

people place heritage

CONTEXT

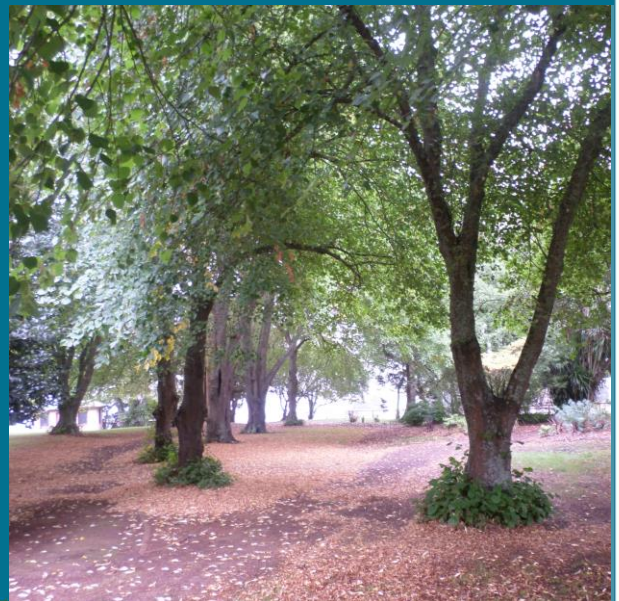
CAMPERDOWN BOTANIC GARDENS AND ARBORETUM CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

220 Park Road, Camperdown

SECOND REVISED DRAFT

18 April 2017

Prepared for
Corangamite Shire



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All photography by Context Pty Ltd unless otherwise stated.

Report Register

This report register documents the development and issue of the report entitled Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum CMP undertaken by Context Pty Ltd in accordance with our internal quality management system.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

A Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is designed to help the owners and managers of a heritage place make sound decisions about its management. It identifies the heritage values, or significance, of a place, and provides conservation policies to protect significance, and sets out a suggested action plan by which the policies will be put into action.

Context Pty Ltd was commissioned by Corangamite Shire Council in December 2015 to prepare a CMP for the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum. This CMP recommends appropriate actions relating to the conservation, management and maintenance of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum so as to achieve implementation of the CMP within available resources. This CMP will supersede the adopted Camperdown Botanic Gardens Management Plan 2006. On completion it will be presented to Council for approval as a key document to inform the future use, design and function of the site.

1.2 Study area

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is located at 220 Park Road, Camperdown, which is approx. 3 kms west of the Camperdown town centre.



The study area as defined in the Brief (source: Corangamite Shire Council)

1.3 Project objectives

In accordance with the recommended approach to conservation management plans, the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum CMP seeks to document and understand the history and heritage significance of the whole place, and use this as the basis for policies that guide its ongoing care, use and management into the future.

Key issues for consideration in the CMP will include:

- To assess the feasibility of reinstating elements of the Guilfoyle Plan;
- To identify long-term replacement planting requirements, including succession planting;

- To provide for the sustainability of the Gardens and Arboretum having regard to available resources, including labour, funding and water supply;
- To consider appropriate interpretive material.
- To identify methods to improve management of the Gardens;
- To provide advice on the restoration of existing structural elements and the feasibility of reinstating earlier structural elements;
- To provide for shared use of public facilities and the continued operation of the existing waste treatment system;
- To address management practices relating to the Caravan Park and Arboretum;
- To consider access and car parking arrangements, including recommending an alternate vehicular access to the Botanic Gardens and improved pedestrian access from car parking areas.
- To recommend improved management arrangements for the specimen trees which are associated with the Arboretum located within the caravan park area;
- To provide for the long-term conservation and restoration of the caretaker's cottage
- A schedule for review of the Action Plan component of the CMP.

