to the people of Hobart and was located in the central area of Franklin Square from c.1870 – 1944. It is now outside Anglesea Barracks, if the army was to vacate that site it should be relocated to its original axial location in Franklin Square.

Discussion

The recorded reason why the rockery, in place from 1860s – 1948, was removed is that soil was falling in the water basin. Modern growing media could address that problem.

5.2 Retain and re-establish trees, shrubs and floral display

Re-establish a density of planting of trees and shrubs comparable to the reference period 1900-1930.

Necessity: Required to retain heritage significance as trees are in decline and removal of shrub beds and trees has diluted the historic character.

 As soon as practical replace lost trees to create original double ring planting structure of trees: interior trees around the central space and outer ring around the perimeter. Replacement trees to be older cultivars and if practical grown from seed for variety of form.

Reintroduce some shrubs to the extent that spaces are defined but sightlines are good.

Re-introduce some of the plants which have been removed possibly more of the Ailanthus, poplars and some conifers.

Necessity: Strongly recommended to recover landscape form.

- Consider reintroduction of stronger floral display, reflecting that which Council introduced towards the end of the reference period.
- 3. Re-introduce gardenesque spiky feature plants in perimeter and in rockery if re-constructed.

Explanation

Floral display appears to have always been a part of the presentation of Franklin Square.

As the trees in Franklin Square are in decline and the canopy has opened up, the additional light provides an opportunity for growing lower plants for floral display.

Discussion

Floral display could be achieved through selection of shrubs and groundcovers to minimise maintenance.

5.3 Landscape features

Relocate relatively recent features away from the Central Area

Necessity: Strongly recommended to support heritage significance

 Relocate contemporary elements, i.e. the chess board, MBA lectern, wishing well, preferably to other suitable amenity open spaces in the Hobart CBD or alternatively to less prominent locations within Franklin Square at a distance from the Central Area and without compromising views out such as that to the Public Buildings.

As a less preferred alternative consider alternatives to accommodate the chess board within Franklin Square in a manner consistent with heritage value, or if that is not practical the paved surfaces around the chess board could be grassed on a reinforced turf base or defined with shrub planting to give it a stronger separate definition to the historic paths.

Explanation

These features detract from the historic character individually and collectively as they are all located on the Franklin Square offices side of Franklin Square and almost all close to the highly significant and intact Central Area.

While the chess board strongly detracts from the architectural and aesthetic significance of Franklin Square in its current location it is popular and as such contributes to social value of Franklin Square.

5.4 Boundary fence

Re-establish the Macquarie and Elizabeth boundary fence and entries, preferably by re-instating the cast iron fence.

Necessity: Required

 Investigate the recovery of the single cast iron gatepost surviving in Main Road, Claremont, alongside Hill Street.

Necessity: Strongly recommended

The cast iron boundary fence is to be reconstructed if practical if not explore options for a replacement fence. Explore feasibility of reconstruction of the wrought iron boundary fence:

- Council should commission a specific investigation of whether the fabric and documentary record, together with fabricator expertise is sufficient to allow the fence to be re-constructed accurately and whether relocation of the bus shelters and reworking of public conveniences building is possible.
- Liaison with Treasury to establish whether the gate way assembly (with lights on major gate posts and flanking kerb lights) can be re-constructed in the Franklin Square forecourt / roadway. If the full gateway is not to be re-instated consider fencing up to the last gatepost.
- The Davey and near Elizabeth Street entry will not be able to be reconstructed and a sympathetic corner gateway will be required.
- 3. If reconstruction is not possible explore options for a replacement fence or for reconstruction at some time in the future:
 - If replacement is the preferred option the fence should allude to the previous fence, while being clearly a contemporary fence and should not be individually prominent in its detailing, but would preferably be associated with re-establishing the original layout of Franklin Square.
 - If reconstruction is identified as the preferred option but is beyond current resources, reconstruction is to identified as a longer term objective and works towards it commenced, e.g. fabrication of moulds, relaying the sandstone base and relocation of the bus shelters.

Explanation

To recover significance associated with the historic boundary of Franklin Square and historic entries. The fence would also support re-establishing perimeter planting beds and the Macquarie Street perimeter path. The fence also allows aesthetic values associated with original gentle symmetry of the layout and the enclosing vegetation to be recovered.

If either form of a boundary fence were to be reconstructed, it would make it more feasible to re-establish and maintain the original more intimate and contained garden character of Franklin Square.

Discussion

Re-establishing a fence along St Davids Park has proved successful and has allowed for creation of garden beds, it would also support Policies 1, 4 and 5.2.

Experienced fabricators may be able to use the remaining posts and gate adjacent to the Franklin Square buildings, the single gatepost at Claremont and, with reference photos and construction conventions of the time, create moulds for the fence.

Reconstruction of fence needs to be consistent with Council policies including prevention of crime through design. Council officers have observed based on auditing of park users, that 'sympathetic' fencing ' which now encloses St Davids Park appears to be associated with a high level of park user satisfaction and sense of security.

An alternative of installing a fence of recognisably modern design and fabric was considered (this is what has been done around St David's Park). A recognisably modern fence detailed to be sympathetic to the historic fence could provide an interpretative allusion to the historic fence and reinstate the historic street space. This alternative is more difficult to do well, there is rarely professional agreement about what constitutes a sympathetic response; professional interpretations change over time, and the fence could date badly. In addition the professional appreciation of 'sympathetic' is rarely shared by the general public. A contemporary 'sympathetic' fence could potentially be an intrusion into the Macquarie Ridge civic precinct, a precinct of high intactness and authenticity.

The cultural significance benefits of a reconstructed fence are considerable, including re-establishing Franklin Square as the centre of the civic precinct and providing a stronger historic setting for adjacent heritage buildings, and that is the preferred direction, however it is acknowledged that the alternative may be more affordable.

5.5 Paving

Resurface with an appearance as close to the original as practical.

Necessity: Strongly recommended to support heritage significance

- Remove the paving bricks and brick walls, refer also Policy 5.6 Gradients and steps.
- Use a surface similar in appearance to the original gravel, but recognisably contemporary and which is consistent with safety requirements and access requirements in terms of irregularities and unevenness of the surface.
- Investigation of use of swale drain edging, similar to original, for historic paths or use of a detail that alludes to the original path detail for paths adjacent to Elizabeth Street.

Explanation

A non-modular surface would be closer to the original and allow original levels to be restored.

The lack of swale drains makes the paths appear wider than their originally appearance.

The existing surface is becoming uneven and unsafe and individual bricks are breaking and require work.

Discussion

The surface and associated details would be required to be cost-effective to maintain. Gravel-like surfaces which could be considered include: compacted and consolidated gravel and emulsion mix; consolidated granitic sand; engineered gravels for steep slopes and a gravel and emulsion topcoat over bitumen.

Only some of the steeper original paths had swale drains. To meet contemporary requirements the detail would have to be such that it did not cause problems with ankle turning.

5.6 Gradient and Steps

Where practical remove or reduce steps, while bringing paths, sloping paths and steps into compliance with current standards with minimal visual prominence achievable.

Necessity: Required, to recover heritage significance and to comply with contemporary health and safety standards

- 1. Where possible remove steps and return the surface to a sloping path.
- If removal in full is not practical steps are to be rebuilt to contemporary standards with details for as little visual prominence as possible while still being safe.
- Plant to visually distract from any required handrails, in a manner which does not overly detract from use by the sight impaired and which minimises recurrent maintenance.
- 4. Remove or lessen the height of retaining walls where regrading is practical or appropriate, except those alongside the stairs to Davey Elizabeth entry and connecting the central area to the Elizabeth Street perimeter path. Where retaining walls are retained and there is adequate space use prostate groundcovers falling over the walls to minimise their visual impact.
- 5. Re-establish sloping landform to meet paths on the Elizabeth Street side.

Explanation

Some of the original sloping paths were steeper than current standards allow, so re-establishment is not practical. Levels and associated retaining walls of the 1985 construction have a strong visual impact which suggests a contemporary park in key views into Franklin Square especially from Elizabeth Street. That impact could be lessened if any walls required were detailed to have minimal prominence.

Discussion

Additional investigation is needed to determine levels and gradients prior to

the 1985-86 redevelopment.

Tactile hazard markers will be required.

5.7 Landscape furniture

Landscape furniture to be selected with consideration of contemporary requirements and the reference 1900 -1930 period.

Necessity: Strongly recommended to support heritage significance

- Retain 1985-6 seats in the short-term; investigate reinstatement of examples of the longer seats.
- 2. Investigate installing a period weighing machine.
- Remove current bins and replace with smaller less visually intrusive bins consistent with OH+S performance requirements for removal of waste. Remove red poster style anti-littering graphic from bins in Franklin Square, immediately.

Explanation

The seats are close to those original, but an example of the longer seat should be retained safe and accessible. The long seats would protect garden beds.

Particularly the bins with red anti-littering billposters on them detract from the character of Franklin Square.

Discussion

The existing seats allude to previous seats in Franklin Square at this period and have proved a practical option for presence of seats.

5.8 Elizabeth Street Public Conveniences

Retain the existing 1961 amenities block unless its removal recovers greater significance. Undertake works to meet contemporary standards in a way consistent with architectural heritage significance.

Necessity: Required for safety and to retain heritage significance Redetail the public conveniences building consistent with current best practice for safety and security.

Any works to meet current safety standards should be designed to minimise loss of fabric or layout of the original form. Re-detail with only minor changes to meet contemporary standards e.g. any heightening of the balustrade to meet contemporary requirements should retain or allude to the existing balustrade detail and reference to the parapet of the Franklin Square Offices.

New detailing of the block should be designed to be recognisable as of a different period to the original but not prominent in themselves.

Explanation

The public convenciences have considerable significance, however their location potentially interrupts reconstruction of the boundary fence.

If changes are made to minimise any potential for public nuisance, those changes should be sympathetic to the modest rusticated modernism and contextural detailing of the original design.

Policy 6 Protect potential archaeological significance

Protect and preserve features and deposits associated with the key significant phases identified in the Historical Archaeological Sensitivity Plans.

Necessity: Required

- [a] A co-ordinated and proactive approach to any and all activities that have the potential to disturb ground throughout Franklin Square with the exception of ground within 300 mm of existing surface levels.
 - The 300 mm trigger for archaeological oversight (and sensitivity zonings) may be revised based on future, first hand, specialist appreciation within a proactive framework where sufficient flexibility is built into HCC operations to enable preservation and protection

in preference to salvage. Generally, the latter will only apply where it can be established that there is no prudent and feasible alternative to impacting [archaeological] heritage values.

[b] Monitoring/testing of any and all ground that will be disturbed within the nominated zones of potential historical archaeological sensitivity shall be carried out by a qualified historical archaeologist within the following parameters;

- Monitoring/testing should be undertaken in accordance with s3.3c of Tasmanian Heritage Council Archaeological Practice Note No. 2 and will typically involve oversight and recording of excavations undertaken either manually or by a machine equipped with a smooth edged bucket, or by a combination of both.
- The purpose of monitoring/testing is to determine whether alternative options need to be considered or whether any further, more detailed, phase of archaeological work is required prior to implementation of any given proposal. For this reason, sufficient flexibility (in both time and budget) should be built into works program/s to facilitate re-design or progression to a more intensive phase of investigations (where applicable and incl. statutory authority consultation) and to avoid critical path complications.
- As an added precaution, Council's Civic Solutions outdoor staff should be briefed on archaeological sensitivity.
- 3. Allied investigations to be conducted within a research framework and under archaeological supervision could include a program of geophysical inquiry (eg, where conditions are conducive, to help determine where sub-surface structures incl. air raid shelters may be located) and/or pollen analysis (where applicable, and generally only as part of any controlled archaeological excavation where salvage is justified).
- 4. Protection of archaeological sensitivity to be explicitly identified in the Asset Management process and protocols developed to ensure awareness of archaeological sensitivity and required responses survives changes of management and works staff.

Explanation

Franklin Square may contain archaeological features and deposits that have the potential to yield rare, original, information on aspects of early settlement and governance.

Defensive responses to the prospect of attack during World War 2 is assessed as an area of emerging significance.

Discussion

Geophysical Investigations - Using these techniques, it may be possible to differentiate the air raid shelters, buried stone and/or brick foundation walls and the surrounding soil deposits and also, potentially, any material used to fill to current ground level. By using a combination of resistivity, electromagnetic, magnetic and/or ground penetrating radar (GPR) techniques it is possible to identify subsurface anomalies such as structural remains. Once the target area's geophysical properties are mapped, and assuming the results are definitive, the task of determining specific areas of interest may be refined.

Policy 7 Place name and location

Retain historic place names and introduce names that reveal history

7.1 Retain the name 'Franklin Square'

The name Franklin Square should be retained as it commemorates Sir John Franklin, and indirectly alludes to Georges Square. These association require explicit protection in the Conservation Plan, preferably supported by accessible interpretation, refer Policy 11.

Necessity: Strongly recommended

Ensure that the Nomenclature Board is fully aware of the associations attached to the name Franklin Square. Refer also Policy 11 Interpretation.

Explanation

To provide explicit protection for the name "Franklin Square".

Discussion

While no suggestion to change the name is known to have been suggested, a request for a name change could be arise from the garden-like form of Franklin Square failing to meet some current day expectations of a 'square'.

7.2 Name the Franklin Square Offices roadway

The roadway should be named to be recognisably associated with both Franklin Square and the Franklin Square Offices, with a descriptor such as 'way' which alludes to this being a pedestrian route.

Necessity: Strongly recommended

- Explore place-name options with the state government and the Treasury and with the Nomenclature Board.
- 2. Install discreet sign-posting once a name is agreed.

Explanation

The significance of the roadway for both the Government Offices and for Franklin Square is easily overlooked. The current carpark does not allude to the historic relationship to Franklin Square.

Policy 8 Council to seek legal title to Franklin Square

Seek legal title to Franklin Square and clarify the boundaries.

Necessity: Required

Clarify boundaries and formal seeking issue of title for the appropriate area of land.

Explanation

The edging established to accommodate bus seating in 1940s does not conform to the area as described when Franklin Square was vested in Council.

Titles or proof of ownership and extent of land is routinely required for a planning application or heritage application.

Discussion

Council has recently sought legal title to the other recreation areas to clarify status.

The area of Franklin Square vested in the Hobart City Council in 1923 for the purposes of a Recreation Ground appears to have been the original extent of the Square. The lack of clarity about the extent of Franklin Square has legal implications for works on the boundary and requirements for a Heritage Permit for works. It appears that as Franklin Square is listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register and the area identified as Franklin Square appears to be that vested in Council in 1923, the recently constructed bus shelters which cross over onto the boundary of Franklin Square as it existed in 1923 could be in breach of the Historic Cultural Heritage Act, 1995 (work undertaken on a heritage place without a permit).

Policy 9 Signage and Interpretation

<u>Provide necessary information and limited on site interpretation with minimum visual impact</u>

9.1 Minimise signs

Signs should be limited to the minimum necessary and of low visual prominence, consistent with Heritage Tasmania Practice Note.

Any on-site interpretation should be visually discrete but identifiable and readable, and lightly applied allowing the visitor to discover aspects of the Franklin Square for themselves.

Detailed interpretation should be available off-site in a variety of formats including: books, booklets, disc, on the web or in brochures.

Necessity: Strongly recommended

1. Re-mount the original 1863 plaque (or tablet) near the surviving

commemorative oak close to its current location in a manner consistent with current safety requirements.

- New signs including interpretation signs would be discreetly located and use non-prominent darker graphics, if there are a number of signs they should be designed as a suite. Shapes, supports and background colours of signs should not be individually prominent.
- 3 Ensure signs are detailed or located so as not to create hazards for those with poor vision. Low ground mounted signs are not encouraged.

Explanation

The plaque in its location is of significance, in November 1903 brass tablets were hung around the two oak trees planted 1863 to celebrate the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra. The current ground mounted brass shield appears to be the original tablet. At some time it was mounted on a low plinth which is a potential tripping hazard.

On-site interpretation can itself be an intrusion.

Discussion

Location and lighting of signs may be required to balance limiting prominence with not disadvantaging those with poor vision.

9.2 Further interpretation

Franklin Square is within a cluster of related historic sites, consequently the heritage value of Franklin Square is best appreciated with an understanding of the heritage values of adjacent sites.

Necessity: Strongly recommended

- Co-operate with adjacent owners and managers to develop a rich integrated, but still subtle, mesh of interpretation that allows visitors to discover relationships for themselves.
- 2. Consider use of the following themes for interpretation or development

of existing interpretation. Themes overlap: multiple and inter-related themes could be developed and heritage trails:

- Pre European settlement landscape, refer Policy 15.
- Early settlement, the officers on the high ground. Cottages and gardens. Preferably this would be done in conjunction with developing interpretation of other early settlement sites;
- Macquarie plan for Hobart and other towns in Tasmania and Australia.
 This requires additional development and could form part of a Civic Precinct interpretation strategy and include Town Hall, Franklin Square Offices, St Davids Cathedral and the GPO;
- Civic Precinct interpretation and trail as suggested in previous conservation plans and policy (Hobart Town Hall and the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery);
- Previous use as a Government House site. This could be associated with interpretation of the Town Hall site and link to changes from colonial to civil administration;
- The Franklins and their association with the Royal Society, possibly extending to other sites including Ancanthe and the Royal Society Gardens (Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens);
- Sites associated with the Royal Society Gardens, working with the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens who have investigated locations where plants from the Royal Society were planted;
- Air raid shelters and war-time Hobart and use of Franklin Square during both wars for fund raising. This too could link to other sites, including shelters in Dunn Street, Argyle Street and near the Cenotaph.

Policy 10 Lighting

Relight for safety and to reveal heritage significance

Relight Franklin Square to provide routes consistent with current best practice and to draw attention to the historic features and spaces in a subtle way while also strengthening recognition of place of Franklin Square within the historic Civic Precinct .

Necessity: Strongly recommended

1. Provide lighting consistent with current best practice.

- 2. Light Franklin Square to pick out more spaces and historic elements while complying with safety requirements.
- Co-operate with owners and managers of property in the Macquarie Street ridge to establish complementary lighting taking advantage of subtle lighting possibilities for older buildings that pick out detail and form now available. Refer Policy 3.

Explanation

The existing lighting fails to draw the civic precinct together or to reveal the buildings well.

Discussion

Consideration of safety needs to be done with consideration of planting forms and lighting.

Lighting can form part of an interpretation strategy as it determines which part of a landscape or streetscape is high lighted.

Recent lighting techniques such as softer uplighting and combinations of lighting direction combined with smaller lights and distance controls can allow detail of features to be revealed without 'flattening' the appearance of the feature.

Policy 11 Management and maintenance

Incorporate maintenance of conservation values of Franklin Square into Councils asset management program

The existing asset recording and management processes have contributed towards the reversal of decline of Fabric in Franklin Square.

Retain asset management program and incorporate specific goals associated with conservation performance.

Necessity: Strongly recommended

Co-operate with managers to clarify conservation management responsibilities at present and resulting from the Master Plan. Include consideration of:

- Monitoring and management of plant fabric including the maturing trees to include consideration of early replacement plantings which anticipate the loss of the older trees (without removing trees)
- Monitoring and management of infrastructure including furniture;
- Continuation of the existing assessment and management of statuary, restoration of masonry and annual cleaning and repatination of bronzework

Explanation

The existing asset recording and management processes have contributed towards the reversal of decline of Fabric in Franklin Square.

Policy 12 Additional investigation

12.1 Tasmanian Aboriginal heritage

Approach the Aboriginal Heritage Unit for advice regarding appropriate level of investigation, appropriate site management and interpretation of Aboriginal cultural values and undertake or commission tasks as required.

Necessity: Required

- Council to approach the Aboriginal Heritage Unit about likelihood of artifacts, general cultural values and possible social values.
- Undertake works, refining protocols as required and prior to Predesign stage of the Master Plan.

Explanation

The location beside the river and finds on adjacent sites suggest aboriginal use, and relicts have been found on close sites. There may be contemporary aboriginal social values associated with the area.

12.2 Explore feasibility of reconstruction of the cast iron boundary fence

Further investigation is required to see if accurate reconstruction of the boundary fence is practical.

Necessity: Strongly recommended, May be long term. Undertake investigation necessary to establish whether reconstruction of the boundary fence is feasible refer Policy 1 and Policy 5.4.

12.3 Establish heritage values of adjacent street spaces

Undertake an assessment of the heritage values of the adjacent streets and specifically the Elizabeth and Macquarie Streets intersection and the Macquarie Street ridge.

Necessity: Strongly recommended

Co-operate with others with an interest in the precinct and agree on brief or alternatively a less comprehensive brief.

Explanation

This information would contribute to a fuller appreciation of the heritage values of the streetscapes adjacent to Franklin Square and the Hobart Town Hall.

12.4 Detailed study of plant material

Prepare sequential studies of probable species and cultivars used at Franklin Square.

Necessity: Strongly recommended

Use high quality reproductions of all relevant photos to identify plants as consistently as possible with contemporary lists including those from Port Arthur and commercial nurseries.

Explanation

Required to support master planning and subsequent more detailed planning and works.

Discussion

Plants lists from the Royal Society gardens for this period are available, as are a limited number of commercial nursery catalogues. At the time of writing there was no simple catalogue for plants sold from Port Arthur.

Preferably this would be done by tracking plants through time using photographs, for master planning purposes the task could be reduced by restricting the exercise to the Reference Period.

12.5 Additional investigation regarding relationship to Governor Macquarie planning

When practical, additional investigation of the relationship of Franklin Square to other Governor Macquarie open spaces and commons including Great Squares.

Necessity: recommended

Prepare and resource a specific research project, preferably funded with other towns with Great Squares.

Explanation

Assists with further establishing cultural significance.

Policy 13 Heritage Listing

Amend Tasmanian Heritage Register listings

Tasmanian and Council heritage listing are to be updated to reflect information in this Conservation Strategy

Necessity: Required to protect heritage significance

- The Tasmanian Heritage Register citation to be reviewed with consideration given to the assessment in this report.
- When the Historic Cultural Heritage Act, 1995 is amended to allow Heritage Areas that the precinct is nominated for THR listing as a civic precinct of historic, social and aesthetic value.

Explanation

Listing identifies significance and provides protection of heritage values.

Policy 14 Land use planning

Amend planning schemes

Sullivans Cove and City of Hobart Planning Schemes are to be updated to reflect information in this Conservation Plan

Necessity: Strongly recommended

- 1 Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme and City of Hobart Planning Schemes to be amended to:
 - Require that consideration of impacts across Macquarie Street Ridge Civic Area heritage area, Refer policy 2, and the heritage area to be defined in plan with the same boundary and named in both plans with the same name and objectives.
- Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme to be amended to:
 Require that the views and movement between Sullivans Cove and
 Franklin Square be retained, (rather than just those along Elizabeth
 Street), refer policy 2
- Amend both the City of Hobart Planning Scheme and the Sullivans Cove Planning Scheme with clauses or protocols allowing consideration of impacts across the scheme boundary lines, possibly a common definition;

Explanation

The two sides of Macquarie Street are in different planning schemes. The streetscape quality on the boundary of the Planning Schemes is not clearly protected.

Links between Franklin Square and Sullivans Cove are currently unprotected.



Fig 34 Removal of roots of vandalised tree (AUGUST 2005) in accordance with archaeological protocols before replanting.



Fig 35 New bus shelters (in constRuction February 2007) have been used as an opportunity to recover some of the form of the sandstone base to the original cast iron fence.

10 IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY

10.1 ADOPTION

The immediate prompt for preparation of this Conservation Plan was Council's scheduled preparation of a master plan for Franklin Square.

The Conservation Plan will guide the Master Plan, and may in turn be refined by information uncovered during the Master Plan process or the subsequent public review and then review of both documents as part of land use planning and heritage approvals.

It is recommended that Council adopts the Conservation Plan for exhibition, possibly with the Master Plan, and adopts it in full after testing through these processes.

10.2 COPIES OF THE CONSERVATION PLAN

It is recommended that Council distribute copies of the Plan, supplying copies to Heritage Tasmania, Australian Heritage Commission library, State Library of Tasmania, DPWIE library, and the University of Tasmania library.

An additional copy is required to be provided to the Permissions Officer, Photographic Services, Tasmania Museum and Art Gallery in accordance with conditions for the use of TMAG images.

10.3 INCORPORATION OF THE CONSERVATION PLAN INTO THE MASTER PLAN

The Conservation Plan would be incorporated into the Master Plan by complying with processes identified in a Predesign Report, for conservation performance. To provide for adequate conservation performance the following should occur during the preparation of the Predesign Report:

 Conservation Policies are to be translated into the Predesign Report as necessary outcomes and required performance. The Franklin Square Conservation Plan is to be identified as a Reference Standard for conservation performance.

- 2. A decision is to be made requiring either a full archaeological reconnaissance to be undertaken before commencing master planning or alternatively, a process identified for archaeological reconnaissance of areas where works are being considered to be undertaken in tandem with development of the master plan concept so as to inform the masterplanning in a timely manner. The outcome of that decision is to be incorporated into the Predesign Report processes.
- 3 The extent and exact boundaries of Franklin Square are to be determined and associated legal conservation obligations and conservation policy applying to the boundaries with Macquarie Street, Elizabeth Street and the Government Offices are to be clarified.
- 4. Explore whether it is practical to prepare complementary strategies or preferably a joint civic precinct strategy which includes the Hobart Town Hall (Council), Tasmania Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG), Franklin Square Offices (Treasury), adjacent streets (Council and Department of Infrastructure, Energy and resources) and the Metro. Consideration could be given to the impact of traffic, including bus lanes, opportunities for increasing width of the Macquarie Street footpath and streetscape details including paving, reintroduction of some form of street trees, signs and interpretation.

If it does not prove practical to formulate complementary strategies, establish conservation outcomes which would not disallow a joint strategy in the future.

5 The project plan, project schedule and project costing are to identify as explicit tasks regular reviews for compliance with conservation policy.

The Predesign Report should outline the processes required to ensure an initial familiarisation with the Franklin Square Conservation Plan, continued familiarity with the Plan and processes to facilitate consistency with specific conservation policies and referrals to Heritage Tasmania where appropriate. This would include:

- Triggers and processes for review of Conservation Plan if necessary in the light of options identified in the Predesign Report stage or during the Master Plan processes.
- Protocols for responding to any additional information which may become available during the design and Master Plan processes.

10.4 STATUTORY APPROVALS

Sullivans Cove Waterfront Authority

Preparation of a statement of conservation impacts and compliance with approved Conservation Plan is required for an application for works in civic places and heritage listed places. The application should be accompanied by a copy of this Conservation Plan and a brief statement outlining how the proposed works comply with the Conservation Plan. accompanied by either elevations or perspectives.

The Sullivans Cove Waterfront Authority generally requires images from the street to show impacts on the heritage place, it would be advisable to check with current officers how that clause would be interpreted for changes proposed at Franklin Square.

Tasmanian Heritage Council

An application for works on a heritage place would be prepared. As above, the application should be accompanied by a copy of this Conservation Plan and a brief statement of compliance.

Develop an agreement with the Heritage Council, which provides a framework (or protocols) for:

- Continuing maintenance of Franklin Square.
- Reporting of emergency works.
- Works to be carried out to an agreed management plan with limited reporting to the Tasmania Heritage Council.

Applications which include signs, changes to trees or archaeological works should comply with the Heritage Tasmania relevant Practice Note.

10.5 PRIORITIES

Urgent works

- Approach the owner of land at the corner of Lady Clarke Avenue and Berriedale Road to buy the single Franklin Square gatepost.
- Council place a 'hold' on design of all works which potentially affect Franklin Square until the Master Plan is finalised, including proposed lighting.
- Works protocols for identifying archaeological significance are developed and the Council Officers and relevant managers instructed in their use
- Clarify whether an aboriginal heritage assessment is required and scope if required, refer Appendix 3. Provide resources for any aboriginal heritage assessment required.

Soon

- Submit the Conservation Plan to Council to be adopted as policy or strategy.
- 2. Prepare the Predesign Report for Master Plan using the Conservation Plan as a reference document.
- Determine the legal extent of Franklin Square and clarify whether the bus shelters in Macquarie Street are within the heritage place Franklin Square on the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

Master Plan preparation

- Review emerging designs in the Master Plan with reference to the Predesign (which interprets the Conservation Plan), review the Conservation Plan if it fails to provide guidance in appropriate areas.
- Council's asset management procedures and principles to be adapted to record heritage significance and include conservation processes

including requirements for conservation of potential archaeological significance.

Monitoring and Review

The Conservation Plan should be formally reviewed at least every 5 years and If the Plan is amended, the amended Plan would need to be adopted by Council.

In addition to scheduled reviews the Conservation Plan should be reviewed if.

- The Conservation Plan fails to provide sufficient guidance, as may occur during the Master Plan process.
- Additional information becomes available including information identified by the assessment of aboriginal heritage, archaeological findings; findings from the proposed Parks Services audit of users of Franklin Square.

10.6 SCHEDULING

The Conservation Plan should be reviewed within the next 5 years, and the first review needs to be programmed into Council's 5 year Strategic Plan and into asset management processes.

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Ramsay, Juliet Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate Australian Heritage Commission, Technical Publications Series No 2, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991

Wood, Les and Williamson, Sandra Franklin Square Users: Activities and Conflicts, UniTAS consulting Ltd, Hobart, Tasmania, 1996

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Respondent No: 16 Login: Anonymous Email: n/a Responded At: Mar 06, 2023 16:56:44 pm Last Seen: Mar 06, 2023 16:56:44 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb WEST HOBART, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I support the addendum as providing a lawful framework for the removal and alternative curation of the Crowther Memorial. This will assuage the distraction that the memorial causes to the meaning and enjoyment of Franklin Square to all Tasmanians and will demonstrate a much needed level of care and respect for the traditional owners of these lands. I congratulate the Council on its approach to this issue.

Q5. OR Upload your submission not answered

Q6. Feedback received may be included in the report Yes prepared for Council's consideration. Are happy to have your submission included?



Respondent No: 20 Login: Anonymous Email: n/a Responded At: Mar 06, 2023 17:18:54 pm Last Seen: Mar 06, 2023 17:18:54 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb WEST HOBART, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I support the addendum which proposes to remove the bronze part of the monument. I can understand the desire to provide the bronze statue to another institution e.g. TMAG, but I would not support the statue becoming part of a permanent display after this - any such donation or deacquisition should include the requirement for the statue to only go on display in a temporary context that appropriately reflects the social sentiment and the history of this process. For a permanent display to go up would be as though the consultation was only ever a relocation and not a removal.

Q5. **OR Upload your submission** not answered

Q6. Feedback received may be included in the report Yes prepared for Council's consideration. Are happy to have your submission included?



Respondent No: 48 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 06, 2023 21:07:58 pm Last Seen: Mar 06, 2023 21:07:58 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb

DODGES FERRY, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I wholeheartedly support the City of Hobart's decision to now remove the bronze component of the Crowther statue from Franklin Square. After their comprehensive community consultation that occurred through the Crowther Reinterpretation Project using creativity to address current social issues and address the sites dominant colonial narrative, it is time for the City to be part of the healing process. The Conservation Plan Addendum clearly demonstrates that the Crowther Statue has no significant historical impact on the Franklin Square site, but as cited in the Addendum - 4.0 under Significance, its says that "the Crowther Monument detracts from the values of Franklin Square" (p17). The removal of the bronze statue will allow for a 'Breathing Space' for the Tasmanian Aboriginal community where Crowther will no longer be celebrated and lauded in this central and public Franklin Square site. The bronze statue can then be relocated to a more appropriate site/institution to be looked after and given proper historical context.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered

Q6. Feedback received may be included in the report prepared for Council's consideration. Are happy to have your submission included?



Respondent No: 82 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 07, 2023 16:48:58 pm Last Seen: Mar 07, 2023 16:48:58 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb NORTH HOBART, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I support the removal of the Crowther statue from Franklin Square, based on the negative impact of its presence on many Tasmanian Aboriginal people, other First Nations people, and settler Tasmanians (including myself) - and for the reasoning outlined in the Addendum.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered

Q6. Feedback received may be included in the report Your prepared for Council's consideration. Are happy to have your submission included?

Yes



Respondent No: 89 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 07, 2023 20:25:38 pm Last Seen: Mar 07, 2023 20:25:38 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb KINGBOROUGH, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

Your text is full of 'errors': " What did William Crowther do to William Lanne's remains? ... Crowther removed Lanne's skull and sent it to the Royal College of Surgeons in London where it remained for over 120 years. What happened to Lanne's skull? Tasmanian Aboriginal people fought a long battle to have Lane's skull returned from the UK and buried in accordance with cultural practice. This happened in 1991, over 120 years after Lanne's death." And so is the 'logic' leading to the decision to remove the statue - leave it alone. And preferably print a retraction of your 'errors'.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered

Q6. Feedback received may be included in the report prepared for Council's consideration. Are happy to have your submission included?

Yes



Respondent No: 93 Login: Anonymous Email: n/a Responded At: Mar 08, 2023 03:30:57 am

Last Seen: Mar 08, 2023 03:30:57 am

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q3. Suburb

Q2. Email address

SOUTH HOBART, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

Anything that results in the removal of the Crowther statue is fine by me. I approve the addendum.

Q5. OR Upload your submission not answered



Respondent No: 103 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 10, 2023 10:49:09 am
Last Seen: Mar 10, 2023 10:49:09 am

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb SANDY BAY, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

In response to the Interpretation by Purcell in regards to the removal of the momuemt. I find there conclusion insulting to the major of the ratepayers of Hobart. If there was a referndum like there was for the Save the Uni then I would suspect that the result would be a resounding no. One cannot turn back history it is a fact of life. As a relative of William Crowther and a long time ratepayer I find it insulting that an element in the Hobart City Council who have not born born in Hobart and therefore part of it history can side with a minority who want to rewrite history for a favoured few. My consider opinion is that statue should be left in situ with a interpretation plaque. I am sure most of the tourist would see it as asset of the square and not a detraction to the cultural hertiage of the square.

Q5. OR Upload your submission not answered



Respondent No: 104 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 10, 2023 10:57:41 am

Last Seen: Mar 10, 2023 10:57:41 am

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb

LOWER SNUG, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

Franklin Square Conservation Plan Addendum. Firstly, some comments relating to Section 1 of the Addendum as they are relevant to Section 5. The Addendum (p2) suggests that removal of the Crowther statue is 'in order to provide for truth telling'. This is itself a laudable aim. However, this needs to be substantiated and unfortunately this whole controversy has been characterised by an absence of credible evidence. Yet there is credible historical evidence about the mystery of Lanne's remains, as reported in the media, but seemingly ignored in Council's decisions. It is claimed that the public art installations sponsored by the Hobart City Council in 2022 were to 'increase awareness' and present a 'layered story'. Sadly, based on emotive and false accusations relating to Crowther's actions in relation to William Lanne, they perpetuated mythmaking. For example, a quick glance at one of these installations, the short film "The Whaler's Tale" by Roger Scholes and Greg Lehman, reveals confusion and contradiction in almost every circumstance relating to Lanne's life and the events following his death. If a "truth telling" exercise cannot get basic facts correct it calls into question the integrity of the whole exercise. The tendency to propagate dubious mythologies about Indigenous histories and the marginalising of real scholarly knowledge is counterproductive. It won't do anyone any good, especially Aboriginal people themselves, if we insist that to make amends for past wrongs requires renouncing considered debate and the disinterested search for truth. Section 5.2 argues that there is a changed contemporary understanding of the colonial past. This is all well and good but as discussed above where is the evidence that this assumption is based on? Even accommodating contemporary sensitivities needs to be based on credible evidence rather than an imagined past. Where is the evidence to support the claim that the Crowther statue has an 'adverse effect on some people'? Particularly as there is no evidence that Crowther was the culprit in the Lanne story. Surely the Hobart City Council can do better than this. Basing its decision on such vague and flimsy grounds makes it look rather foolish. To not apply the same thoughtful, critical perspective on Indigenous issues that we bring to every other subject is patronising to Indigenous people and insulting to the general public. Now is the time for a robust investigation of this controversial issue with all evidence on the table. Sifting out fact from fiction would provide a valuable learning experience for all and contribute to a more complex and truthful understanding of Tasmania's colonial history. Yours

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered

Q6. Feedback received may be included in the report prepared for Council's consideration. Are happy to have your submission included?

Yes



Respondent No: 111 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 12, 2023 19:24:49 pm Last Seen: Mar 12, 2023 19:24:49 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb

LENAH VALLEY, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I disagree with the conclusion that the statue is not a VERY significant part of Franklin square. I am very opposed to its removal and am not at all convinced that real community consultation has occurred. The legacy of this man is contested, so by all means state that near the statue but blind acceptance of one side's views leading to removal on historically contested 'facts' is not justifiable. It is a rewriting of history to appear loud lobby groups. Not happy.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered

Q6. Feedback received may be included in the report Yes prepared for Council's consideration. Are happy

to have your submission included?



Respondent No: 116 Login: Anonymous Email: n/a Responded At: Mar 13, 2023 17:08:47 pm
Last Seen: Mar 13, 2023 17:08:47 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q3. Suburb

Q2. Email address

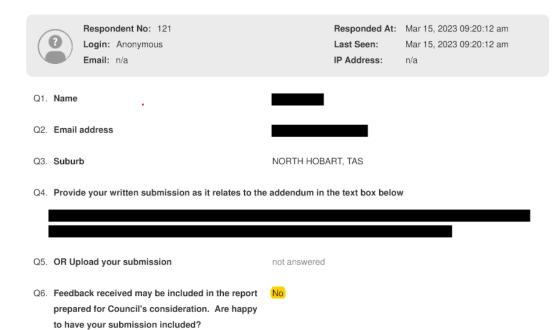
WEST HOBART, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I support the proposed amended wording detailed in Section 5. Policies and Management Actions of the addendum document (pages 18-19). I would like to see the statue removed from Franklin Square.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered





Respondent No: 125 Login: Anonymous

Last Seen: Mar 16, 2023 18:03:27 pm Email: n/a

IP Address: n/a

Responded At: Mar 16, 2023 18:03:27 pm

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb FALMOUTH, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

As a lay person on these matters I consider the case for the removal of the bronze component of the statue to be based on flimsy arguments. Specifically, the consultant's report comments in Section 4: "There is no association of Crowther to the site of Franklin Square that relates directly to his achievements at, or pertaining to, the place". Crowther as Premier and acting Colonial Secretary was a key player in the government's response to the so called Chiniquy Riots of 1879. The incident highlighted Tasmania's approach to the moral issues of free speech, religious diversity, the right to protest and military assistance to the civil authorities. As such, it is an important event in Tasmania's history. The Governor's proclamation for the call out of troops was co-signed by Crowther. The "Adelaide Observer" of 12 July 1879 recorded: "The Commandant (Lieutenant-Colonel St. Hill) took command, and having told off a portion of the force to act as reserves and remain in the barracks, marched the remainder of the artillery, to whom five rounds of grape canister per gun had been served out, and of the rifles, to whom five rounds of cartridges had been distributed per man to a position at the rear of the Treasury, and close to the Town Hall, so that they would be in readiness in case they were required." It seems fitting that Crowther's monument should be at this spot. I make no comment on the William Lanne affair. However, both Lanne and the response to the Chiniquy protests are part of our Tasmanian history and should not be hidden from public memory.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered

Yes



Respondent No: 126 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 17, 2023 12:00:04 pm Last Seen: Mar 17, 2023 12:00:04 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

TAROONA, TAS

Q3. Suburb

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I agree with the premise of the addendum - the Crowther statue is harmful to the palawa community, and I feel ashamed as a non-Aboriginal person to be associated with who Crowther is and what he represents in Tasmanian history. I can liken his acts to other people in history who have acted barbarically and inhumanely. It would be ludicrous to imagine a statue of Josef Mengele, let alone in a prominent public place. He dissected and experimented with humans too, so did Crowther, without people's consent.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered

Q6. Feedback received may be included in the report prepared for Council's consideration. Are happy to have your submission included?