In addition, in response to the current issues affecting this site, the project Brief required the following to be included:-

- A site survey on the gardens, including plants and structures;
- A consideration of issues, threats, opportunities and operational requirements;
- Conservation policies that identify what needs to be done to retain the significance of the place into the future. Policies will be structured as aims or objectives and guidelines for achievement, and will address routine maintenance, repairs/restoration and reconstruction, uses, managing change, interpretation, stakeholder involvement, management/decision-making and monitoring;

1.4 Limitations to this report

The key limitations of this report are as follows:

- The Brief required that the CMP is to be prepared on the basis that the caravan park remains and continues to occupy land area within the Arboretum. Council has determined, due to 'economic considerations' (Corangamite Shire Council, Project Brief, Dec 2015), that it is not intending to close or relocate the caravan park which presently occupies part of the Arboretum. Hence any discussion of removing or relocating of the caravan park was not an option.
- An assessment of Aboriginal heritage values was not included in the project brief, and while it has been considered, it has not been comprehensively dealt with in this report.
- Community engagement was a requirement of the brief, and although there was a fair effort to engage the community within a limited budget, a full and comprehensive assessment of social values was beyond the budget for the project.
- A full and comprehensive assessment of the built fabric of all the structures within the study area was beyond the scope of the project.
- A comprehensive Tree Management Plan was outside the scope and budget of the project, and its preparation is contingent on the existence of an approved CMP. In the absence of a comprehensive Tree Management Plan, some general guidance on succession planting is provided.

1.5 Scope

The scope of this Conservation Management Plan has been broken down into five stages in line with the structure set out in the Heritage Council of Victoria's 'Conservation Management Plans: Managing Heritage Places, A Guide' (2010):

- Understand the place:
Document the place and its components
Document its history and associations
- Assess significance
Define the heritage values and the elements of heritage significance
Revise the VHR statement of significance
In this stage a range of elements of significance, not mentioned in the current statement of significance, were identified. This included trees and other elements.
- Identify issues
Assess condition
Define conservation obligations
Identify future needs and requirements
Identify opportunities & constraints

In particular, this task was intended to cover the current uses of the site, and the aspirations of stakeholder groups.
- Develop conservation policies
Define specific management policies
- Prepare an action plan
Prepare a list of actions addressing maintenance, conservation and management issues

1.6 Methodology

In accordance with the principles of the *Burra Charter* 2013, the approach adopted is directed at establishing the cultural significance of the site through a process of investigation (both documentary and physical) and analysis. Specifically, it is directed at understanding all factors that contribute to that significance, and in particular the aesthetic, historic, scientific (horticultural) and social values of the place. As part of this process the level of significance is also addressed, both for the place as a whole and for its component parts.

The approach to the preparation of this CMP involves the following tasks:

- Examination of the relevant reports, published and unpublished histories, archival records, historical photographs, maps and plans relating to the place. (Whilst the project Brief noted that the existing documented history was sufficient to work with, the historical research component found a significant amount of new material, which impacts on the assessment of the significance of the place.)
- Examination of available plans of the whole site and of its individual elements
- Preparation of a comprehensive history of the physical development and social history of the place
- Site inspections and tree survey
- Physical survey of the other physical fabric, views, and integrity
- Assessment of physical fabric
- Community engagement
- Considering the interests of stakeholders

- Identification of issues arising from significance
- Identification of desired conservation outcomes
- Development of conservation policies
- Preparation of an Action Plan

This CMP broadly follows the format of the Australia ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) guidelines for the preparation of conservation management plans and the principles set out in the *Burra Charter*, 2013, adopted by Australia ICOMOS to assist in the conservation of heritage places.

In addition, the assessment of significance in this CMP is generally aligned to three key documents published and endorsed by the Heritage Council of Victoria:

- *Assessing the Cultural Heritage Significance of Places and Objects for Possible State Heritage Listing: The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines* (2012)
- *Conservation Management Plans: Managing Heritage Places* (2010)
- *Landscapes of Cultural Heritage Significance: Assessment Guidelines* (February 2015)

1.7 Key recommendations

- That the 'draft' CMP prepared for the Camperdown Botanic Gardens in 2006 be replaced by the current report.
- That a more effective management strategy is put in place to co-ordinate the roles and activities of Council, CBGAT and the caravan park.
- That ongoing engagement with the relevant Traditional Owner groups for this place should continue.
- That a landscape masterplan is prepared.
- That an interpretation plan is developed and implemented for the site.
- That the heritage significance of the original extent of the Camperdown Public Park be investigated and assessed.

1.8 Terminology

The conservation terminology used in this report is of a specific nature, and is defined within the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (the Burra Charter 2013) as endorsed by all statutory and national heritage bodies. A copy of this document is available online. The terms most frequently referred to are place, cultural significance, fabric, conservation, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation and interpretation. These terms are defined in the Charter as follows:

Place means site, area, land, landscape building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.

Cultural Significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value of the past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects.

Fabric means the physical material of the place including components, fixtures, contents and objects.

Conservation means the process of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of the place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction.

Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

Restoration means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

Reconstruction means returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new materials.

Adaptation means modifying a place to suit the existing use or proposed use.

Use means the functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.

Compatible use means a use which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

Setting means the areas around a place, which may include the visual catchment.

Related place means a place that contributes to the cultural significance of another place.

Related object means an object that contributes to the cultural significance of a place but is not at the place.

Associations mean the special connections that exist between people and a place.

Meanings denote what a place signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.

Interpretation means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

1.9 Project management and project team

Steering Committee:

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Project Team:

Dr Helen Doyle – Project manager. Helen researched and wrote the History section, and contributed to Physical Description, Significance, Conservation Policies and Action Plan.

Dr Christina Dyson – Christina prepared the section on Physical Description, Significance and Conservation Policies

John Dyke – Prepared the site survey and various plans; assisted with the tree survey; contributed to Physical Description, Significance, Conservation Policies, and Action Plan

John Beetham – Undertook the tree survey; Significance of individual trees, Special Collections; Succession planting.

1.10 Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the local residents and others who participated in this project by attending and participating in the community forum, and by completing the questionnaires.

Many others with specialist knowledge or expertise, who assisted in different ways with this project, include:

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1.11 Abbreviations used in this report

AV	Aboriginal Victoria (within the Dept of Premier and Cabinet)
ACHRIS	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Records Information System
BGANZ	Botanic Gardens of Australia and New Zealand
CC	<i>Camperdown Chronicle</i>
CDHS	Camperdown & District Historical Society
CHMP	Conservation Heritage Management Plan
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
CSC	Corangamite Shire Council
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (current)
DEPI	Department of Environment and Primary Industry (former)
DPCD	Department of Planning and Community Development (former)
HCV	Heritage Council of Victoria
ICOMOS	International Committee on Monuments and Sites
MS	manuscript
n.d.	no date
NTVSTR	National Trust of Australia's Significant Tree Register
PROV	Public Record Office Victoria

RBGV	Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria
Rs	Reserve (i.e. prefix for Crown Reserve file)
RSL	Returned Servicemen's League
SLV	State Library of Victoria
VEAC	Victorian Environmental Assessment Council
VGG	<i>Victorian Government Gazette</i>
VHI	Victorian Heritage Inventory
VHR	Victorian Heritage Register
VMD	<i>Victorian Municipal Directory</i>
VPRS	Victoria Public Record Service

2 UNDERSTANDING THE PLACE

2.1 History

2.1.1 Introduction

The following is a comprehensive account of the physical development and social history of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum. Some of this history necessarily relates to the wider reservation of 292 acres, known as the Camperdown Public Park, of which the study area forms a part.

The site of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum has a rich and layered history, and as such there are different meanings and elements of cultural significance associated with this place. The place is closely entwined with the early settlement period of Camperdown from the 1830s, but it also forms part of an ancient landscape. It has a long association with the Djargurd wurrung, who occupied this country for thousands of years before white settlement. The unusual physical formation of the elevated ridge above two volcanic lakes, endowed with rich volcanic soil that nourished the timbered hilltop and, later, a garden of exotic trees and floral beds, had its origins in the Pleistocene Age, when the western plains were a wide expanse of ongoing volcanic activity. Megafauna inhabited this landscape and fossil bones of the large marsupial lion have been found in the vicinity of Lake Gnotuk.¹

Over the course of its history as the Camperdown Public Park reserve (since 1869), and earlier during the squatting era, the story of this place has been shaped, perhaps more than anything else, by its extraordinary geological composition and its outstanding scenic qualities. It became a prized local attraction on account of this remarkable natural beauty and through its reservation as a Crown reserve has been enjoyed by the public for over 140 years.