Yes



Respondent No: 127 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 17, 2023 12:29:13 pm Last Seen: Mar 17, 2023 12:29:13 pm

n/a IP Address:

Q1. Name

Q3. Suburb

Q2. Email address

SOUTH HOBART, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I agree with the premise of the addendum - the Crowther statue is harmful to the palawa community, and I feel ashamed as a non-Aboriginal person to be associated with who Crowther is and what he represents in Tasmanian history. I can liken his acts to other people in history who have acted barbarically and inhumanely. It would be ludicrous to imagine a statue of Josef Mengele, let alone in a prominent public place. He dissected and experimented with humans too, so did Crowther, without people's consent.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered



Respondent No: 129 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 18, 2023 11:39:52 am
Last Seen: Mar 18, 2023 11:39:52 am

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb WEST HOBART, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

The Crowther statue, and any other that may be deemed 'inappropriate' in today's fad-led revisionist environment, is part of our shared history and should not be removed under any circumstances. Just because the statue may offend some people doesn't mean they have more right to remove it than those who are not offended or are ambivalent. Why is our colonial heritage suddenly of lesser value than non-colonial heritage? If needs be, a plaque with a current interpretation or explanation can be added to the plinth, but not overlaid on the original wording. Though undoubtedly in several decades during the next fad that too will be deemed inappropriate and will "have to go". Where will this end? 8. [Amended wording]: "The statue of Franklin ... to be retained ..." - one suspects this will only be until someone is 'offended' by it. 8. [Discussion]: "... consider retention of the plinth ..." - what is the point of retaining the plinth without the accompanying statue? Does this not still 'offend' those who still know it's there and worry that it's being read by innocent bystanders? 9. [Discussion]: If the aim is to essentially restore Franklin Square to the Victorian era, then that surely includes the 1889 Crowther statue. It is pointless, disingenuous and cherry-picking to restore something to a certain period but then to leave out certain things because they don't fit today's sensibilities. It may suit the narrative of various lobby groups but it won't be authentic.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered



Respondent No: 130 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 20, 2023 08:14:38 am
Last Seen: Mar 20, 2023 08:14:38 am

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I fully support the conclusion reached in the report by Purcell that the Crowther Monument does not meet any threshold for inclusion against the THC Assessment Framework, and does not make an essential contribution to the cultural significance of Franklin Square. Franklin Square has been identified as significant for its townscape and social associations and for its contribution to the community's sense of place. How then, could a monument to a human who has treated the Traditional Custodians of this country with so much contempt and ignorance remain there. How can it be a community place when Aboriginal people feel excluded and disrespected and where our trauma amplifies whenever passing. Furthermore, the politicization of the debate from certain elected members demonstrates ignorance and misinformed intelligence on our history. Cultural awareness training must be provided to elected members in the future, and racist views must not be tolerated in local government. Truth Telling is critical pathway to understanding. With the removal of this statue and a conversation on how to introduce truthful and respectful interpretation of history and impacts of that history on today's Palawa Community, maybe we can progress. The divisive and patronizing behaviour of some elected members disrupts this process, and they are not fit for the office of local government. The first section of the functions and powers of the Local Government Act 1993 explicitly state that: (1) In addition to any functions of a council in this or any other Act, a council has the following functions: a. To provide for the health, safety and welfare of the community; b. To represent and promote the interests of the community; c. To provide for the peace, order and good government of the municipal area. The actions of the elected members, and the ongoing position of the Crowther statue in do not comply with any of these points. The Tasmanian Aboriginal community, particularly those who reside and work in the Nipaluna municipality, are all against the racism that this statue, and the associated conversations that are ensuing. It is bringing great emotional harm to our health, to our safety and to our welfare. The misinformation and attacks on our people is unacceptable. The Crowther Collection continues to be returned to us in parts - there is no doubt about what this collection contains, and who was responsible. History is an ongoing conversation but the essential truths must not be ignored. The statue no longer represents a man of good-standing in this community and must be addressed. With thanks.

SNUG, TAS

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered



Respondent No: 131 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 20, 2023 09:15:54 am

Last Seen: Mar 20, 2023 09:15:54 am

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb DYSART, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I would like to have my voice heard that I support the removal of the Crowther Monument and reinforce to the City of Hobart that the Crowther Monument does not meet any threshold for inclusion against the THC Assessment Framework, and does not make an essential contribution to the cultural significance of Franklin Square. If anything, it detracts greatly from the opportunity to showcase the beauty and story of our city. Truth telling should be about the real history and this may include Crowther, but not as a stature of significance.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered



Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

It must be the right of the people who live in Hobart to determine what is in their public spaces. We respect the decisions made by people who used to live in Hobart 100 years ago, and their decisions are often protected by heritage conditions. Heritage conditions are useful to prevent an individual from changing the fabric of the city for monetary gain. But ultimately, if the people of Hobart collectively vote for a Council that subsequently votes to make a change to a heritage item, that's not something that should be prevented by heritage regulations or blind adherence to a decision made over 100 years ago by other people who no longer live here. Surely it is obvious that previous Councils should not have more rights to our public spaces than the present Council. Even if we take Crowther on his medical and political merits and ignore the awful William Lanne incident, he's still not a person of great significance. It is not unreasonable to interpret the statue of Dr. William Crowther (commissioned by his friends) as an attempt to restore his reputation and emphasise his positive contributions to Hobart's society. By focusing on his achievements in medicine, science, and politics, the statue appears to have been intended to shift public attention away from the controversial actions surrounding his dismissal for his actions after William Lanne's death. The present heritage conditions seem to say "no matter why something is there, because it is there we must keep it there". I suspect we've matured a little as a society since that sentiment was current. We can surely recognise that people had political agendas in 1889 just as they do now. We are not bound to continue to publicly honour a man in 2023, simply because he had powerful friends in the late 19th Century. The addendum is a thoughtful and intelligent encapsulation of our societal growth.

Q5. OR Upload your submission not answered



Respondent No: 138 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 20, 2023 11:14:44 am

Last Seen: Mar 20, 2023 11:14:44 am

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q3. Suburb

Q2. Email address

NORTH HOBART, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I support the amendments in the wording of the policies and management as outlined in the addendum document. The Crowther monument does not adequately add to the cultural significance of Franklin square to offset the social impacts on some community members.

Q5. OR Upload your submission not answered



Respondent No: 139 Login: Anonymous Email: n/a Responded At: Mar 20, 2023 11:30:24 am

Last Seen: Mar 20, 2023 11:30:24 am

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb WEST HOBART, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

1. The Addendum starts with an obvious bias towards our First Nations people by addressing the report to the 'nipaluna', not Hobart. The Hobart City Council commissioned this report, not the Nipaluna City Council. 2. Page 5, para 4, refers to William Lane, "as the last full-blooded Tasmanian Aboriginal man". I note that the Depute Lord Mayor accused Cr Lousie Elliot in an open council meeting that Louise Elliot was racist for referring to William Lane as the 'last full-blooded' aboriginal. Nala Mansell of TAC also supported Helen Burnett's comments. Therefore this document must be 'racist'?! If not, Cr Louise Elliot requires an apology from the Deputy Lord Mayor, and from the HCC CEO for not correcting the DLM or amending documents commissioned by HCC to remove such wording. 3. It is not proven that William Crowther was responsible for the "horror felt by the Tasmanian community at the public fight for Lanne's remains". Available evidence suggests that Crowther was not responsible. It does not appear that evidence to the contrary opinion of HCC's position, by professional historians, was used as a basis or considered for this report. Therefore the subsequent recommendations cannot be seen as properly researched or objective. Architects are not historians and have been led by the HCC and have been heavily influenced byof history. 4. Section 4.0 states that the Crowther Monument is, "manifestly NOT ACCEPTED by sections of the Tasmanian Community" - Using CAPS LOCK to 'shout' this point reinforces the emotional yet unsubstantiated facts about the history of Crowther and Lanne. On available evidence from professional historians not referenced by the HCC or TAC, if these two groups were more objective they, and other sections of our community, may not have such manifest non-acceptance. 5. I personally reject the report's OPINION that the "life of an individual, as represented by the Crowther Monument," is not considered of symbolic meaning to the broader Tasmanian Community. Our community is a group of people. Leaders of the community often have significant impacts on our community. Crowther had a significant impact on the community of the time as a business person, medical professional (free care for the poor), and Premier. I strongly disagree that a life of a person does not provide meaning to the Tasmanian community as our culture is strongly influenced by leaders. 6. Section 4.4 Summary; I strongly disagree with the summary and conclusion of this Addendum. It has been written with a narrow scope of context which is flawed in terms of facts of the history of the events, as supported by professional historians that have not been used to form the context for the brief for this Addendum. Therefore the conclusion is flawed and is based on the idealogy and emotions of the community that may feel offense towards the monument when, the Hobart Community of the day that sponsored this monument felt strongly enough to fund and erect it. Personally, I have learned a lot about Tasmanian history because of the controversy surrounding this monument. If it should be removed my children and others will not see it or learn of the controversy and therefore the imperfect history of our city and state and the people. That we should reflect on our history, the good, bad, and imperfect because a monument, is actually making this monument very significant to Franklin Square and our community, now and for the future.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered



Respondent No: 140 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 20, 2023 12:14:52 pm Last Seen: Mar 20, 2023 12:14:52 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb GEILSTON BAY, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I have read the Franklin Square Conservation Plan Addendum of 22 February 2023 about the Crowther Monument. It is clear to me that the monument does not make any positive contribution to the cultural significance of the Square and it doesn't meet any threshold for inclusion against the THC Assessment Framework. The sooner this offensive item can be removed from this otherwise pleasant public space the better.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered



Respondent No: 141 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 20, 2023 12:25:44 pm

Last Seen: Mar 20, 2023 12:25:44 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb

WEST HOBART, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I write to support the changes proposed and note the Purcell Report summary statement that the Crowther statue, 'does not meet any threshold for inclusion against the THC Assessment Framework, and does not make an essential contribution to the cultural significance of Franklin Square.' Given changing social values and understandings of the need to support the continued development of a civic environment that acknowledges and respects the history and culture of Tasmanian Aboriginal people, it should also be noted that the Report considers that the statue is divisive and derogatory, and detracts from the significance of the location. I applaud the proposed action to remove the statue and to preserve and interpret the plinth. This will address both the need to acknowledge and address the hurt that the statue continues to have on Aboriginal people, while at the same time avoiding any perception that removal will efface this notorious episode in Tasmanian history. Discussion about the possibility of his innocence can continue. However, the weight of history is as compelling now as it was when a large petition failed to result in annulment of his suspension from the Hospital by Governor duCane. My view is that the current opposition to removal of Crowther's statue is perverse. Since the time I moved to live in Hobart in 1979, the presence of the statue has never been anything other than a divisive reminder of a scandalous figure in Tasmanian history. His contribution to government was unremarkable, while his industrial activity in whaling, sealing, forestry and guano mining was typical of the time - exploitative and destructive. All he stands for now, it seems, is as an icon for opposition to practical advances in conciliation with Tasmanian Aboriginal people. Removal of the statue will be a positive and progressive step. and symbolises a moment of civic change that, unlike the statue, deserves a place in Franklin Square.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered



Respondent No: 142 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 20, 2023 12:40:50 pm Last Seen: Mar 20, 2023 12:40:50 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Q4}}.$ Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered

TRANMERE, TAS





Respondent No: 143 Login: Anonymous Email: n/a Responded At: Mar 20, 2023 12:41:11 pm

Last Seen: Mar 20, 2023 12:41:11 pm

IP Address: n/a

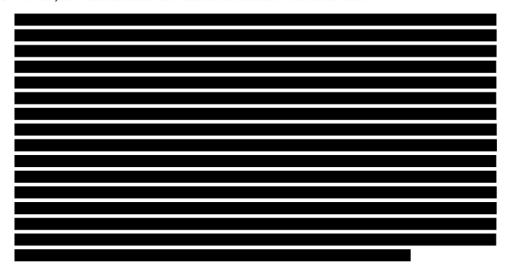
Q1. Name

Q3. Suburb

Q2. Email address

MOONAH, TAS

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Q4}}.$ Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below



Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered





Respondent No: 145 Login: Anonymous Email: n/a Responded At: Mar 20, 2023 14:08:34 pm
Last Seen: Mar 20, 2023 14:08:34 pm

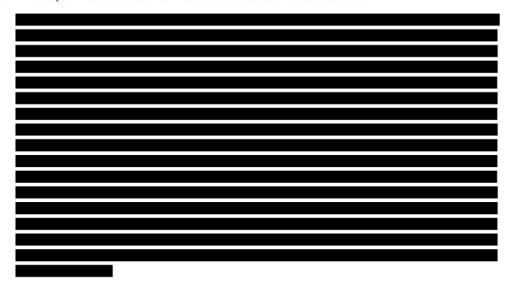
IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. **Suburb** FERN TREE, TAS

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Q4}}.$ Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below



Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered





Respondent No: 149 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 20, 2023 16:21:38 pm Last Seen: Mar 20, 2023 16:21:38 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb

SHOREWELL PARK, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I support the recommendation that the Crowther Monument does not meet any threshold for inclusion against the THC Assessment Framework and does not make an essential contribution to the cultural significance of Franklin Square. The negative impact that Crowther had on the Tasmanian Aboriginal people was significant and the monument continues to add trauma to our contemporary Aboriginal people. Please remove the Crowther Monument from Franklin Square and help heal past wrongs.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered

Yes



Respondent No: 150 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 20, 2023 16:45:54 pm Last Seen: Mar 20, 2023 16:45:54 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb

ROSETTA, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I support the recommendation that the Crowther Monument does not meet any threshold for inclusion against the THC Assessment Framework and does not make an essential contribution to the cultural significance of Franklin Square. The continued public existence of this Monument is a significant failure of Truth Telling; a celebration of a person who mutilated our humankind.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered

Q6. Feedback received may be included in the report prepared for Council's consideration. Are happy

to have your submission included?



Respondent No: 154 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 20, 2023 22:33:12 pm

Last Seen: Mar 20, 2023 22:33:12 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q2. Email address

Q3. Suburb

TAROONA, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

I have made slight edits to my previous submission because I don't believe I properly addressed the question, which specifically asked about the addendum. Thank you for sharing the Conservation Plan for Franklin Square in Hobart prepared by Ferndene Studio. After reviewing the document, I would like to present some reasons why the City of Hobart should consider adoption of the addendum to the management plan. 1. Controversial actions of Dr. Crowther: The statue commemorates Dr. William Lodewyk Crowther, a prominent figure in Hobart's history. However, his association with the mutilation of William Lanne's corpse casts a shadow on his legacy. This controversial act has left a negative impact on the Tasmanian Aboriginal community and should be considered when assessing the statue's heritage value. 2. Limited contribution to the cultural significance of Franklin Square: I agree with the suggestion in the Conservation Plan addendum that the Crowther Monument does not make an essential contribution to the cultural significance of Franklin Square. While it is a Victorian monument consistent with the commemoration of public figures in civic parks, it is not essential in understanding Franklin Square's characteristics as a Victorian inner-city park. 3. Evolving social, community, and political sentiment: The contemporary sentiment regarding the Crowther Monument detracts from the values of Franklin Square. As the public becomes more aware of the complex and sometimes troubling history associated with certain figures, it is essential to reassess the relevance and appropriateness of monuments that may not reflect the current values and ideals of the community, 4. Recognition of William Lanne's story: Members of the Tasmanian Aboriginal community have expressed discomfort with the existence of the Crowther Monument and would like recognition of William Lanne's story. Acknowledging and addressing this concern is crucial in ensuring that the community's sense of place and identity is respected and preserved. In conclusion, while the Crowther Monument has historical significance as a Victorian-era commemoration, its association with a controversial figure and limited contribution to the cultural significance of Franklin Square suggest that its heritage value should be considered limited. It is crucial to take into account evolving social, community, and political sentiment when assessing the value of such monuments. Hence the addendum is well-considered and will help to achieve this goal.

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered



Respondent No: 155 Login: Anonymous

Email: n/a

Responded At: Mar 20, 2023 23:07:18 pm Last Seen: Mar 20, 2023 23:07:18 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. Name

Q3. Suburb

Q2. Email address

SANDY BAY, TAS

Q4. Provide your written submission as it relates to the addendum in the text box below

From your report THR Datasheet identified 7 qualifying Criteria from the Historic Cultural Act as to Franklin Square (b) The Place possess uncommon or rare aspects of Tasmania's history. On the above basis , it is not yet another of Tasmania's fine Heritage Sites it has 7 linked aspects that are not found together anywhere else , it is unique . On the above basis nothing can be destroyed, ,removed or changed that could threaten any of its 7 pillars. Hence any move by any party , person or administration must be challenged, The Crowther Statue qualifies with every one of those 7 listed Criteria . Fortunately by its very design of 1899 it allows for further interpretation to be included using the remaining blank panels on 3 sides . This approach maintains the integrity of design , is immediately related to the monument that has watched over this City's trials and triumphs for 225 years. Practical points; Interpretive panels on poles are hard to photograph : do not weather : are a ground maintenance and trip hazards : cannot be shared by groups who could collectively gaze upon the interpretive panels around 4 sides of the plinth at once . To remove W. Crowther from the place it shall fail to qualify on 5 of the 7 criteria set out in the Heritage Cultural Act 1995?

Q5. OR Upload your submission

not answered

Yes

Q6. Feedback received may be included in the report prepared for Council's consideration. Are happy

to have your submission included?

As a Historian who has lectured and researched this field for a number of years I have a major difficulty with Section 1.1 Introduction: Background as certain propositions are presented as though they were established 'givens' whilst they are certainly not. Hobart City Council initiated a campaign clearly designed from the onset to denigrate the character of Dr William Crowther in order to prepare public opinion for its removal. None of the paid contributors to these very public Statue based installations were required to provide evidence for their assertions, while non was provided - absolutely none. simply a matter of 'pay the money and take their word for it'. This has resulted in a number of completely unfounded allegations being presented as fact. The association of Crowther's relationship with the mutilation of William Lanne's body is introduced in a manner that infers that there is such a relationship. Any real connection between Crowther and any of the events relating to the mutilation of Lanne's body, apart from baseless accusations, have yet to be demonstrated. Another passage in the Introduction refers to 'Members of the Tasmanian Aboriginal Community' expressing discomfort with the existence of the Monument. We are talking here of the Tasmanian Aboriginal Corporation (TAC) a central driver of this campaign. The second largest Aboriginal Group in this State the Circular Head Aboriginal Corporation (CHAC) far from expressing discomfort with the Statue, have called for an inquiry into the whole affair and their views rate no mention. Section 4 f repeats this false representation of generic Tasmanian Aboriginal views, a position arrived at with no consultation with major groups other than the TAC. I believe CHAC's call for an inquiry will be raised in the Federal Parliament in the near future.

Section 3.2 To say Crowther is chiefly remembered for allegations made against him, is a legitimisation of the campaign organised to discredit Crowther waged by the Royal Society some 160yrs ago. A campaign that persists today through the agency of the HCC, the Royal Society, the TAC and reinforced by such pejorative statements. It is well documented that the Royal Society itself was guilty of every charge levelled against Crowther throughout this campaign, with the exception of the removal of Lanne's skull. However, no evidence emerged as to the fate of Lanne's skull, although it became clear that neither Dr Crowther nor Dr Stokell were involved. This lack of evidence has resulted in deep divisions within the parties involved in prosecuting the case against Crowther. The TAC and Royal Society (Greg Lehman) claim that the skull went to Edinburgh University (it didn't), the Mayor claims (without evidence) that it went to the Royal College of Surgeons in London (they have denied this in writing), while the Royal Society Minutes claim it was still in Hobart in 1904, that fact alone goes someway towards clearing Crowther. We also have

a similar disarray relating to Lanne's birth place, the TAC argue the West Coast, the evidence points to the Coal River, while the Mayor argues the Coal River whilst niftily relocating that site to the West Coast, perhaps in a gesture of solidarity with her allies. The Mayor also persists with the false claim that Crowther was suspended for mutilating Lanne's body (with no evidence), this is not true he was suspended for refusing to appear before the enquiry believing, with some justification, that it was biased against him. This accusation is repeated in *Section 3.0 Historical Context* citing yet another unsubstantiated opinion, this time by Helen MacDonald that the early Royal Society attempt to scapegoat Crowther had left a stain on his reputation. To repeat, he was not suspended for any mutilation, and it was such a grievous public stain that only a week after the enquiry he was elected to the Tasmanian Legislative Council as a representative of Hobart, a seat he held until his death and was then later elected as Premier. I need not mention that his funeral was one of the largest ever attended in Hobart and that the very Statue the HCC is intent on removing was paid for by a grateful public.

In short it is a contrived and poorly researched campaign relying on emotion and the generation of public guilt to achieve its ends, without even the pretence of objectivity. I am not aware of one piece of evidence that actually links Crowther to any contact with Lanne's body whatsoever. As a consequence, I fully support CHAC in their demand that an enquiry should be initiated, to reveal the fate of Lanne's skeleton (held by the Royal Society in 1904), resolve the issue of the female Aboriginal skull interred by the TAC on the West Coast under the false identity of William Lanne, and perhaps the fate of Lanne's skull, as the Royal Society Hon. Sec. Alex Morton has advised that he knew who had the skull and was hoping that it would be donated. On this latter point, perhaps the Royal Society should be also be called upon to explain to the public why they persisted in prosecuting the notion that Crowther had removed Lanne's skull and sent it to Edinburgh, when the minutes of their own Society clearly refute this whole fabrication.

Dr Ian McFarlane

B.A.Hons. (*Monash*) History/Politics. Ph.D (*UTAS*) History and Classics

From the beginning of this campaign I have believed that the outcome (the statue's removal) had already been decided. The campaign itself was engineered to sway public opinion against Crowther, rather than to give a balanced, fair and objective view. I therefore do not think the opinions of most of our community have been sufficiently canvassed. Nor do I think the public were truthfully informed as to the nature of Dr Crowther and his contribution to society. Instead, a caricature has been presented, and this subjected to unrelenting demonisation.

Hence, I am not convinced that, as stated in 1.1 of the addendum, the campaign has succeeded in presenting diverse perspectives at all.

This is not a small act, the removal of an historic monument of significance (and what is a beautiful work of art by Racci, a once highly regarded Sculptor) should be a decision made by more than a handful of councillors. The statue was paid for by the citizens of Hobart who wanted to express their gratitude for his selfless medical service. An honestly informed public should therefore be empowered to make these decisions.

The following is to add further weight to addendum point 3.2.

Dr Crowther's statue was funded by the citizens of Hobart Town and unveiled on the 9th January, 1889.

The following quotes demonstrate the respect he held in the community at this time:

"The whole of the available space around the statue was taken up: Macquarie-street, at that particular point, was almost impassable, and the windows of the Government offices facing the Square were lined with spectators".

The Premier, Hon P O Fysh stated:

"Who were Dr. Crowther's friends? He did not seek them in the assemblies of great men, nor in the pavilions of the rich, but wherever pain and anguish wrung the brow, in the language of the poet Scott "A ministering angel wert thou" (Cheers.) Where sorrow and suffering were, the skill and assistance of Dr. Crowther was ever to be found, and he taught them thereby the lesson of philanthropy. It was an easy thing to do that for which they were well paid, and which took them into the abodes of those they loved the best, but it was a very different thing to find a man of Dr. Crowther's attainments, happiest where he did most good, and where there was the least in the shape of money to recompense him. The poor needed no memorial of him, for in their minds the name of Dr. Crowther would ever live, his memorial being in the hearts of the people. (Applause.)"

Reference:

The Crowther Statue - *The Mercury* Thursday 10th Jan, 1889 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/9204532/821926

As the reasons for the statue's erection have <u>never been publicly acknowledged</u>, perhaps this would be a good place to enumerate some (not exhaustive) of his good works.

 He treated hundreds of people for free at his own home in the mornings before starting his shift at the hospital.

- The Reverend F H Cox was quoted in The Mercury as saying "he had met Dr. Crowther at the bedside of the poor, more than any other man in the colony."
- In September 1869, his friends and supporters presented him with a purse of 240 sovereigns in gratitude for his "unremitting and disinterested services in attending without charge the suffering poor of Hobart Town".
- His patients are recorded to have remembered him for his "profound sympathy and kindness".
- he wrote research papers that were published in the Lancet dealing with issues ranging from difficulties associated with Aged and Debilitated People to Hydrophobia.
- Dr Crowther was the only fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in the colony; they awarded him a 'gold medal' and made him an honorary fellow in 1874.
- In 1838 he had helped to launch one of the early resolutions in the struggle for cessation of convict transportation.

Unfortunately, pleas to investigate the facts have fallen on deaf ears. Dr Crowther was never found to be guilty of the many allegations aimed at him. There is simply no evidence. He was a political scapegoat in his time, and it seems that this is the case again. We now know that the Royal Society itself was the guilty party of every single charge levelled at Crowther. As to the fate of the skull, at present nobody knows, but it is clear that neither Dr Crowther nor Dr Stokell were involved in this. The skull the TAC used for effect at the HCC meeting on August 15th 2022, was not that of Lanne, and in fact was the skull of a female.

It is my view that the Crowther statue has been 'used' (or perhaps abused would be a more accurate term) for political purposes. It is also my view that it should remain where it is until further enquiries have been conducted as proposed by the CHAC. Not all Tasmanians want the statue removed, neither do all indigenous peoples - and that has become quite clear during this process. In fact, these acts tend to drive divisions in our community only deeper. They are not and will never be true acts of healing, because healing will only be possible when <u>all</u> parties are 'heard' and when forgiveness is offered for past offences.

I will end with some quotes regarding his funeral.

"One of the largest funeral processions that has ever been accorded to the remains of any Tasmanian citizen was that of the late Hon. Dr W. L. Crowther, M. L. C., at the Sandy Bay Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The Government offices has been closed out of respect for the deceased ex-Premier of the colony, and a number of the private business establishments and hotels followed suit, whilst in others the lowered blinds and raised shutters, and other marks of respect, showed the proprietors to be in harmony with the general feeling of sorrow which pervaded the community...

The procession to St David's Cathedral passed through crowds of people, who thronged the pathways and roads, and filled every window on the line of route. To mention those who were unavoidably absent from the Cathedral would be an easier task than to enumerate those who were present, for nearly everyone was there."

Reference:

The Mercury, Wednesday 15th April, 1885 https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/9103474?searchTerm=Dr%20William%20Crowther



ICN 1997

Judith Abell Public Art Coordinator – Strategic City of Hobart

16th March, 2023

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Opposition to the Franklin Square Conservation Plan Addendum

Although the feedback requested relates specific to Section 5: Policies and Management Actions, the significant errors on page 01 of the document in Section 1.1 Introduction: Background, needs to be addressed. The references to the association with the mutilation of William Lanne's corpse are false and not grounded in historical fact. The paper has taken its references from the windswept campaign that brought the statue into disrepute in the beginning, and thus fails to independently assess the Crowther Monument's cultural significance within Franklin Square. William Crowther was never convicted of any charges that he either mutilated or exhumed Lanne's remains, and historical research has demonstrated the opposite, despite the prevailing media discourse. The false narrative that intertwines Lanne and Crowther is one based on false allegations and misguided agendas. The skull that Crowther was accused of stealing and sending to the Royal College of Surgeons was expertly identified to NOT belong to William Lanne and in fact belong to that of a female¹. The skull in question was in fact given to the University of Edinburgh by Crowther's son after his death, under the thought "it could be that of Lanne"2, this alone should be enough to acquit Crowther, because if he had stolen Lanne's head, wouldn't he be certain that the skull was Lanne's and wouldn't he have sent it promptly to the Royal College of Surgeons? Since the beginning of the campaign to remove the Crowther statue there has been prominent arguments from historians and Aboriginal community that show that Crowther was not responsible for the mutilation of Williams Lanne's remains, yet this is not referenced in the Addendum, nor is the evidence produced addressed or acknowledged in the slightest degree, thus raising concern of the fairness and objectivity of the entirety of the report.

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¹ Brocklebank, L.M. and M.H. Kaufman, 1992, 'An Investigation of a Skull in the Department of Anatomy Collection, University of Edinburgh, Marked as Tasmanian XXX2, and Believed to be that of William Lanney', World Archaeological Bulletin 6: 70-5

² Fforde C, August 1997, "Controlling the Dead: an Analysis of the Collecting and Repatriation of Aboriginal Human Remains", Vol 2, Department of Archaeology, University of Southhampton. – Appendix 4 & 9

To address specifically now Section 5: Policies and Management Actions. I refer specifically to Section 3.0: Historical Context, where the paper makes unnecessary and prejudicial correlations about the statement made by Mr. Fysh at the statue's erection, about Crowther "not being a perfect man", the author continues to argue that this is due to his mutilation although, this is purely conjecture and not supported by any evidence whatsoever. Moreover, Crowther was not suspended from the General Hospital over charges of mutilating the body of William Lanne, but because Crowther refused to appear before the Inquiry, which he publicly reported in the Tasmanian Times, was due to his concern of the Government and Hospital authorities "conniving" against him. Another failed attempt by the paper to record fact and unbiases to the public.

I refer now to Section 4.3(c), that the monument "has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history". The author refers solely here to the archaeological nature of the statue's impact and not to the cultural significance in question. Even the misinformed campaign that brought about the attention to the monument is evidence that the monument can contribute to the understanding of Tasmania's history. Furthermore, the statue can continue to do so if it remains in Franklin Square, a busy and prominent place in Hobart's City Centre. It serves to inform public of past history's however hard they may be to bare, so that current public can learn and grow from it, from both the incredibly positive contributions that Crowther had to the medical industry at the time and his "not perfect" side. This is providing that it depicts truth and fact and not the falsehoods that the public are currently being sold on. This same argument can be presented in respect to Section 4.3(d), as in refence to many colonial statues, wherever they stand, are significant to 'a class of place in Tasmania's history'.

I refer now to Section 4.3(f), that the Crowther monument is "derogatory to Tasmanian Aboriginals", where is the consultation that deemed this? Were all Aboriginal groups consulted to inform their feelings of insult from the statue? This organisation was certainly not privy to that consultation if that is the case, or again is the author being guided by prior campaigns, and thus again bringing into question the fairness and objectivity of the report?

I refer now to Section 2.6.1, that although the Tasmanian Heritage Register does not specifically state the Crowther Monument, it refers to 'various bronze statues'. It should be noted that nothing in this statement is referred to in specificity including the Franklin monument. Given that Crowther and Franklin are the two only bronze statues within the park 'various bronze statues', should be sufficient and specific enough to be applied to the Crowther monument under this clause.

- Rochelle Godwin: Media and Communications Officer, Circular Head Aboriginal Corporation.

Franklin Square Conservation Plan Addendum - Crowther Monument

'Your Say Hobart' response

The document dated 22 February 2023 (Issue 03) should not be accepted by the council as an addendum to the Franklin Square Conservation Plan.

The draft addendum focuses on the monument as an individual element rather than its contribution as an item within the overall park.

The threshold of significance introduced in the draft addendum is questionable. Not every element within a listed place will have the same degree of significance as the overall place. Sometimes the significance of a place will be far greater than the sum of its component elements. For example, the rotunda in St David's Park is culturally significant at a local (and perhaps state) level, whereas the overall park, including the trees, rotunda, monuments etc. is of national significance.

The draft addendum falls into the trap of understating the significance of the monument to justify certain policies and actions.

There is a potential conflict of interest, in that the document was prepared by the same team involved in supporting the project last year. (The primary author and the checker have simply swapped places). There is a lack of independence – in the words of JS Kerr, 'pressure to understate significance ... arises ... from a consultant's desire to do the right thing by a client who pays the piper ..." The document appears to have been commissioned specifically in relation to a specific public art project, with no apparent reference to other relevant management arms of the council, e.g. parks and recreation (who funded the original conservation plan) or the cultural heritage team, who have a broader role in respect of council's heritage assets.

There is inadequate consultation. For example, there is no evidence of any discussion with the authors of the original conservation plan or with others involved.

With such a controversial project, any addendum to the conservation plan should be subject to peer review, especially in the circumstances where there was no 'arm's length' dealing between project proponent and consultant team.

There is inadequate research. The historical research relies too heavily upon very limited newspaper accounts. Because the fundamental research is so limited and has so many gaps, the subsequent analysis and conclusions are completely unreliable.

The draft addendum makes no mention of other relevant council research documents, e.g. heritage audit, public art audit etc.

Interpretation of evidence is biased and selective. The writing is occasionally emotive and emphasises a particular narrative, at the expense of an objective analysis.

The report methodology is also selective, highlighting some provisions of documents such as the Burra Charter and the planning scheme, while ignoring others.

The draft addendum fails to adequately address relocation principles.

The draft addendum does not fully discuss the issue of removing cultural artefacts from their historic setting and context, and placing them within a museum environment. It ignores contemporary practice in this regard.

The draft addendum does not address issues regarding integrity, entertaining for example, the notion that the plinth and the statue could be separated.

The report also includes a number of minor careless errors and inconsistencies, e.g. the 'south west corner' and 'north west corner' (the monument is located in neither position, it's in the western corner). The report also mistakenly suggests that Franklin Square was not included in the Register of the National Estate.

In short, the document is woefully inadequate as an addendum to the conservation plan, and appears to have been prepared simply to arrive at a pre-determined outcome.

Brendan Lennard

20 March 2023

The City of Hobart Crowther Reinterpreted project was a vengeful exercise in denouncing and ritually humiliating William Crowther before the final pre-meditated decision to remove his statue was made. It made no effort to present perspectives other than those of certain members of the Tasmanian Aboriginal community. William Crowther's interference with the corpse of William Lanney was widely known and condemned at the time he did it, and was widely known and condemned before the Crowther Reinterpreted project. The project was just another excuse for the Council to waste ratepayer's rates throwing money at favoured members of the Aboriginal community.

The City's Aboriginal Commitment Action Plan committed to "Undertake an interpretation project to tell the layered story of Crowther in Franklin Square". Instead of telling the layered story of William Crowther, it is intent on erasing William Crowther from public view.

It is unclear why only the Crowther statue is being removed. Why isn't Sir John Franklin's statue being removed, given that he was the Governor of the colony and oversaw far worse atrocities against Aboriginal people than were perpetrated by William Crowther? Indeed, the Franklins' treatment of their adopted Aboriginal daughter, Mathinna, was arguably far worse than William Crowther's desecration of William Lanney's lifeless body. The reason that William Crowther statue is being attacked and cancelled by the baying mob is because Crowther presents a relatively soft target.

1.2

The Conservation Plan Addendum is a thinly disguised effort to downplay the heritage significance of the Crowther Statue to facilitate its removal in accordance with the wishes of Council. The Council should have had the honesty to prepare the amendment itself and save ratepayers from having to pay for such an obviously biased hit piece.

2.2.2

The 2007 Conservation Plan for Franklin Square assessed the Crowther Statue as of high significance. I agree with that assessment, given Crowther's prominence and notoriety in Tasmanian colonial history. However, reaffirming the statue's significance wouldn't be acceptable for a Council that is intent on tearing it down so the addendum proceeds to "reassess the relative significance of the Crowther Monument and its contributory value to Franklin Square in Section 4, in light of the current changes in social sentiment towards the Crowther Monument". No evidence is provided to substantiate the claim of that there has been a change in social sentiment towards the Crowther Monument. We are simply expected to accept that a noisy, thuggish minority is allowed to dictate 'social sentiment' and override any heritage considerations, which should take into account the interests of all Tasmanians, inccluding current and future generations.

2.0 UNDERSTANDING

The statement that "The Crowther Monument does not appear to have been considered a primary feature of the Square" is a baseless, speculative assertion designed to diminish the significance of the statue, despite it clearly forming an integral part of Franklin Square.

The statue is perfectly visible at street level and the suggestion that it is somehow hidden by vegetation is as moronic as it is self-serving. If it were obscured by vegetation, which it isn't, it would be a simple matter of moving or removing the obscuring vegetation if that was considered important. The same is true for the bus shelter. It is just one more example of the consultants'

pathetic attempts at white-anting the significance of the statue and building a case for its removal, no matter how flimsy or petty.

Figure 4

The Crowther statue clearly wasn't designed to be observed from across the road at the intersection of Macquarie and Elizabeth streets. It was designed to be viewed and read by people entering Franklin Square and it remains well-situated for that purpose. The suggestion that the statue is obscured by the bus shelter is ridiculous and pathetic.

4.3(a)

Franklin Square is an important public reminder of the course and pattern of Tasmania's history, and the Crowther statue was intended to be an integral part of the Square.

Crowther was an important figure in Tasmania's history and his statue is symbolic of the esteem in which he was held, despite his alleged treatment of William Lanney's remains. It is of great symbolic meaning and significance to the broader Tasmanian community because it helps to illuminate and understand our shared history. If the statue had not been where it is I probably would never have learned about William Crowther.

4.3 (c)

The statue evidently has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history because that is the nature and purpose of a public statue! It was from the statue that I first learned about William Crowther and his place in Tasmania's history. If the statue had not been there, I may never have learned about that aspect of Tasmania's history.

Instead of removing the statue and depriving future generations of the opportunity to learn about their history, an interpretative panel should be added presenting a fair and balanced account of William Crowther's life.

4.3(d)

The Crowther statue is an integral part of Franklin Square. To say that Franklin Square would still meet the inclusion threshold without the Crowther statue is absurd because the same could be said about each and every other component of Franklin square. It's as moronic as saying that the Mona Lisa would still be the Mona Lisa without its nose.

When considered in isolation, the Crowther statue is clearly not an inner-city Victorian park, or Franklin Square. However, it is an integral part of Franklin Square, which is arguably the most significant inner-city Victorian park in Tasmania. The statue was landed in 1887 and always intended to be an integral part of the Square.

4.3(e)

The Addendum notes that the statue was acclaimed as a high quality and accurate representation of William Crowther. Tasmania has relatively few statues of its kind and quality representing key figures in Tasmania's history. It would be a shame for it to be removed from its original context and hidden from public view or turned into an object of derision by a bunch of Marxist revisionist thugs intent on 'decolonising' Tasmania.

4.3(f)

The statement that "The contemporary social associations with the Crowther Monument are divisive and derogatory to Tasmanian Aboriginals" makes no sense. What "contemporary social associations" is the Addendum referring to? Who gets to decide what these social associations are? Why is it that only a privileged few get to dictate what those associations are to the rest of the community? Why are their views privileged over those of the rest of the community?

Again, what is the "contemporary social sentiment with respect to Crowther's legacy"? Who is the arbiter of this social sentiment and why is it that the sentiments of one section of society are allowed to trump the sentiments of the rest of society?

The William Crowther statue may be divisive to a perpetually aggrieved section of the Tasmania community that has turned grievance into a lucrative industry, but its removal will also be divisive. For me it will mark the end of any interest in 'reconciliation' with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community and any respect for the Hobart City Council.