2.1.2 Aboriginal Country

The Camperdown Public Park occupies the Traditional Country of the Djargurd wurrung. This site is a key element of a wider landscape that has a rich recorded Aboriginal history in both the pre- and post-contact periods. The land-bridge between the two brackish lakes, Lake Gnotuk and Lake Bullen Merri, was endowed with a large fresh water spring that would have been highly valued by Aboriginal people. The sandy bank on the east side of Lake Bullen Merri, known as *Karm karm*, within the western boundary of the original Camperdown Public Park reserve, was a long-established campsite for Aboriginal people.² The site now occupied by the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, and the wider Camperdown Public Park reserve, was known to Aboriginal people as *Gnotukke*.³

For thousands of years, these volcanic plains have sustained human life. The Djargurd wurrung lived in small groups, hunting and gathering seasonal sources of food, and living in meaningful spiritual connection with the land. Accounts of volcanic activity are detected in local Aboriginal placenames and in the creation traditions recorded in Aboriginal people's oral culture, indicating that Aboriginal people bore witness to the frightening eruptions of molten rock and lava in south-west Victoria. Traditional stories that tell of volcanic eruptions have been recorded, for example, for Mt Shadwell and Mt Buninyong. Geologist Edmund Gill also discussed Aboriginal associations with volcanism in the region in 1938. He noted that the Aboriginal people had a tradition that their ancestors saw 'burning mountains' in the Western District.⁴ Archaeological evidence supports these ancient oral accounts, demonstrated for

¹ 'The Vagabond' (John Stanley James), *Australasian*, 7 March 1885.

² Aldo Massolo, *The Bunyip*, 1969, citing James Dawson, *Australian Aborigines*, Melbourne, 1881: lxxxiii.

³ Dawson 1881: lxxix.

⁴ Ian Clark (ed.) 2014, *An Historical Geography of tourism in Victoria, Australia*.

example by evidence of Aboriginal kitchen middens found beneath the strata of solidified basalt at Tower Hill.

According to the colonial chronicler Garnet Walch, who visited Camperdown in 1880 to gather local information and interesting stories, Lake Gnotuk was feared by the local Aboriginal people because they believed it was claimed to be haunted by a ‘debbil-debbil’ or evil spirit that dragged the strongest swimmers down to their death when they reached the middle of the lake. Walch noted that the fresh water spring found at the centre of the salt water of Lake Gnotuk was so icily cold as to cause certain death.⁵ This particular fear about Lake Gnotuk also relates to stories of the feared and fabled bunyip, which were common across south-west Victoria.⁶ The narrow land bridge between the two deep lakes was a place with a recorded Aboriginal meaning, indicating its cultural importance for Aboriginal people. Local ethnographer James Dawson recorded that the placename *Wuurong killing* referred to a

*bank between Lakes Bullen Merri and Gnotuk. A gap in this dividing bank is said to have been made by a bunyip, which lived at one time in Lake Bullen Merri, but, on leaving it, ploughed its way over the bank into Lake Gnotuk ...*⁷

The fast rate at which squatters took up pastoral leaseholds the rich volcanic plains of south-west Victoria from the late 1830s worked against any hopes of Aboriginal people retaining their ancestral Country. In the 1830s, the elevated site of the Camperdown Public Park – overlooking the two lakes – bore witness to frontier conflict between settlers and the local Aboriginal people. Here, above the deep, still waters of Lake Bullen Merri, there are long-held associations with frontier violence and with Aboriginal dispossession. As many local accounts and official reports testify, an Aboriginal woman, Bareetch Churneen (who was later known as ‘Queen Fannie’), was the sole survivor of the notorious Murdering Gully massacre of 1839, led by stockman Frederick Taylor, in which 35–40 Aboriginal men, women and children were murdered.⁸ Bareetch Churneen was pursued by her white attackers but she escaped, with her child on her back, by jumping into Lake Bullen Merri at its western edge and swimming to safety on the east bank. She would have emerged from the water not far from the scrub that would later form the southern edge of the Camperdown Public Park reserve. This episode is closely associated with the local history of Lake Bullen Merri and the adjacent Public Park.⁹