Does this mean that anything considered divisive will be removed from public view? Of course not, because the only sentiments that matter are those of the privileged members of the Tasmanian Aboriginal community. We're all equal, only some are more equal than others in today's brave new world of Cultural Marxism, identity politics and cancel culture. It's a shame that cancel culture doesn't extend to cancelling the Hobart City Council in its entirety.

When the thugs have finished with the Crowther Statue what will be next on their hit list? There is no telling what other aspects of Tasmania's history will be manifestly NOT ACCEPTED by sections of the Tasmanian community. Why is it considered acceptable to give a section of the Tasmanian community the right to dictate cultural history to the rest of the community? That is surely a recipe for creating and exacerbating divisions in the community. The removal of the Crowther statue will be manifestly NOT ACCEPTED by sections of the Tasmanian community, so why aren't their concerns respected?

4(g)

Franklin Square was established as a place to commemorate significant public figures in Tasmanian history. Assessing a statue against criteria evidently designed for assessing the significance of places is blatantly dishonest because the statue is an integral part of a place designed to commemorate significant public figures, of which Crowther was one.

4.4 SIGNIFICANCE

The consultants' assessment of the contemporary social, community, and political, sentiment regarding the Crowther statute is simply a reflection of their own bias and/or what they think the Council wants to hear. I reject their assessment. The same arguments could made against each and every other component of Franklin Square, with the exception of the statue of Franklin himself. I'd be happy to see all of the exotic trees and plantings replaced with native trees and plantings but I can't see the Council doing that anytime soon.

The removal of the Crowther statue is fundamentally about who controls our present and gets to control and rewrite our collective understanding of Tasmania's past. It's removal, which everyone knows is a *fait accompli*, despite the pretence of community consultation, will set a very dark precedent for the dismantling ("decolonisation") of our cultural history. It might as well be a declaration of war.

13.	Tasmanian Travel and Information Centre - Fees and Charges 2023-24
	File Ref: F23/25056: 17/218

Report of the Manager Welcome Pad and the Director City Futures of 19 April 2023 and attachment.

Delegation: Council

REPORT TITLE: TASMANIAN TRAVEL AND INFORMATION CENTRE -

FEES AND CHARGES 2023-24

REPORT PROVIDED BY: Manager Welcome Pad

Director City Futures

1. Report Summary

1.1. This report presents the fees and charges for advertising with the Tasmanian Travel and Information Centre (TTIC) and feeds into the 2023-24 financial year budget.

2. Key Issues

- 2.1. There is a small risk, however not anticipated that current operators/advertisers may withdraw for the 2023-24 financial year.
- 2.2. The TTIC Prospectus 2023-24 is scheduled to be circulated to potential advertisers in late April, therefore requiring a Council decision prior to the City's other fees and charges being considered by the Council.

3. Recommendation

That the schedule of fees and charges for the Tasmanian Travel and Information Centre included as Attachment A to this report be approved for the 2023-24 financial year.

4. Background

- 4.1. The Tasmanian Travel and Information Centre (TTIC) generates revenue by selling prime location advertising at the 20 Davey Street address and satellite operations at the Macquarie Wharf No. 2 (MAC 02) cruise terminal, Elizabeth Mall information booth and in its online and in-store digital offerings.
- 4.2. "Accredited" refers to a business that is accredited through the Australian Tourism Accreditation Program administered by the Tourism Industry Council of Tasmania. Conversely, a business that does not possess such accreditation would be considered "Non-Accredited" and appropriate pricing would apply.
- 4.3 "DST Member" refers to membership of Destination Southern Tasmania, the Southern Regional Tourism Organisation. In 2022-2023, DST Members were given 10-15% discount on advertising at the TTIC, in the hope of bringing in more advertising businesses. This year a decision was made to stick to a flat 10% discount for DST Members.

- 4.4. Reference to 'offers' means advertising offers that are promoted through the TTIC Advertising Prospectus.
- 4.5. All fee changes for this financial year have been determined based on our pre-pandemic 2019-20 Advertising Prospectus and taking into account current CPI and the visitor economy returning to pre-pandemic levels:
 - 4.5.1 The latest indicative State Government's Tasmanian Visitor Survey results show visitor spending at \$3.49 billion in Tasmania in the year ending December 2022, which is the highest annual visitor spend on record for Tasmania despite having 12 per cent fewer visitors, compared to the pre-COVID year ending December 2019 figures.
 - 4.5.2 The TTIC has returned to a pre-pandemic level with the visitor numbers through the door, increased sales, recommencement of the Cruise Ships to Hobart, a solid return of flights into Hobart, with all factors projected to grow into the next financial year.
- 4.6. A number of new revenue opportunities have been identified after a review of current advertising offerings. The new proposed advertising fees for 2023-24 include:
 - 4.6.1. Digital advertising 24 Hour On The Go (External Screen) at TTIC Davey Street:
 - 4.6.1.1 Half yearly \$800 (DST Member 10% discount \$720).
 - 4.6.1.2 Monthly \$400 (DST Member 10% discount \$360).
 - 4.6.1.3 Weekly \$250 (DST Member 10% discount \$225).
 - 4.6.2. A proposed new (annual) exclusive opportunity no. 10 (located on TTIC front counter) \$2,500 (DST Member 10% discount \$2,250).
 - 4.6.3. Two (2) proposed new advertising fees for the MAC 02 Cruise Ship Terminal for the duration of the season as below:
 - 4.6.3.1 Dual-sided screen (1 opportunity) \$1,000.
 - 4.6.3.2 A-Frame (2 opportunities) \$500.
 - 4.6.4. A new advertising fee for brochures both at the main travel centre on Davey Street and at the Elizabeth Street Mall Hub is proposed on a 2nd brochure to help operators reduce their impact/carbon footprint by having a more permanent thick card style "brochure" (see Appendix "A"), as per the pricing below:

Agenda (Open Portion) Council Meeting 24/4/2023

TTIC Davey Street								
TYPE	Accredited	Non- Accredited	DST Member					
DL	\$125	\$170	\$112.50					
A4/A5	\$197.50	\$230	\$177.50					
Elizabeth Street Mall Hub								
TYPE	Accredited	Non- Accredited	DST Member					
DL	\$115	\$160	\$103.50					
A4/A5	\$130	\$210	\$162					

5. Legal, Risk and Legislative Considerations

5.1. Not applicable.

6. Discussion

6.1. It is proposed that the attached schedule of fees and charges for the TTIC be approved for the 2023-24 financial year.

7. Hobart: A Community Vision For Our Island Capital

- 7.1. The change of fees and charges aligns with:
 - 2.2.9 We welcome visitors, and we strike a balance between meeting the needs of tourists and the needs of our communities.

8. Capital City Strategic Plan

8.1. The change of fees and charges aligns with:

The Capital City Strategic Plan 2019-29

- Strategic Objective 4.5 Hobart's economy is strong, diverse and resilient.
- 4.5.2 Develop strategic relationships in major Hobart industries such as education, tourism, science, research and the public and creative sectors.

Agenda (Open Portion) Council Meeting 24/4/2023

- 4.5.4 As the capital city, continue to play a significant role in Tasmania's tourism economy.
- 4.5.5 Prepare for the impacts of long-term trends, such as climate change, transport modes, and tourism and housing demand cycles, on the Hobart economy.

9. Regional, State and National Plans and Policies

9.1. Not applicable.

10. Financial Viability

- 10.1. Funding Source and Impact on Current Year Operating Result
 - 10.1.1. Fees and charges for the TTIC are accounted for in the 2023-24 City Futures Division (Welcome Pad, Tasmanian Travel and Information Centre).
 - 10.1.2. A 10% increase is proposed overall for existing advertising revenue charges for 2023-24, totalling an additional \$17,937.
- 10.2. Impact on Future Years' Financial Result
 - 10.2.1. The impact on future year's financial results would be subject to the Council's annual review process of fees and charges.
- 10.3. Asset Related Implications
 - 10.3.1. Not applicable.

11. Sustainability Considerations

11.1. Not applicable.

12. Community Engagement

- 12.1. The 2023-24 Fees and Charges have been determined through tourism and visitor data from:
 - 12.1.1. Tourism Tasmania visitor economy statistics.
 - 12.1.2. Tasmanian Visitor Survey (TVS) Results.
 - 12.1.3. 2019-20 TTIC Advertising Prospectus.
 - 12.1.4. Current visitor numbers and revenue returning to pre-pandemic levels at the TTIC.

13. Communications Strategy

13.1. The 2023-24 Fees and Charges will be communicated to the applicable stakeholders and tourism industry through the TTIC 2023-24 Advertising Prospectus.

14. Innovation and Continuous Improvement

14.1. Not applicable.

15. Collaboration

15.1. Not applicable.

As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993, I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.

Tristan Merrett

MANAGER WELCOME PAD

Katy Cooper

DIRECTOR CITY FUTURES

Date: 19 April 2023 File Reference: F23/25056; 17/218

											*2023-2 2nd bro		sed "Reduce Your In	npact"	Special (on
Fee Description	Unit	No. of Units	1	022-23TICT redited Price	2022-23 TICT Non- Accredited Price	,	2022-23 DST Members Discount	2023-24 Proposed TICT Accredited Price	2023-24 Proposed TICT Non-Accredited Price	2023-24 Proposed 10% DST Members Discount		ccredited	TICT Non- Accredited Price	N	10% DST lembers iscount*
TTIC DAVEY STREET															
General Brochure Display TTIC															
DL	Each	N/A	\$	230.00	\$ 310.00	\$	195.50	\$ 250.00	\$ 340.00	\$ 225.00	5	125.00	\$ 170.00	\$	112.50
A4/A5	Each	N/A	\$	380.00	\$ 430.00	\$	323.00	\$ 395.00	\$ 460.00	\$ 355.00	\$	197.50	\$ 230.00	\$	177.50
Poster Display	Т					Π									
Prime Position Angled Display	Each	2	\$	2,200.00	\$ -	s	1,980.00	\$ 2,350.00	\$ -	\$ 2,115.00	s	-	\$ -	s	-
Pillar-end poster display	Each	3	\$	400.00	\$ -	5		\$ 440.00	\$ -	\$ 395.00	S	-	\$ -	s	-
Pillar-poster Package	Each	18	\$		\$ -	\$			\$ -	\$ 675.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
				•											
Lightboxes						П									
Internal	Each	24	\$	1,000.00	\$ -	5	900.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ 900.00	5	-	\$ -	\$	-
External	Each	7	\$	950.00	\$ -	\$	855.00	\$ 900.00	\$ -	\$ 810.00	5	-	\$ -	\$	-
Lightboxes with brochures	Each	7	\$	2,300.00	\$ -	\$	2,070.00	\$ 2,300.00	\$ -	\$ 2,070.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Smart Screen & Video Display	Т	1				Т									
On The Go (Internal)	Each	2	\$	700.00	\$ -	s	630.00	\$ 700.00	s -	\$ 630.00	5		\$ -	S	
24 Hour On the Go (External) - Annual	Each	2	\$	1,000.00	\$ -	\$		\$ 1,200.00	\$ -	\$ 1,080.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	
24 Hour On the Go (External) - Annual 24 Hour On the Go (External) - Half Year	Each	2	\$	1,000.00	\$ -	5		\$ 1,200.00	\$ -	\$ 720.00	5		\$ -	5	
24 Hour On the Go (External) - Hair Year 24 Hour On the Go (External) - Monthly	Each	2	\$	-	\$ -	5		\$ 400.00	5 -	\$ 360.00	5	-	\$ -	5	
24 Hour On the Go (External) - Weekly	Each	2	\$		\$ -	5		\$ 250.00	\$ -	\$ 225.00	5	- :	\$ -	\$	
Screen Display and Brochure Package	Each		5	2,200.00	\$ -	5		\$ 2,350.00	\$ -	\$ 2,115.00		-	\$ -	5	
						_		-,	-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					-
Exclusives						┖									
Exclusive Offer 1	Each	1	\$	7,000.00	\$ -	\$	6,300.00	\$ 7,700.00	\$ -	\$ 6,930.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Exclusive Offer 2	Each	2	\$	1,000.00	\$ -	\$		\$ 1,100.00	\$ -	\$ 990.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Exclusive Offer 3	Each	1	\$	3,000.00	\$ -	\$		\$ 3,300.00	\$ -	\$ 2,790.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Exclusive Offer 4	Each	1	\$	2,700.00	\$ -	\$	2,430.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ -	\$ 2,700.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Exclusive Offer 5	Each	1	\$	1,100.00	\$ -	\$	990.00	\$ 1,250.00	\$ -	\$ 1,125.00	5	-	\$ -	\$	-
Exclusive Offer 6	Each	1	\$	3,000.00	\$ -	\$		\$ 3,300.00	\$ -	\$ 2,970.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Exclusive Offer 7	Each	1	\$	2,000.00	\$ -	\$	1,800.00	\$ 2,200.00	\$ -	\$ 1,980.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Exclusive Offer 8	Each	1	\$	1,800.00	\$ -	\$		\$ 2,400.00	\$ -	\$ 2,160.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Exclusive Offer 9	Each	1	\$	500.00	\$ -	\$		\$ 600.00	\$ -	\$ 540.00	_	-	\$ -	\$	-
Exclusive Offer 10	Each	1	\$	-	\$ -	\$		\$ 2,500.00	\$ -	\$ 2,250.00		-	\$ -	\$	-
Skybus	Each	1	\$		\$ -	5		\$ 8,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Hobart Historic Tours - Meeting Point	Each	1	\$	2,300.00	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
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24 Hour On the Go (External) - Weekly	Each	2	\$	200.00	\$ -	\$	180.00	\$ 250.00	\$ -	\$ 225.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	
Special Feature	Each					L									
Itinerary Feature	Each	2	\$	85.00	\$ -	\$	76.50	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ 90.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Featured Business of the Week	Each	1	\$	100.00	\$ -	\$		\$ 120.00	\$ -	\$ 108.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
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14.	New Council Policy - Internal Audit Charte	r
	File Ref: F23/26442	

Report of the Manager Rates, Procurement and Risk, and the Director City Enablers of 6 April 2023 and attachment.

Delegation: Council

REPORT TITLE: NEW COUNCIL POLICY - INTERNAL AUDIT

CHARTER

REPORT PROVIDED BY: Manager Rates, Procurement and Risk

Director City Enablers

1. Report Summary

1.1. The purpose of this report is to present a draft City of Hobart Internal Audit Charter to the Council for formal adoption, which has been recommended to Council by the Risk and Audit Panel.

2. Key Issues

- 2.1. At its meeting on 7 December 2022 the Risk and Audit Panel agreed to recommend a policy position to Council regarding placing limits on the contract term when outsourcing internal audit services to third party providers, to ensure the independence and objectivity of the City's internal audit function.
- 2.2. At its meeting on 8 March 2023 a draft Internal Audit Charter was endorsed by the Risk and Audit Panel to be recommended to Council for approval.
- 2.3. A draft City of Hobart Internal Audit Charter is attached for the consideration of Council refer **Attachment A**.
- 2.4. This is a proposed new policy that reinforces the importance of the independence and objectivity of the City's internal audit function. The Internal Audit Charter defines internal audit's purpose, authority, responsibility and position within the organisation and provides a framework for the conduct of the internal audit function at Council.
- 2.5. It is proposed that Council approves the City of Hobart Internal Audit Charter.
- 2.6. If approved it is proposed that the new policy be made available from the City's website and used when contracting for internal audit services.

3. Recommendations

That:

- 1. The Council adopt the City of Hobart Internal Audit Charter marked as Attachment A to this report.
- 2. The Chief Executive Officer be authorised to finalise the City of Hobart Internal Audit Charter and arrange for it to be made available from the City's website.

4. Background

- 4.1. At its meeting on 7 December 2022, the Risk and Audit Panel agreed to recommend a policy position to Council regarding placing limits on the contract term when outsourcing internal audit services to a third-party provider, to ensure the independence and objectivity of the City's internal audit function.
- 4.2. At its meeting on 8 March 2023, the Risk and Audit Panel endorsed a draft policy position, prepared in the format of an Internal Audit Charter, for recommendation to Council.
- 4.3. The draft Internal Audit Charter has been prepared following research of the approach taken in other councils and public sector organisations and guidance provided by The Institute of Internal Auditors. Professional standards, Council's Code for Tenders and Contracts and Council's Procurement Policy have also been considered in preparing the recommended policy position.
- 4.4. The Internal Audit Charter defines internal audit's purpose, authority, responsibility and position within Council, and provides a framework for the conduct of the internal audit function at Council.

5. Legal, Risk and Legislative Considerations

- 5.1. Council's audit activities are conducted in accordance with Part 8, Division 4 of the *Local Government Act 1993 (Tas)* and the *Local Government (Audit Panels) Order 2014.*
- 5.2. The Risk and Audit Panel have recommended this policy position to Council given the importance of the internal audit function to the efficiency and effectiveness of risk management at the City.

6. Discussion

- 6.1. It is proposed that Council approve the City of Hobart Internal Audit Charter and make it available from the City's website.
- 6.2. The Internal Audit Charter demonstrates the importance Council places on the internal audit function, its independence and objectivity and the framework for how the internal audit function works at the City of Hobart.
- 6.3. Many organisations both local, other government and non-government have an Internal Audit Charter. It is considered best practice by The Institute of Internal Auditors.
- 6.4. If approved, the Internal Audit Charter will be made available from the Council Policy section of the City's website.

7. Capital City Strategic Plan

- The Policy is consistent with the City of Hobart Capital City Strategic 7.1. Plan 2019-2029, specifically outcomes 8.1 – Hobart is a city of best practice, ethical governance and transparent decision making and 8.5, being quality services are delivered efficiently, effectively and safely and strategies:
 - 8.1.1 practise integrity, accountability, strong ethics and 7.1.1. transparency in the City's governance, policy making and operations.
 - 7.1.2. 8.1.2 – practice and communicate good city governance and decision making.
 - 7.1.3. 8.5.4 - deliver best value for money through strategic procurement decision-making.
 - 8.5.7 maintain a strategic risk framework to identify, manage and mitigate major risks.

8. **Financial Viability**

- 8.1. Funding Source and Impact on Current Year Operating Result
 - There are no implications on the current year operating result arising from this report.
- 8.2. Impact on Future Years' Financial Result
 - 8.2.1. No applicable.
- 8.3. **Asset Related Implications**
 - Not applicable. 8.3.1.

As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993. I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.

Lara MacDonell

MANAGER RATES, PROCUREMENT AND RISK

Michael Reynolds

DIRECTOR CITY ENABLERS

6 April 2023 Date: File Reference: F23/26442

Attachment A: Draft City of Hobart Internal Audit Charter I





Policy

Title: Internal Audit Charter

Category: Corporate Governance

Date Last Adopted: xx xxxxx 2023

1. Objectives

The objective of this charter is to define the purpose, authority and responsibility of the Internal Audit function.

2. Background

Council's audit activities will be conducted in accordance with Part 8, Division 4 of the Local Government Act 1993 (Tas) and the Local Government (Audit Panels) Order 2014.

A three-year strategic internal audit plan will be developed for the Council. In addition, an internal audit plan and program will be prepared annually.

Internal audit and external audit are separate functions. Internal audit will have a collaborative and ongoing relationship with external auditors and any other assurance provider to ensure auditing and assurance activities are complementary and there are no significant gaps in the Council's assurance and review framework.

3. Purpose

The purpose of internal audit is to provide Council with independent and objective review and assurance services that will continually improve, add value to Council's operations and business performance, and help prevent fraud.

The activity assists Council in meeting its strategic objectives, by evaluating and improving the effectiveness of Council's risk management, governance, critical business processes, key initiatives and internal control processes.

The internal audit activity provides assurance to the City's Risk and Audit Panel, Council and Executive Leadership Team that key strategic and operational risks, including new and emerging, are identified and managed appropriately. It also serves



as an internal advisory service providing managers with advice and support in relation to compliance, governance, risk and control matters.

4. Authority

Internal audits are undertaken under the authority of the Chief Executive Officer and through the Risk and Audit Panel.

The internal audit function does not have decision making authority or operational authority for the activities it reviews.

Internal audit is conducted in accordance with the internal audit plan. and as such has full and unrestricted access to all functions, premises, assets, personnel, records, systems, information and documentation necessary to enable the function to meet its responsibilities.

5. Responsibility

The City's Risk and Audit Panel responsibilities include to:

- Oversee the coordination of the Council's internal audit program;
- Review and provide relevant advice on the three-year strategic internal audit plan for Council's consideration;
- Review and provide relevant advice on the annual internal audit work plan;
- Receive reports in relation to those audit findings that have an 'Extreme" or 'High' risk rating;
- Monitor management's progress of the implementation of agreed management actions for internal audit findings that have an "Extreme" or "High" risk rating;
- Annually review the performance of the contracted internal audit service provider;
- Review the tender documentation conditions and specifications for the supply of internal audit services; and
- Consider the Chief Executive Officer's recommendation of preferred tenderer and advise the Council on the appointment of internal auditors.

6. Independence and Objectivity

Independence is essential to the effectiveness of internal audit and therefore, internal audit is an independent function at Council and has no responsibility for the activities it reviews. It is not involved in the day-to-day operations of Council.

To ensure independence and objectivity the internal audit function will be outsourced to an appropriately skilled and experienced service provider. The initial Contract Term will be for a maximum period of three years. Two Contract extension options of one year each may be offered to the service provider at Council's discretion. The City will undertake market testing prior to the expiry of the current contract for internal audit



services by way of a public tender process to award a new contract, in order to ensure transparency and accountability.

To be effective, the internal audit function will operate objectively without being influenced or inhibited in undertaking services.

The internal audit service provider must consider any actual, perceived or conflicts of interest prior to commencing work on any internal audit activities.

7. Reporting

The internal audit service provider will report to the Chief Executive Officer and through the Risk and Audit Panel as and when required.

A report will be provided to each Risk and Audit Panel meeting on:

- · Internal audit reports completed;
- Status in completing the annual internal audit plan;
- Strategic risk management and suggested improvements to the Council's governance and control environment;
- · Any other advisory or compliance activities undertaken.

8. Legislation, Terminology and References

Local Government Act 1993 (Tas)

Audit Act 2008 (Tas)

Integrity Commission Act 2009 (Tas)





Policy Name	Internal Audit Charter				
First issued/approved	Risk and Audit Panel				
Source of approval/authority	Council				
Last reviewed					
Next review date	April 2024				
Version number	1.0				
Responsible Officer	Manager Rates, Procurement and Risk				
Department responsible for policy development	City Enablers				
Publication of policy City of Hobart website https://www.hobartcity.com.au/Council/About-Council/Council-policies					



15.	Draft - Public Interests Register Policy
	File Ref: F23/28249: 16/119

Report of the Director City Enablers of 19 April 2023 and attachment.

Delegation: Council



Draft - Public Interests Register Policy

The purpose of this report is for the Council to consider a draft policy titled "Public Interests Register Policy.

This Policy has been developed following the adoption of a notice of motion by the Council in December 2022 and reflects the principles set out in the report to Council at its March meeting.

The Council resolved to establish a Public Interests Register Policy including the principles outlined in the report considered by Council and that it wished to consider the final draft Policy before it was adopted and the draft Policy is included as Attachment A to this report for the Council's consideration.

Should the Policy be adopted by the Council, administrative arrangements will be made and communicated to elected members via the Bulletin regarding how disclosure of interests will need to be made.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Council adopt the Policy tilted Public Interests Register Policy included as Attachment A to this report.

As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993, I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.

Michael Reynolds

DIRECTOR CITY ENABLERS

Date: 19 April 2023 File Reference: F23/28249; 16/119

Attachment A: Draft Public Interests Register Policy \mathbb{J}



Policy

Title: Public Interests Register Policy

Category: Corporate Governance

Date Last Adopted: N/A

1. Objectives

The objective of this policy is to create a process for elected members to publically disclose interests they may have proactively to the community which mitigates the risk of a public perception of inappropriate decisions and reputational damage to the City of Hobart.

2. Background

This policy has been developed following the adoption of a notice of motion in December 2022. This policy has been based on arrangements in other jurisdictions, along with considerations raised by the Council during the debate of the notice of motion. It attempts to balance the above objective with the practicalities of disclosing the information and the certainty required in defining the nature of the interests.

3. Policy

General

(1) Disclosure of Elected Members' interests

That within 28 days of election to the Hobart City Council, Elected Members will provide to the CEO or delegated officer, a statement of:

- (a) the Elected Member's interests, and
- (b) the interests of which the Elected Member is aware of their spouse/partner.

(2) Interests

The statement of an Elected Member's interests to be provided by an Elected Member shall include the interests of which the Elected Member is aware and includes the following matters:

City of HOBART

- (a) shareholdings in public and private companies where the combined total value of the shares is more than \$10,000, indicating the name of the company or companies;
- (b) trusts that the elected member is a trustee or a beneficiary of;
- (c) property the elected member owns or has a beneficial interest in within municipal area of Hobart, excluding the elected member's primary residence;
- (d) registered directorships of companies;
- (e) personal debt over \$10,000 (excluding financial institutions);
- (f) any paid employment in the preceding 6 months where the income exceeds \$10,000 in that period;
- (g) any sponsored travel or hospitality received where the value of the sponsored travel or hospitality exceeds \$300;
- (h) unincorporated associations in which the elected member is a member and performs a leadership role;
- (i) any other interests where a conflict of interest with an Elected Member's public duties could foreseeably arise or be seen to arise;
 and
- (j) any election campaign donation*.
- * Nothing in this Policy alters or fetters any requirements contained in the *Local Government Act 1993* regarding disclosure of interests by Elected Members.

(3) Publication

The Register of elected members' interests be is:

- (a) published online always and made accessible to the public on request in other forms;
- (b) as soon as possible, but not exceeding 28 days, after an Elected Member obtains a new interest that interest will be registered with the Office of the Chief Executive or delegated officer.

(4) Reporting

An Elected Member may be reported to the Director of Local Government if the Elected Member:

- (a) knowingly fails to provide a statement of interests in accordance with this Policy;
- (b) knowingly fails to notify any alteration of those interests to the Register of Elected Members' Interests within 28 days of the change occurring, or
- (c) knowingly provides false or misleading information.





4. Legislation, Terminology and References

Local Government Act 1993

Responsible Officer:	Director City Enablers			
Policy first adopted by the Council:				
History				
Amended by Council	Not applicable			
Next Review Date:				
File Reference:				



16. Draft - Property Developer Contact Register Policy File Ref: F23/28703; 16/119

Report of the Director City Enablers of 19 April 2023 and attachment.

Delegation: Council



Draft - Property Developer Contact Register Policy

The purpose of this report is for the Council to consider a draft policy titled Property Developer Contact Register Policy.

This Policy has been developed following the adoption of a notice of motion by the Council in December 2022 and reflects the principles set out in the report to Council at its March meeting.

The Council resolved to establish a Property Developer Contact Register Policy including the principles outlined in the report considered by Council and that it wished to consider the final draft Policy before it was adopted and the draft Policy is included as Attachment A to this report for the Council's consideration.

Should the Policy be adopted by the Council, administrative arrangements will be made and communicated to elected members via the Bulletin regarding how disclosure of interests will need to be made.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Council adopt the Policy tilted Property Developer Contact Register Policy included as Attachment A to this report.

As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993. I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.

Michael Reynolds

DIRECTOR CITY ENABLERS

Date: 19 April 2023 File Reference: F23/28703; 16/119

Attachment A: Draft Property Developer Contact Register Policy I





Policy

Title: Property Developer Contact Register

Category: Corporate Governance

Date Last Adopted: N/A

1. Objectives

The objective of this policy is to provide transparency and accountability in relation to elected members' interaction with property developers in order to avoid the risk of reputational damage to the City of Hobart and its elected members.

2. Background

This policy has been developed following the adoption of a notice of motion in December 2022. This policy has been based on arrangements in other jurisdictions, along with considerations raised by the Council during the debate of the notice of motion. It attempts to balance the above objective with the practicalities of disclosing the information and the certainty required in defining the nature of the interests.

3. Policy

General

- Elected members will report their prescribed contact with property developers on a monthly basis to a council officer as delegated by the Chief Executive Officer and will include:
 - a) who the contact was with;
 - b) when the contact occurred;
 - c) the type of contact (eg. text, email, phone call, in person etc);
 - d) any specific development/property discussed and the nature of that discussion; and Elected member response.
- 2) The Register be:
 - a) published online always and made accessible to the public on request in other forms.



4. Legislation, Terminology and References

Local Government Act 1993

Definitions

Developer – means an individual, body corporate or company engaged in a business that:

- (a) regularly involves the making of relevant planning applications in connection with the residential or commercial development of land, with the ultimate purpose of the sale or lease of the land for profit; and
- (b) includes any consultant, lobbyist, advisor, agent, representative or person closely associated with a Developer and who is appointed to promote or advocate for the Developer's interests or proposal, except when they are representing someone who is not regularly involved in the making of relevant planning applications or the development of land.

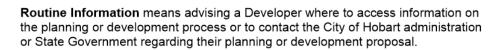
Contact – means any communication or conversation between a Council Member and Developer, regardless of whether it is foreseen, planned, solicited or reciprocated, and includes but is not limited to the following methods of communication – telephone, electronic mail (e-mail), short message service (SMS), multimedia messaging service (MMS), facsimile, web-based networking platform, written mail, face to face and the like.

Prescribed Contact means any contact relating to a planning or development proposal, including proposals in a preliminary stage, for which the developer is a proponent, excluding any exempt contact.

Exempt Contact means any contact which:

- (a) is in the form of a public statement made at a Council Forum, Council Briefing or Council Meeting; or
- (b) does not involve the Council Member engaging in any discussion or communication with the developer on the planning or development proposal where routine information only is conveyed.





Responsible Officer:	Director City Enablers					
Policy first adopted by the Council:						
History		A				
Amended by Council	Not applicable					
Next Review Date:						
File Reference:						



Agenda (Open Portion) Council Meeting 24/4/2023

17. Elected Member Professional Development Process File Ref: F23/29360; 16/119

Report of the Director City Enablers of 19 April 2023 and attachment.

Delegation: Council



Elected Member Professional Development Process

The purpose of this report is for the Council to consider proposed amendments to Part C of the Elected Member Development and Support Policy, which deals with professional development for elected members.

The current policy prescribes that all individual professional development for elected members needs to be approved by the Lord Mayor, or in the case of the Lord Mayor it is the Deputy Lord Mayor.

The intention of this was to ensure an appropriate check and balance around desired professional development opportunities for elected members, however in practice the experience has been such that the process is unnecessarily time consuming and complicated – particularly when professional development opportunities don't always have significant lead-time for registration and organisation, especially for lower-scale types of professional development.

The current process also contemplates including approved professional development plans on the Council agenda.

Amendments are proposed to the policy so that approval of the Director City Enablers is required rather than the Lord Mayor or Deputy Lord Mayor and that approved professional development plans are circulated to all elected members via the Hub rather than including them on the Council agenda.

This still provides transparency and line-of-sight on professional development being undertaken by elected members, however reduces clutter on the Council agenda and provides a more efficient mechanism as a check and balance through the Director City Enablers.

In addition to this change, it is proposed that all Elected Members be provided the opportunity to participate in the Australian Institute of Company Directors course. The Company Directors Course provides an in-depth look at the responsibilities and expectations of directors and explores issues and trends facing today's boards and businesses. The course comprises online and offline resources and face-to-face facilitation with participants supported by experienced directors and a comprehensive range of resources.

The cost for the course is \$9,289 for members. This cost includes the new standard member joining fee (\$840) and the Company Directors Course itself (\$8,449). The

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next available course is scheduled to be held in Hobart from Monday 11 September to Friday 15 September 2023.

Given the significance and value to Elected Members professional development, it is proposed that the policy be amended to reflect the inclusion of the Company Directors Course.

Some other, minor, amendments, including an increase in the annual provision amount from \$5,000 to \$10,000 as a result of a review, have been made to the policy to reflect changes to practice since the last time the policy was reviewed.

A proposed amended policy is included as **Attachment A** to this report, shown in tracked changes.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Council adopt an amended Part C of the Elected Member Development and Support Policy shown in tracked changes in Attachment A to this report.

As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993, I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.

Michael Reynolds

DIRECTOR CITY ENABLERS

Date: 19 April 2023 File Reference: F23/29360; 16/119

Attachment A: Elected Member Professional Development Policy 3 🖺



In order to meet the obligations of their Oath of Office, taken upon election, elected members are to engage in ongoing professional development in order to maintain and improve their skills and effectiveness and to stay in touch with issues relevant to the City.

Continuing professional development for elected members is an investment which enhances the effectiveness of the City's performance in achieving its goals. Well trained and informed elected representatives are best placed to represent their community.

It is important that activities relate to the role of elected members and the Council as a whole, as defined within the *Local Government Act 1993*.

In considering professional development requirements, it should be noted that, as decision and policy makers, elected members are not expected, or required to hold specialist technical knowledge regarding Council activities, as the provision of qualified advice is the responsibility of the General Manager (Chief Executive Officer), in accordance with Section 65 of the *Local Government Act* 1993.

The primary function of elected members' professional development activities is to improve the operations and capacity of the Council; with a residual professional benefit to the individual elected member from undertaking the training and development.

This policy provides the framework for the delivery and management of elected member's participation in professional development activities which are provided by the City via the following framework:

- Post-election induction program;
- Ongoing in-house training and awareness activities; and
- Elective professional development activities.

The maximum expenditure for individual elected members on elective professional development activities is \$10,5000 per annum and is subject to review annually.

The total cost of funding for elected members activities, as described within this policy, will be attributed to the annual operating budget as approved by the Council.

Any expenditure in excess of the annual budget must be approved by the Council.



City of HOBART

1. Post-Election Induction Program

Following their election elected members will be supported in their roles through access to a comprehensive induction program which will be offered as soon as possible after the induction of a new Council, and normally occur during the first months of office.

An effective induction program provides the opportunity for elected members to become familiar with the structure of the organisation and how it interacts with its community and assists the newly elected Council build effective working relationships.

The induction sessions will involve a range of presentations from internal and external sector leaders in conjunction with facilitated workshop style sessions to enable elected members to get to know each other and share their aspirations for the next term of Council.Induction programs are normally delivered in-house by the City, local government related entities such as the Local Government Association of Tasmania, Local Government Office; or subject matter specialists such as the Integrity Commission.

Topics include, but are not limited to the following issues:

- Organisational structure and operations; including the <u>governance</u> <u>model</u>, <u>our way of working</u>, <u>the</u> structure and cycle of Council business delivery, meeting procedures and the role of Chairperson;
- (ii) Roles and responsibilities of the Lord Mayor, Deputy Lord Mayor and elected members of the Council, including Code of Conduct, conflict of interest, ethical decision making and building effective working relationships;
- (iii) The Council's role as the planning authority;
- (iv) Community engagement;
- (v) Strategic business planning including annual plans, policy development, delegations, strategic plan, financial management plans, budgetary framework and asset management;
- (vi) Briefings on specific issues affecting the City of Hobart at the time.

2. Ongoing In-house City of Hobart Training & Awareness Activities

The legislative provisions of the *Local Government Act 1993* provide the formal framework for the presentation and discussion of the business of Council, via an approved schedule of meetings.

In addition to the formal legislative structure which governs the flow of Council business through meetings of the Council and its appointed committees, there is a need for elected members to be aware of a wide range of issues relating to

City of HOBART



Matters may include legislative updates, City specific projects and intergovernment matters, as well as refresher training and awareness on issues including WH&S responsibilities, ethical decision making and Code of Conduct.

Information on such matters will be presented to elected members as the need arises, using the most appropriate forums, including training sessions, briefings, presentations and workshops.

3. Individual Elective Professional Development Activities

In keeping with the elected member's Oath of Office, ongoing professional development will involve participation by elected members in training and development activities to improve their knowledge, competence and effectiveness.

Activities may be provided through a number of avenues which suit individual needs, including:

- (i) formal study;
- (ii) workshops; briefings, seminars and business forums;
- (iii) peer programs;
- (iv) local government sector activities; and
- (v) conferences.

All professional development activities must be conducted within Australia.

The Lord Mayor*Director City Enablers will approve an annual professional development plan for the Councileach elected member, having discussed individual needs with elected members, in accordance with the policy guidelines.

In support of individual planning, elected members may access a training needs facilitator should they so wish, in accordance with the policy guidelines.

In determining individual requirements for professional development, the Lord-Mayor Director City Enablers will be mindful of the available budget; equity of expenditure and distribution of activities; and any other issues considered to be relevant at the time.

The Lord Mayor Director City Enablers will inform the Council of the individual annual professional development plan, for noting purposes only, together with any approved variations as they occur via the Hub. An annual report will be provided to the Council on professional development undertaken by each



Elected members will be required to report to the Council on their professional development training and development activities, in accordance with the policy.

The total cost of elected members' participation in professional development activities will be attributed to individual elected members under this specific category and will appear on the City of Hobart's website.

*In all instances involving elective professional development planning for the Lord Mayor, the Deputy Lord Mayor will act in lieu of the Lord Mayor.

4. Australian Institute of Company Directors Course

The Company Directors course provides an in-depth look at the responsibilities and expectations of directors and explores issues and trends facing today's boards and businesses. The course comprises online and offline resources and face-to-face facilitation with participants supported by experienced directors and a comprehensive range of resources.

As the Company Directors Course is considered to provide significant value to elected members, the cost of the course is funded in addition to individual elected members annual funding cap.



Agenda (Open Portion) Council Meeting 24/4/2023

18. Submission to Select Committee on Australia's Disaster Resilience File Ref: F23/36429

Report of the Manager Policy Lab of 17 April 2023 and attachment.

Delegation: Council

Agenda (Open Portion) Council Meeting 24/4/2023

REPORT TITLE: SUBMISSION TO SELECT COMMITTEE ON AUSTRALIA'S DISASTER RESILIENCE

REPORT PROVIDED BY: Manager Policy Lab

1. Report Summary

- 1.1. The purpose of this report is to seek Council's endorsement of the City of Hobart's submission to the Senate Select Committee on Australia's Disaster Resilience.
- 1.2. The submission outlines the critical role of local government in community disaster readiness, response and recovery.
- 1.3. The submission will inform the Committee's final report due to be presented in September 2023.

2. Key Issues

- 2.1. The submission focusses on the role of state-based services in preparing for, responding to and recovering from natural disasters and the practical, legislative, and administrative arrangements required to improve Australia's disaster resilience and response.
- 2.2. The submission highlights the present and future challenges the City of Hobart experiences in disaster resilience including:
 - 2.2.1. The risk posed by more frequent and more extreme weather events due to climate change
 - 2.2.2. The discrepancy between the responsibility local government is delegated for disaster response and recovery compared to the funding and resourcing provided by State and Federal Government
 - 2.2.3. The cost burden felt by local government in recovering from intense natural disasters and the obstacles when claiming funds from State and Federal Government
 - 2.2.4. The role of local government is key for preparing and educating communities however this is only successful if local government is adequately funded and resourced to do so.

3. Recommendation

That the Council endorse the submission, marked as Attachment A to this report, to the Senate Select Committee on Australia's Disaster Resilience.