Early pastoral settlers in the district — including John and Peter Manifold, Niel Black & Co. (which took over the run vacated by Frederick Taylor, mentioned above), and Donald McNicol — jostled one another for a foothold at the coveted Basin Banks from the early 1840s. These men sought to claim choice spots ahead of rival fellow squatters. Although both lakes were brackish and unsuitable for human consumption, Lake Bullen Merri was at least suitable for watering stock. The lakebank pastures were also particularly rich. Importantly, as a consideration for settlers seeking to emulate the appearance of landed estates at ‘Home’, the lakes also offered a desirable picturesque setting.

⁵ Garnet Walch, *Victoria in 1880*, Melbourne, 1881: xx; A.C. Garran (ed.), *The Picturesque Atlas of Australasia*, vol. 1, Sydney, 1886: xx.

⁶ One theory is that the so-called bunyip, associated with a loud barking call, was most likely a seal that somehow found its way inland from the ocean and became trapped in the lakes and waterways.

⁷ Dawson, 1881, cited in Paul Carter, ‘Lips in Language and Space: Imaginary places in James Dawson’s *Australian Aborigines* (1881)’, in Bill Richardson (ed.), *Spatiality and Symbolic Expression*, 2015: 111.

⁸ Niel Black reported that he came across a mass grave near Mt Noorat in the 1840s containing the bodies of approximately 20 Aboriginal people. This massacre is also recounted in Dawson, 1881: lxxxiii, and by ‘the Vagabond’, *Australasian*, 7 March 1885. See also Jan Critchett, ‘Conflict in the Western District’ in Bain Attwood and Stephen Foster (eds), *Frontier Conflict: The Australian experience*, National Museum of Australia, Canberra, 2003: 55, 57.

⁹ See for example Harriette Lafferty, *About Our Town: Camperdown*, 1954, no page numbers.

McNicol gained the pre-emptive right to the 'Bullen Merri' pastoral run on the south bank of the Lake. Niel Black had secured a footing at the 'Basin Banks station' in the early 1840s, and an early map shows that this is marked at the site of the low western end of the Public Park, on the land bridge where a large fresh water spring was located.¹⁰ Much to his indignation, however, Black was forced to relinquish this much coveted site in the early 1850s to the local government surveyor Robert Dunbar Scott, who had set aside this land as a 'Survey Paddock'.¹¹ A disgruntled Niel Black nevertheless retained a large area on the western side of Basin Banks, which comprised the eastern portion of his Glenormiston squatting run and which he regarded as 'the jewel in the Crown' of his vast estate.¹² Freehold title to a series of small adjoining blocks on the western side of the lakes was purchased in 1854 by Niel Black's nephew Archie Black, which included the site of 'Gnotuk House'.¹³

Scott settled on the lake bank above Lake Gnotuk in around 1852, acquiring a freehold title to a parcel of land adjoining the 165-acre Survey Paddock that he named 'Gnotuk Park'. Scott showed considerable foresight in preserving the Survey Paddock as a public reserve, with its rich pastures, fresh water spring, and spectacular views. Scott possibly used this site as a base for his wide-ranging surveying work, or as a grazing paddock for the horses that he used in survey work, but it would certainly appear that the primary reason he reserved it from sale or selection was to preserve its superb landscape qualities for general public enjoyment.

Local Aboriginal people continued to live in the vicinity of Camperdown in the 1850s and 1860s. Robert Scott, who also served as the local protector of Aborigines, distributed government rations of food (probably flour, tea and sugar), clothing and blankets to the local Aboriginal people in the 1850s and 1860s. Pushed from their traditional Country, some Aboriginal people found employment at local pastoral stations, including at the Manifold brothers' 'Purrumbete' and Peter McArthur's 'Meningoort'. Local Aboriginal man Bullenmerre (known as 'King Alick') sought compensation for the loss of his Traditional Country by applying for a modest grant of land in the township in 1854, but this was never gazetted.¹⁴ In the 1860s, some Aboriginal people were moved to missions and reserves, the closest being the Framlingham Anglican Mission, near Warrnambool.

Accounts of early Camperdown record that the Basin Banks remained a camping area for Aboriginal people into the 1860s and 1870s, whereas other areas such as Mt Leura were privately owned and fenced off.¹⁵ The retention of large areas of Crown land in this vicinity, including the lake bank reserves, the Survey Paddock with its prized fresh water spring, and the Camperdown Public Cemetery close to the bank of Lake Gnotuk, meant that this area continued to be accessible to Aboriginal people. In the 1860s the Aboriginal Elder Wombetch Puyun ('King George of Camperdown', also known as "King George of Coragulac") and his wife, known as 'Queen Charlotte', occupied a *mia mia* near Lake Gnotuk at the Basin Banks.¹⁶ In the early 1870s, shortly after the Camperdown Public Park had been reserved and planted, Aboriginal people remained living at the Basin Banks. It would be reasonable to suppose that the highest point in this vicinity — namely, the hill overlooking the two lakes, with a fresh water spring close by — would have remained an important place for Aboriginal people as a strategic stronghold and possibly as a ceremonial ground. The lakes and the surrounding 'mountain forest' in the vicinity of the Public Park reserve would have been an important place for hunting, with wild fowl, kangaroos and small marsupials being plentiful in the area, and

¹⁰ Boldrewood, *Old Melbourne Memories*, 1969 (first published 1884): 16; early plan of Camperdown, SLV?

¹¹ Maree Belyea, CDHS, pers. com., January 2016.

¹² Maggie Black 2016, *Up Came a Squatter*, New South Publishing, Sydney: 161-62.

¹³ Black 2016: 161-62.

¹⁴ *Warrnambool Standard*, 15 August 2008.

¹⁵ Mt Leura, owned by the Manifolds, was fenced off in 1885 ('The Vagabond', *Australasian*, 7 March 1885), and this was probably the case as early as the 1860s.

¹⁶ *Geelong Advertiser*, 27 August 1861.

documentary evidence that the distinctive promontory at the eastern edge of Lake Bullen Merri served as an Aboriginal campsite would tend to support this.¹⁷

The Aboriginal population of Camperdown declined rapidly from the 1860s, partly due to their removal to Framlingham Aboriginal Reserve. In his annual returns submitted to the Board for the Protection of Aborigines, recording the local Aboriginal population, R.D. Scott listed 10 Aboriginal people in 1872; five years later that number had fallen to 2 people.¹⁸ In 1872, settler Frances Curdie of 'Tandarook' noted that the Aboriginal people of the district had 'almost disappeared'.¹⁹ Yet while they were pushed out of the township area, it is likely that some Aboriginal people made homes elsewhere on the outskirts of town and further afield.

The Scots-born former squatter James Dawson, an ardent conservationist and a champion of the rights of the Aborigines, resided at the Basin Banks outside Camperdown from the early 1870s, first at 'Wurrung' and later at 'Rennyhill' (located close to Lake Gnotuk and the Camperdown Public Park), the home of his daughter Isabella and his son-in-law William Taylor (who later served as a member of the Camperdown Public Park Committee of Management). James Dawson is a figure of national importance: he was a rare colonial voice advocating justice both for Aboriginal people and the natural environment. Together with his daughter Isabella, he diligently recorded the languages and cultural traditions of Aboriginal people in the Western District of Victoria, as well as placenames and their meanings, and meanings about the landforms in the district. Aboriginal people acquainted with the Dawsons gathered at 'Wurrung' from the 1860s and at 'Rennyhill' from the late 1870s.²⁰ In 1883 a large group of local Aboriginal people gathered at 'Rennyhill' to farewell James Dawson on his trip to Scotland. His return in May 1884 was marked by one of the last corroborees in the Western District, held at 'Rennyhill'; a number of Aboriginal people from Framlingham reserve attended.²¹ After the death of Wombeetch Puyuun ('Camperdown George') in 1883, which occurred during Dawson's absence overseas, Dawson erected a large grey granite obelisk to his memory in the Camperdown Public Cemetery, located on the north bank of Lake Gnotuk. White settlers revered Wombeetch Puyuun as 'the last of the Camperdown tribe'.