4. Background

- 4.1. The Senate Select Committee on Australia's Disaster Resilience was appointed to inquire into Australia's preparedness, response and recovery workforce models, as well as alternative models to disaster recovery.
 - 4.1.1. The committee will consider the role of the Australian Defence Force, volunteer groups, not-for-profit organisations and state-based services, and the support required to improve Australia's resilience and response to natural disasters.
- 4.2. The Lord Mayor and the Head of Intergovernmental Relations and Partnerships met with Senator Jacqui Lambie in January 2023. Senator Lambie is the Chair of the Select Committee on Australia's Disaster Resilience.
- 4.3. At this meeting, the City of Hobart committed to providing a submission to the Committee.

5. Legal, Risk and Legislative Considerations

5.1. N/A

6. Discussion

6.1. N/A

7. Hobart: A Community Vision For Our Island Capital

- 7.1. The submission relates to Pillar 2 of the City community vision: Community Inclusion, Participation and Belonging
 - 7.1.1. We are an island capital city that is socially inclusive and coherently connected, whose people are informed, safe, happy, healthy and resilient.

8. Capital City Strategic Plan

- 8.1. The submission is directly related to Pillar 6 of the Capital City Strategic Plan
 - 8.1.1. Outcome 6.4: Hobart is responsive and resilience to climate change and natural disasters

9. Regional, State and National Plans and Policies

9.1. The Senate Select Committee report may inform future national policy direction in this space.

10. Financial Viability

10.1. N/A

11. Sustainability Considerations

11.1. N/A

12. Community Engagement

12.1. N/A

13. Communications Strategy

13.1. N/A

14. Innovation and Continuous Improvement

14.1. N/A

15. Collaboration

15.1. N/A

As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993, I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.

David McIver

MANAGER POLICY LAB

Date: 17 April 2023 File Reference: F23/36429

Attachment A: Select Committee on Australia's Disaster Resilience -

submission J

Select Committee on Australia's Disaster Resilience - Submission

Executive Summary

- The City of Hobart is one of the most bushfire-prone cities in Australia.
- More frequent and more extreme weather events are intensifying the risk posed by existing and evolving natural hazards.
- It is critical that communities receive coordinated support from all levels of government in order to build and maintain resilience.
- Local governments play a crucial role in identifying critical infrastructure, measuring risk and educating communities.
- Current funding arrangements favour disaster recovery rather than disaster prevention, reducing economic incentives for local governments to invest in community resilience.
- There is a critical need for investment in integrated and coordinated multi-agency emergency management training and development across all jurisdictions.
- It is essential that local governments receive additional support and funding to improve community readiness, response and recovery from State and Federal Governments.

Introduction

The City of Hobart welcomes the opportunity to provide comments on Australia's Disaster Resilience from a Tasmanian perspective. As the level of government closest to our community, the City of Hobart plays a critical role in risk reduction, readiness, response and recovery from natural disasters. We achieve this by working constructively with State and Federal Government agencies, non-governmental organisations, non-profits and volunteer organisations.

Hobart/Nipaluna is Australia's second oldest city with an estimated population of 56,084 residents who reside near the River Derwent or within the urban centre surrounded by native bushland.

The <u>Tasmania Fire Service</u> recently completed state-wide bushfire mapping and found approximately 98 per cent of Tasmania's land area is designated as bushfire-prone with the City of Hobart being one of the most bushfire-prone cities in Australia.

Background

Climate modelling completed by the <u>National Environmental Research Program</u> states that in Tasmania under a high emissions scenario, we can expect to see a steady increase in fire danger with and overall lengthening of the fire season culminating in an increase in the number of days at the highest range of fire danger associated with weather conducive to dangerous fire.

Climate change is altering the risk and hazard profiles for local governments and communities, with more frequent, more extreme weather events intensifying the risk posed by existing and evolving natural hazards

The overall increase in a likelihood of natural disasters has significant social, environmental and political implications which will influence policy, emergency planning, funding and allocation of resources to all levels of government. It is critical that communities receive coordinated support from all levels of government in order to build and maintain resilience.

The role of state-based services in preparing to, responding to and recovering from natural disasters and the impact of more frequent and more intense natural disasters on their ongoing capacity and capability

Local government has critical responsibilities in emergency management, response and recovery.

In 2018, Hobart recorded over 236.2 millimetres of rain in a single day. The subsequent flooding affected infrastructure, businesses, residences, university campuses and the electricity grid and resulted in damages of \$135.2 million. The City of Hobart completed damage assessments and repaired and rebuilt council owned assets at a cost of \$28.9 million to the City.

The <u>Local Government Association Tasmania</u> estimates that costs associated with natural disasters are expected to increase to \$39.3 billion per year nationally by 2050 – this equates to around \$600 million in annual costs for Tasmania.

The 2020 Royal Commission into Natural Disaster Arrangements Report noted that the practice of state and territory governments delegating some of their responsibility for disaster preparedness, response and recovery to local governments is only effective if local governments are sufficiently resourced to meet those responsibilities. Therefore, it is essential that local governments receive additional support and funding to improve community readiness, response and recovery from State and Federal Governments.

The <u>2015 Productivity Commission Report into Natural Disaster Funding</u> emphasised that current funding arrangements favour disaster recovery rather than disaster prevention therefore reducing economic incentives for state, territory and local governments to invest in community resilience.

As the <u>Australian Local Government Association</u> has previously stated, community infrastructure such as sporting, recreational and community facilities, and landfills and transfer stations are not considered 'essential' public assets under the existing Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA). Additionally, the DRFA does not automatically support impacted local governments to recover and rebuild council assets that are able to withstand future extreme weather events.

Despite the increasing risk of natural disasters driven by climate change and the significant cost of response and recovery, there is currently no baseline funding to support dedicated local government staff positions to deliver specific resilience actions.

Given the increasing role for local government in disaster management, and the potential increasing role of other civil and volunteer groups considered by this Committee, there is a critical need for investment in emergency management training and development.

The City of Hobart emphasises that the Australian Government is best placed to increase investment in disaster resilience and betterment to ensure disaster recovery is quicker, effective and less costly. We welcome further opportunities to engage with all levels of government and non-government organisations to support improved disaster resilience.

Consideration of alternative models, including repurposing or adapting existing Australian civil and volunteer groups, not-for-profit organisations and state-based services

All levels of government have a duty to build community resilience to natural disasters. The 2020 Royal Commission into Natural Disaster Arrangements Report emphasised the crucial role local governments play to identify critical infrastructure, measure risk and educate communities.

What the City of Hobart is doing

The City of Hobart undertakes a wide spectrum of activities to support disaster resilience for our community, from the prevention perspective in risk reduction and building community readiness; to the response and recovery from natural disasters at the other end of the spectrum. Additionally, the City of Hobart protects and renews critical community infrastructure to build community resilience, funds climate change mitigation and adaptation activities and risk measurement. These activities are funded at significant cost to residents and ratepayers.

An exemplar of a community development approach to building community resilience is the *Sparking Conversations, Igniting Action project*. In late 2022, the City of Hobart in conjunction with three neighbouring municipalities was awarded grant funding from the Preparing Australia Communities Program to build bushfire resilience by better preparing neighbourhoods for future bushfire threats.

The *Sparking Conversations* project is trialling a new community-focused approach to disaster preparation that targets some of the obstacles preventing people from preparing their homes for bushfire and to learn how councils can help community to openly have these discussions.

The *Sparking Conversations* early learnings indicate the key leadership role local government can play (when adequately resourced) in behaviour change, risk measurement and risk mitigation to build community resilience to bushfires and other natural disasters. Programs such as these are worthy of ongoing funding.

Conclusion

As Australia faces increasing risk of more frequent and more intense natural disasters, it is critical that more focus, planning and investment is directed at building disaster resilience.

The City of Hobart encourages the Senate Select Committee on Australia's Disaster Resilience to acknowledge the concerns and matters highlighted in submissions by several local government organisations. Local government is well placed to deliver resilience actions, but we can only be successful if we are allocated adequate funding and resources to support our communities.

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19.	Submission to the Tasmanian Climate Change Action Plan 2	2023-25
	File Ref: F23/36519	

Report of the Climate Futures Lead, and the Head of Intergovernmental Relations and Partnerships of 19 April 2023 and attachment.

Delegation: Council

REPORT TITLE: SUBMISSION TO THE TASMANIAN CLIMATE

CHANGE ACTION PLAN 2023-25

REPORT PROVIDED BY: Climate Futures Lead

Head of Intergovernmental Relations and Partnerships

1. Report Summary

- 1.1. The purpose of this report is to seek Council's endorsement of the City of Hobart's submission to Tasmanian's Draft Climate Change Action Plan 2023-25 Consultation.
- 1.2. Due to the timeframe of this Action Plan 2023-25, and the one-month consultation period, the priorities contained in this submission are based on existing policies of the City of Hobart.

2. Key Issues

- 2.1. The submission emphasises the opportunity to increase the ambition in the Action Plan to reflect the urgency of our Climate & Biodiversity Emergency and the need to move decisively toward a zero emissions and resilient Tasmania that leaves no one behind.
- 2.2. The submission encourages increased ambition and action in shared priority areas including public and active transport, zero emissions transport and reducing the volume of organic waste sent to landfill.
- 2.3. The submission encourages prioritisation of collaboration and partnership as a principle for implementation.
- 2.4. The submission prioritises the State Government providing information and knowledge for local government decision making, financial support to enhance collaboration between local governments for climate action across the State.

3. Recommendation

That Council endorse the submission, marked as Attachment A to this report, to Tasmanian's Draft Climate Change Action Plan 2023-25 Consultation.

4. Background

4.1. Tasmania's Climate Change Action Plan 2023-25 will outline the government's plans for action on climate change for the next two years and support Tasmania's transition to a low emissions economy to 2030. The plan aims to help reach our target to maintain net zero greenhouse gas emissions, or lower, from 2030.

- 4.2. The Consultation opened in early March and closed on 6 April 2023. Given the short-time frame, City of Hobart requested an extension to allow for Council endorsement.
- 5. Legal, Risk and Legislative Considerations
 - 5.1. N/A
- 6. Discussion
 - 6.1. N/A
- 7. Hobart: A Community Vision For Our Island Capital
 - 7.1. The submission relates to Pillar 6 of the City community vision: Natural Environment
 - 7.1.1. We respect natural resources and design for energy efficiency
 - 7.1.2. We are prepared for and resilient to natural disasters
- 8. Capital City Strategic Plan
 - 8.1. The submission is directly related to Pillar 6 of the Capital City Strategic Plan
 - 8.1.1. Outcome 6.3: Hobart is a city with renewable and ecologically sustainable energy, waste and water systems.
 - 8.1.2. Outcome 6.4: Hobart is responsive and resilience to climate change and natural disasters
- 9. Regional, State and National Plans and Policies
 - 9.1. The Tasmanian Climate Action Plan will inform how the State mitigates and adapts to climate change in 2023-2025.
- 10. Financial Viability
 - 10.1. N/A
- 11. Sustainability Considerations
 - 11.1. N/A
- 12. Community Engagement
 - 12.1. N/A
- 13. Communications Strategy
 - 13.1. N/A

14. **Innovation and Continuous Improvement**

14.1. N/A

15. Collaboration

15.1. N/A

As signatory to this report, I certify that, pursuant to Section 55(1) of the Local Government Act 1993, I hold no interest, as referred to in Section 49 of the Local Government Act 1993, in matters contained in this report.

24/4/2023

Jessica Robbins

CLIMATE FUTURES LEAD

Kat Panjari

HEAD OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Date: 19 April 2023 F23/36519 File Reference:

City of Hobart Submission to Tasmania's Draft Climate Change Attachment A:

Action Plan 2023-25 \$\Pi\$

City of Hobart Submission to Tasmania's Draft Climate Change Action Plan 2023-25

April 2023

The City of Hobart welcomes the opportunity to provide comments on Tasmania's Climate Change Action Plan 2023-25. The City of Hobart recognises the commitment of the Tasmanian Government to transitioning to a low emissions economy and the importance of the Climate Change Amendment Bill passed in late 2022.

The Draft Climate Change Action Plan is a key step for Tasmania to take decisive action between now and 2030 to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, as per the Paris Agreement. Tasmania's net zero status, our renewable electricity, the protection of our forest carbon sinks and proven capacity for innovation provides a unique opportunity to set a global standard as a leading resilient island economy.

The Tasmanian Government plays a vital role in this transformation. It can be a valuable enabler for collective climate action across Tasmania to not only address the risks but leverage opportunities. As a small island capital city, we are keen to explore how to enable genuine collaboration and partnership in climate action with the Tasmanian Government to allow our communities and island home to thrive.

The City of Hobart has been a leader in climate action for more than two decades. In June 2019, the City of Hobart declared a Climate and Biodiversity Emergency. Building on this declaration, in November 2021 Council endorsed the Sustainable Hobart Action Plan 2020-2025: Towards zero emissions Hobart¹.

To continue to accelerate our action in this decisive decade, the City of Hobart is developing the 2030 Hobart Climate Strategy to enable an evidence-based and integrated response to climate change by the City and with the community. The development of this Strategy will help the City of Hobart to strengthen its evidence-base to inform our strategic priorities for action including opportunities for collaborative action with the Tasmanian Government.

It is important to note that due to the short timeframe of this first Action Plan consultation period, the priorities contained in this submission are based on the existing policies of the City of Hobart. In future, a consultation period of at least 3 months would allow local governments to have formal endorsement of submissions with engagement and endorsement of elected members.

We look forward to the ongoing collaboration with the Tasmanian Government in delivery of action to move toward a zero emissions and resilient future that leaves no one behind.

¹ The City has led climate action since 1999. The Sustainable Hobart Action Plan builds on previous climate strategies and is guided by the 'pillars' of "Hobart: A community vision for our island capital" and the Capital City Strategic Plan 2019-29. https://www.hobartcity.com.au/Council/Strategies-and-plans/Sustainable-Hobart-Action-Plan

1. Do you agree with the proposed vision and goals for the action plan? Which goals are you most supportive of? Are there any other goals that should be considered?

Vision: It is important that the vision of the Tasmanian action plan reflects the urgency of our Climate & Biodiversity Emergency and moves decisively toward a zero emissions and resilient Tasmania that leaves no one behind. For example, "By 2030 we will have <u>significantly</u> reduced our emissions and built our resilience to the impacts of a changing climate."

Goals: The City of Hobart is supportive of the goals of the Action Plan. Increased ambition and action are encouraged in:

- Public and active transport: Tasmanian Government could include a modal shift target for public and active transport.
- Reducing the volume of organic waste sent to landfill by 50 per cent City of Hobart has a
 commitment of zero waste to landfill by 2030. The City encourages the Tasmanian
 Government to increase its organic waste target to above 50%.

Principles: City of Hobart is supportive of the principles and recommends inclusion of 'collaboration and partnership' as a principle for implementation.

2. Will the three priority areas help Tasmania achieve its legislated 2030 emissions reduction target and its vision for action on climate change? Are there other issues not covered by the three priority areas?

The City of Hobart supports the three priority areas of 'information & knowledge', 'transition & innovation' and 'adaptation & resilience'.

The City of Hobart would like to be engaged as a key stakeholder in design and use of the decision-making support tools/materials being developed such as climate projections, climate risk assessment etc.

3. Will the key actions under Priority area 1 help support decision making for you and your community or organisation? What types of projects should be supported under the final action plan?

The City of Hobart is supportive of the Tasmanian Government providing information and knowledge to support climate action. Downscaled climate projects and ideally modelling and mapping based on the most to date climate science is vital to support informed decision making and action at local, regional and state-wide levels. The Tasmanian Government providing accurate and reliable climate projections will help local governments focus efforts into translating this evidence base to action.

Projects:

- Capacity building and training in use and application of climate projections.
- Financial support for a review of local government partnerships and collaborations to
 provide recommendations on how to enhance collaboration between local governments for
 climate action across the State. This review should include existing institutions and
 partnerships such as the Southern Tasmanian Council Authority and regional collaborations

- such as the Greater Hobart Strategic Partnership (Clarence, Glenorchy, Kingborough and Hobart City Council) as well as national and international collaborations.
- · Provide downscaled mapping of climate hazard and vulnerabilities.
- State-wide communications campaign focused on household and business actions to transition to a zero emissions and resilient economy.
- 4. Will the key actions under Priority area 2 support Tasmania to achieve its 2030 emissions reduction target and continued emissions reduction across Tasmania? What types of projects should be supported under the final action plan?

The City of Hobart is supportive of the Tasmanian Government supporting local governments and our communities to make the most of the opportunities of the transformation to a zero emissions economy. The City of Hobart requests local government be invited to relevant sectoral roundtables.

Projects:

- Public and active transport: City of Hobart encourages State Government to provide resourcing to local governments to support city/transport planning to encourage public & active transport, putting in place zero emissions mass transit in urban areas.
- Zero emissions transport: supporting local governments to plan and prepare for the
 transition to electric vehicles including defining the role of government in supporting the
 emergence of this technology. Supporting local governments to adopt/trial transition of
 heavy fleet vehicles to low or zero emissions.
- Methane action plan: given the potency of methane as a greenhouse gas, development of a methane specific action plan to identify pathways to reduce this emission from household septics to agriculture and industry.
- Reducing the volume of organic waste sent to landfill by 50 per cent –The City encourages
 the State to provide support to local governments to provide Food and Organic Waste
 services as well as in planning and establishing regional FOGO processing facilities.
- Support to "leave no one behind" The City encourages the Tasmanian Government to
 provide grants and subsidies for means tested, low-income households to electrify, and/or
 prioritise report with recommendations on how to best support low-income households to
 reduce cost of living costs via adoption of solar panels, electric appliances, and transport
 options.
- 5. Will the key actions under Priority area 3 build resilience and support adaptation planning across Tasmania? What types of projects should be supported under the final action plan?

In addition to climate projections, mapping, support to undertaking Climate Risk Assessments, the Tasmanian Government could engage local governments in an annual local government and stakeholder forum/roundtable to identify shared priorities and actions to adapt to climate change and build resilience.

6. Are there other ways the government could make its action on climate change, and progress towards meeting its targets, more transparent and accessible?

The City of Hobart is willing to develop project proposals or host project co-design sessions to develop proposals for the local government sector that can be scaled across the State to help the Tasmanian Government's progress toward meeting its targets. This could be in the areas of: funding to establish regional FOGO processing facilities in Greater Hobart, developing approaches to EV readiness.

The City encourages the Tasmanian Government's Greenhouse Gas Reports to include profiles of greenhouse gas emissions at regional, municipal and/or postcode scales. This would enable councils and communities to target local actions to meaningfully contribute to local, state and national targets.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION 16(5) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MEETING PROCEDURES) REGULATIONS 2015

20. Parking Meters in North Hobart File Ref: F23/35169

Alderman Zucco and Councillor Kelly

Motion

- 1. "That the Hobart City Council remove parking meters in North Hobart.
- 2. That the CEO be provided delegated authority to consult with traders as per their parking requirements for the business strip of North Hobart and implement the needs of the restaurant and retail strip.
- 3. That parking times be altered to 8am 6pm in council off street car parks in accordance to the requests of the Traders and consistent with other retail/Restaurant precincts
- 4. That planned digital parking signage for North Hobart be expedited as a high priority
- 5. That these actions are commenced within 30 days and completed within 60 days of this motion. "

Rationale:

"On the 23rd August 2021 the Council approved the following resolution "*That the Hobart City Council immediately suspend the use of parking meters in North Hobart. That the CEO be provided delegated Authority to consult with traders as per their parking requirements for the business strip of North Hobart and implement their needs as a matter of urgency"*

The North Hobart traders have been awaiting action in accordance to the resolution "as a matter of urgency" but thus far there request for immediate actions has not eventuated in accordance to the approved resolution 19 months ago.

The traders are now seeking the immediate removal of the Parking meters and action to change the parking times to 6pm nightly similarly to other retail and restaurant prescients.

If a "director" is able to have new parking signage implemented within 7 days, so why is it that no action has occurred in 19 Months? The director at the time changed the signs that involved a "Line" and the word "only" added so if these changes are able to be implemented within a week why is it that no action on the resolution has eventuated.

The implementation of Parking meters in North Hobart has decimated a vast number of businesses in North Hobart with some losing around \$5000 per week this is not sustainable and is causing Mental Stress for a vast number of family run small businesses in North Hobart.

How would any elected members or Senior HCC management feel if they were subjected to such losses.

Traders have expressed their concerns with a recent Petition in particular, affected traders were not consulted.

I have personally spoken to a vast number of traders who are frustrated and concerned that they were not consulted and the extent of their business losses over the past months.

The HCC is causing unnecessary loss of trade and mentally distressing traders who have suffered over the past period and the time has come for their requests to be adhered to.

The Council has an obligation to immediately remove this unwanted impost on traders and furthermore NO OTHER small business prescient is being subjected to this type of big brother policy. There are NO Meters in South Hobart, Sandy Bay, Lower Sandy Bay, Lenah Valley or New Town. This is unjust.

Irrespective of any proposed "prescient plan" the traders in the North Hobart strip seek immediate action as no matter what the overall outcome maybe for the North Hobart Prescient" The traders are seeking immediate action on the above as that is "their" needs as traders and ratepayers of the strip.

To simply use the prescient plans in General as any "excuse" there has been a number of "parklet style" developments implemented by Council in very recent times so the needs of Traders in those areas have been actioned but the needs of the North Hobart Traders have not been actioned in accordance to the August 23rd 2021 resolution. The First step is to remove these unwanted meters and work with those affected to move forward with solutions."

Administration Response to Notice of Motion

Discussion

1. The Council at its meeting of 23 August 2021 resolved:

That Council wait until the CEO has reported back to the Council in response to the petition received from North Hobart Traders, estimated to be in three weeks' time, before making any decision in regards to the parking meters in North Hobart

2. At a subsequent Council meeting on 20 September 2021 Council considered a memorandum report from the CEO. The resolution included that the Council:

Authorise the CEO to hood the parking meters in Elizabeth Street, between Burnett and Federal Streets, North Hobart until such time as other supports to enhance the North Hobart precinct are achieved; in consultation with traders, landowners and residents, with progress reports provided to Council at key milestones

3. Since that Council meeting, the parking meters were hooded at the CEO's discretion and several projects and programs have been undertaken or are in progress to enhance the North Hobart precinct as per the resolution.

These include the upgrade to Swan Street Park, Retailer Support Program, Lefroy Street Car Park upgrade and the roll out of CCTV cameras at intersections along Elizabeth Street and in Lefroy Street Car Park as well as the replacement of the existing ones at Condell Place Car Park.

- 4. A briefing paper was prepared and published in the Elected Member Bulletin of Friday 31 March outlining the work the City is doing in regard to parking matters in the North Hobart retail precinct.
- 5. Officers are aware of the frustrations and concerns that have been expressed by some traders in North Hobart in regard to parking in the area. Work has been ongoing in attempting to fully address the needs and requests of traders, patrons and residents in North Hobart.
- 6. Work is currently progressing to investigate the feasibility of permanently removing the parking meters as requested by the North Hobart Trader's Association. This investigation requires consideration of numerous factors above those of simply removing the infrastructure.
- 7. The City Economy Team is currently in contact with Lisa Martin President of the North Hobart Traders Association and has provided information on parking conditions and active businesses trading in the precinct. An offer to meet with the association as and when appropriate was made on 4th April 2023.

- 8. If traders require further review of the time limits in place and other parking regulations and infrastructure then this can be reviewed in the context of the City's transport and parking strategies managed through City Mobility.
- 9. Given the numerous issues raised with the City through various channels by traders, patrons and residents alike and the complexity of those varying issues, it is considered appropriate to receive a comprehensive report from Council Officers on this matter prior to Council making a final decision.

Strategic, Legislative and Policy Implications

Capital City Strategic Plan

Pillar: 5 – Movement and connectivity

Outcome: 5.1 – An accessible and connected city environment helps

maintain Hobart's pace of life

Strategy: 5.1.2 – Consider social, environmental and economic

elements in transport and technology decision-making.

Financial Implications

- 1. Any proposal to allocate funds to new programs and projects would need to be considered as part of the budget review process.
- 2. Removal of parking infrastructure and reduction of timed parking regulations would have an impact on revenue and expenditure in the budget which would need to be assessed and reviewed appropriately.

21. Security Cameras in North Hobart File Ref: F23/36008

Alderman Zucco and Councillor Elliot

Motion

"That a report be provided

- 1. That the Hobart City Council require officers to:
- arrange for the urgent installation of security cameras on the traffic lights at the intersection of Elizabeth and Pitt Street, North Hobart
- develop and implement an action plan to ensure that the entirety of Elizabeth Street from Tasma Street to Federal Street and the entirety of the Condell Place carpark, Tony Haigh Walk and Burnett Place are covered with security cameras
- meet with North Hobart Traders within 14 days to hear their security concerns and to agree on practical actions to alleviate security issues in their precinct in addition to the above and
- provide a detailed report to Council within 90 days on the actions taken and planned related to security in the North Hobart precinct.
- 2. That the Hobart City Council require officers to:
- develop and implement a grant program for North Hobart and CBD traders
 that assists them with the financial burden of installing and managing of
 security cameras for the exterior of their premises on the condition that the
 exterior footage captured is to be kept for at least 30 days and that when
 the footage is requested by Tasmania Police or the City of Hobart that it is
 to be provided in a timely manner
- undertake an audit of security camera and security lighting coverage across public areas of the CBD and other crime hotspot areas and provide a report back to Council with recommendations and
- ensure that the City's security camera network is at all times managed to provide maximum benefit."

Rationale:

"It is a well-known that there has been some very serious issues raised by traders in the CBD and other precincts in Hobart over the past years and that illegal and anti-social behaviour is escalating. These issues include property damage, thefts, assaults and devastatingly, murder.

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There are traders and staff that fear walking to their cars after work which is unacceptable. Several elected members have recently met with traders and seen first hand footage of the serious nature of security issues in our city. It is imperative that the City Council play its role in ensuring that not only our traders are safe but so are the general public.

The Council has a responsibility to support the community's safety. It is time that the City embarked on upgrades and new installations to the City's security systems and also consider working with Tasmania Police on a far more effective monitoring system similar to the City of Melbourne.

This issue has been previously raised without any real action and its time that this matter was prioritised with a defined timeline."

Administration Response to Notice of Motion

Discussion

 A briefing paper was prepared and published in the Elected Member Bulletin of Friday 31 March outlining the work the City is doing in regard to CCTV cameras and safety in the North Hobart area.

As outlined in the briefing paper, the City currently has projects underway to install CCTV in North Hobart at the intersections where Elizabeth Street meets the following streets:

- Bathurst St
- Melville St
- Brisbane St
- Patrick St
- Warwick St
- Tasma St
- Burnett St
- Pitt St
- Lefroy St
- Strahan St
- Newdegate St
- Swan St
- Federal St

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There will also be CCTV installed at both Lefroy Street and Condell Place car parks. There are already 4 cameras in Condell Place, but this project will replace them with new ones.

Over the past three years the City has committed \$200,000 to build the infrastructure to connect North Hobart to the City's CCTV network. This is in addition to the \$500,000 allocated specifically to North Hobart from the \$880,000 we received in Federal Grant funding.

- 2. The City is also progressing a project to install additional lighting in Tony Hague Walk.
- 3. The City has been working very closely with Police in relation to anti-social behaviour, and will continue to do so as it formalises relationships and processes that align with community safety priorities. The Shop Safe, Play Safe information campaign was launched in late 2022 in conjunction with Crime Stoppers which promotes processes endorsed by Tasmania Police.
- 4. The City has run two rounds of the Retailer Support Program which provided an assessment of visual merchandising and store design including instore security. The program included access to funding to implement recommendations from the assessment. Almost sixty Hobart businesses participated across the two rounds, with six North Hobart businesses accessing support.
- The City Economy Team is currently in contact with Lisa Martin President of the North Hobart Traders Association and has provided information on parking conditions and active businesses trading in the precinct. An offer to meet with the association as and when appropriate was made on 4th April 2023.
- 6. Given the numerous issues raised with the City through various channels by traders, patrons and residents alike and the complexity of those varying issues, it is considered appropriate to receive a comprehensive report from Council Officers on this matter prior to Council making a final decision.

Strategic, Legislative and Policy Implications

Capital City Strategic Plan

Pillar: 2 – Community inclusion, participate and belonging

Outcome: 2.4 – Hobart communities are safe and resilient, ensuring

people can support one another and flourish in times of

hardship.

Strategy: 2.4.5 – Ensure that Hobart is a safe and liveable city by

enhancing community and public safety and security,

working in partnership with key stakeholders.

2.4.6 Deliver and support initiatives, activities and programs that build community resilience, wellbeing and safety.

Financial Implications

- 1. Any proposal to allocate funds to new programs and projects would need to be considered as part of the budget review process.
- 2. Funding for the rollout of the above-mentioned CCTV cameras has previously been secured through a Federal grant. Changing to the programming of that work would have financial implications to the City that would need to be reviewed and assessed appropriately.

22. An Indigenous Voice to Parliament File Ref: F23/36685

Lord Mayor Reynolds

Motion

"That the Council:

- 1.1. Re-affirms the City of Hobart's commitment to truth-telling, reconciliation and standing with Aboriginal people in matters of significance, as embodied in its 'Aboriginal Commitment and Action Plan';
- 1.2. Recognises that Australia has formally endorsed the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which includes the collective right to self-determination;
- 1.3. Notes the Commonwealth Government's commitment to; the *Uluru Statement from the Heart* in full, including Voice, Treaty and Truth, and to a referendum on enshrining a Voice for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the Australian Constitution;
- 1.4. Acknowledges that there is a diversity of opinions inside and outside Aboriginal communities, in Hobart and across the state and country, on the significance and implementation of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice to Parliament; and
- 1.5. Supports the 2017 *Uluru Statement from the Heart*, and the 'yes' campaign for the Constitutional Recognition of an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice to Parliament."

Rationale:

"The 2007 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which Australia has endorsed in full ¹, states in part:

"Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. (art. 3)

"Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representations chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures.....(art. 18)

"States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them " (art. 19) ²

In May 2017, over 250 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander delegates from across Australia gathered at Mutitjulu near Uluru. Together, they developed and released the *Uluru Statement from the Heart*. The 1-page statement is addressed to the Australian people, inviting us all to create a better nation via 3 key proposals:

Agenda (Open Portion) Council Meeting 24/04/2023

- 1. a constitutionally enshrined 'Voice'; and a Makarrata Commission ³ to supervise:
- 2. a process of agreement-making between governments (aka a treaty or treaties); and
- 3. truth-telling about our history.

The Uluru Statement is found at **Attachment A**. This can also be heard read by Prof. Megan Davis online: https://ulurustatement.org/the-statement/

In May 2022, Prime Minister Anthony Albanese began his victory speech on election night by acknowledging Country and committing to the Uluru Statement from the Heart *in full* ⁴. At the Garma Festival in July that year, he announced there would be a referendum on an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice to parliament, while re-affirming his government's "promise to implement the Statement from the Heart at Uluru, *in full* "⁵.

Seven delegates to the 2017 Uluru convention did not agree with the final wording of the Statement. ⁶ As with any issue and any community, there is not a single united position within the Aboriginal community on the referendum.

An IPSOS poll conducted in late January 2023 found that 80% of First Nations people supported the Voice, with three-quarters of respondents 'very sure' about their decision. One in 10 were undecided, while the remaining 10% were opposed. ^{7"}

- Australian Human Rights Commission, 'United we stand Support for United Nations Indigenous Rights Declaration a watershed moment for Australia', media release (Sydney, 3 April 2009)
- https://humanrights.gov.au/about/news/media-releases/2009-media-release-united-we-stand-support-united-nations-indigenous>.
- ² UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP, 2007) https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf>.
- ³ Makarrata is a complex Yolngu word from north-east Arnhem Land describing 'a process of conflict resolution, peacemaking and justice'. The Uluru Statement defines it as 'the coming together after a struggle.'
- 4 'Read incoming prime minister Anthony Albanese's full speech after Labor wins federal election', ABC News (22 May 2022) https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-05-22/anthony-albanese-acceptance-speech-full-transcript/101088736>
- ⁵ C. Graham, 'Transcript: Anthony Albanese's Speech to Garma re Voice to Parliament,' *New Matilda* (30 July 2022) https://newmatilda.com/2022/07/31/transcript-anthony-albaneses-speech-to-garma-re-voice-to-parliament-july-30-2022/
- ⁶ C. Wahlquist, 'Uluru talks: delegates walk out due to sovereignty and treaty fears', *The Guardian* (25 May2017)
- ⁷ J. Attanasio, 'Majority support for Indigenous Voice to Parliament, poll claims, as PM pushes referendum after protests', *Nine News* (27 January 2023)

Administration Response to Notice of Motion

Discussion

- The City of Hobart Aboriginal Commitment and Action Plan 2020-2022 (ACAP) was developed in strong collaboration with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Community. The ACAP acknowledges the devastating impacts of colonialism on Aboriginal people, leading to a lack of understanding about continuing Tasmanian Aboriginal culture within Tasmania and Australia as well as overseas.
- 2. One of the priority areas in the ACAP is Inclusion and Equity Demonstrating leadership in social justice and inclusion in partnership with Aboriginal people. This priority area includes the following actions particularly relevant to this motion:
- Explore opportunities for Aboriginal people to provide input with the aim of recognising and valuing the views of our Traditional Custodians and increasing the level of influence by Aboriginal people;
- Monitor trends and movements at a state and federal level and support Aboriginal people in campaigns of significance; and
- Support the campaign for Treaty in Australia.
- 3. It is noted that at the current time, the Council of Capital City Lord Mayors (CCCLM) and the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) have not formed a view on this matter.
- 4. It is understood that within the local Tasmanian Aboriginal community, the views around whether or not the Voice should be supported are divided. The City has not undertaken any specific engagement to determine the views of Tasmanian Aboriginal organisations or community members.
- 5. The Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre (TAC) has recently stated publicly that the organisation does not support the Voice because it would leave Indigenous people as "nothing but advisers to a white government over issues that Aboriginal people should be in control of". The TAC is advocating instead for a Treaty to be pursued.
- It is proposed that a consultant will be engaged in the near future to undertake a review of the ACAP and develop pathways for ongoing authentic engagement and collaboration with Tasmanian Aboriginal people.

Strategic, Legislative and Policy Implications

Capital City Strategic Plan

Pillar: 2 – Community inclusion, participation and belonging.

Outcome: 2.1 Hobart is a place that recognises and celebrates Tasmanian

Aboriginal people, history and culture, working together towards

shared goals.

2.1.1 Demonstrate leadership in Aboriginal social justice in

partnership with Aboriginal people.

Strategy: A City for All: Community Inclusion and Equity Framework

Priority Area 1 – Truth and Reconciliation

We recognise that Hobart is a hub for activism, protest and positive change for Aboriginal people. We commit to walking alongside Aboriginal people as equal partners.

Aboriginal Commitment and Action Plan 2020-2022

13. Encourage and support Aboriginal voices across our City:

- Explore opportunities for Aboriginal people to provide input with the aim of recognising and valuing the views of our Traditional Custodians and increasing the level of influence by Aboriginal people.
- Monitor trends and movements at a state and federal level and support Aboriginal people in campaigns of significance.
- 14. Support the Aboriginal community in campaigns of significance as appropriate.

Support the campaign for Treaty in Australia.

Legislation and Policy

Legislation:

Policy:

Financial Implications

1. There are no financial implications relating to this motion.

Attachment A: Uluru Statement from the Heart

Attachment A

ULURU STATEMENT FROM THE HEART

We, gathered at the 2017 National Constitutional Convention, coming from all points of the southern sky, make this statement from the heart:

Our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tribes were the first sovereign Nations of the Australian continent and its adjacent islands, and possessed it under our own laws and customs. This our ancestors did, according to the reckoning of our culture, from the Creation, according to the common law from 'time immemorial', and according to science more than 60,000 years ago.

This sovereignty is a spiritual notion: the ancestral tie between the land, or 'mother nature', and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who were born therefrom, remain attached thereto, and must one day return thither to be united with our ancestors. This link is the basis of the ownership of the soil, or better, of sovereignty. It has never been ceded or extinguished, and co-exists with the sovereignty of the Crown.

How could it be otherwise? That peoples possessed a land for sixty millennia and this sacred link disappears from world history in merely the last two hundred years?

With substantive constitutional change and structural reform, we believe this ancient sovereignty can shine through as a fuller expression of Australia's nationhood.

Proportionally, we are the most incarcerated people on the planet. We are not an innately criminal people. Our children are aliened from their families at unprecedented rates. This cannot be because we have no love for them. And our youth languish in detention in obscene numbers. They should be our hope for the future.

These dimensions of our crisis tell plainly the structural nature of our problem. This is the torment of our powerlessness.

We seek constitutional reforms to empower our people and take a *rightful place* in our own country. When we have power over our destiny our children will flourish. They will walk in two worlds and their culture will be a gift to their country.

We call for the establishment of a First Nations Voice enshrined in the Constitution.

Makarrata is the culmination of our agenda: *the coming together after a struggle*. It captures our aspirations for a fair and truthful relationship with the people of Australia and a better future for our children based on justice and self-determination.

We seek a Makarrata Commission to supervise a process of agreement-making between governments and First Nations and truth-telling about our history.

In 1967 we were counted, in 2017 we seek to be heard. We leave base camp and start our trek across this vast country. We invite you to walk with us in a movement of the Australian people for a better future.

23. QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

Regulation 29 of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*. File Ref: 13-1-10

- 1. A councillor at a meeting may ask a question without notice
 - (a) of the chairperson; or
 - (b) through the chairperson, of -
 - (i) another councillor; or
 - (ii) the chief executive officer.
- 2. In putting a question without notice at a meeting, a councillor must not
 - (a) offer an argument or opinion; or
 - (b) draw any inferences or make any imputations except so far as maybe necessary to explain the question.
- 3. The chairperson of a meeting must not permit any debate of a question without notice or its answer.
- 4. The chairperson, councillor or chief executive officer who is asked a question without notice at a meeting may decline to answer the question.
- 5. The chairperson of a meeting may refuse to accept a question without notice if it does not relate to the activities of the council.
- 6. Questions without notice, and any answers to those questions, are not required to be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.
- 7. The chairperson of a meeting may require a councillor to put a question without notice in writing.

24. CLOSED PORTION OF THE MEETING

RECOMMENDATION

That the Council resolve by absolute majority that the meeting be closed to the public pursuant to regulation 15(1) of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015* because the items included on the closed agenda contain the following matters:

- renewal of a contract including details of the terms and conditions of renewal
- proposal for Council in an interest of land
- information of a personal and confidential nature

The following items are listed for discussion:-

Item No. 1	Minutes of the last meeting of the Closed Portion of the
	Council Meeting
Item No. 2	Communication from the Chairman
Item No. 3	Leave of Absence
Item No. 4	Consideration of supplementary Items to the agenda
Item No. 5	Indications of pecuniary and conflicts of interest
Item No. 6	Appointment of Portfolio Committee members LG(MP)R 15(2)(g)
Item No. 7	Contract Extension - Contract No. P19/106 - Panel of
	Providers for Civil Construction Works
	LG(MP)R 15(2)(d)
Item No. 8	Request to Waive Requirement to Tender - The Mercury
	Newspaper Advertising
	LG(MP)R 15(2)(d)
Item No. 9	Rating and Valuation Strategy Review - Community Advisory
	Group Membership
	LG(MP)R 15(2)(g)
Item No. 10	Risk and Audit Panel - Annual Report to Council and 2023
	Work Plan
	LG(MP)R 15(2)(g)
Item No. 11	Congress Street Land Tenure
	LG(MP)R 15(2)(f)
Item No. 12	Questions Without Notice