Image 1: Sketch of Lake Gnotuk, in Garnet Walch, Victoria in 1880 (source: State Library of Victoria)

2.1.3 The Basin Banks

To early settlers, the Western District of Victoria was a place of great promise and abundance, of rich volcanic soils and well-watered plains. The country around Camperdown was lightly wooded with extensive native grasslands; in some parts early settlers had noted the grass was as

¹⁷ Dawson 1881: lxxix.

¹⁸ *Report of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines*, 1872: 11; *Report of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines*, 1877: 12.

¹⁹ Curdie Family Papers, MS Box 942/2(a-b), SLV.

²⁰ See, for example, *Camperdown Chronicle*, 14 May 1932.

²¹ Critchett, Jan 1998, *Untold Stories: Memories and lives of Victorian Kooris*: 133.

high as their saddles. This country appeared to homesick settlers as a ready-made picturesque landscape and they often likened it to a 'gentleman's park'. As such, it was immediately suitable for adaptation as a public park, garden or pleasure ground.

From the 1850s, the area surrounding the two lakes was part of the area commonly referred to as the 'Basin Banks'. The lower area between the lakes was scrubby,²² while the nearby hilltop was referred to as 'the forest' and as being 'richly-wooded'.²³ It was densely covered in timber, included Lightwoods (*Acacia impacta*); White Gums, which was possibly another name for Manna Gums (*Eucalyptus viminalis*); and other Eucalypts, with a thick understory of fern (or bracken) and shrubs. This woodland provided a habitat for a wide variety of fauna, including kangaroos, koalas, wallabies and emus. There was also plentiful birdlife in the area, including black swans, wild fowl and migratory birds on the lakes.²⁴ The two lakes were fringed with native trees, as depicted in views of the Basin Banks painted by Eugène von Guérard in 1857 and 1858, and by Nicholas Chevalier in 1864 (Chevalier had visited the site with Georg von Neumayer's meteorological expedition of 1859–62). The colonial chronicler James Bonwick, who visited the Basin Banks in 1857, noted: 'Both banks have high banks of tufa and basalt. There are no fish in the waters, though vast flocks of wild fowl, especially Black Swans swarm about the place ... The land around is of excellent quality'.²⁵ A description of 1866 noted: 'the country rises into gentle, green, round, thickly-wooded hills, among which lie the twin lakes of Bullen-Merri and Gnotuc [sic.] ... From these hills a splendid view is obtained to the north'.²⁶ The view from Scott's garden at his nearby 'Gnotuk Park' property was likewise celebrated: 'the eye passed over a vast expanse of mountain forest and lake which was truly most heavenly'.²⁷

The siting of the Camperdown Public Park, perched dramatically on a volcanic hill that overlooked two deep volcanic lakes, gives it a special place in the wider landscape. It was the site's unusual topography and remarkable outlook that triggered its reservation as public parkland, precluding it from alienation by private interests. The hand of Nature had created a superb vista, and the Public Park reserve promised to preserve this for the good of the people of Camperdown, and to improve by way of a landscape setting for the viewing area. The plan for the central elevated Gardens enclosure was to enhance and frame the celebrated outward views of the Basin Banks, and the visual drama of the volcanic country beyond: the vast basalt plains and distant protruding volcanic cones.

²² *Camperdown Chronicle*, 15 July 1882.

²³ One of the 'gentle green, round, richly-wooded hills'; *Argus*, 6 October 1866.

²⁴ 'Early Camperdown History', *Camperdown Chronicle*, 14 April 1932; a description of 'Rennyhill' in a newspaper article in the 1930s also mentions kangaroos, etc.

²⁵ James Bonwick, *Western Victoria: Narrative of an educational tour in 1857*, 1858: 22.

²⁶ *Argus*, 6 October 1866.

²⁷ *Geelong Advertiser*, 27 August 1861.



Image 2: Eugène von Guérard, 'The Basin Banks', 1857 (looking north with Lake Bullen Merri in the foreground). The cleared area of land on the land bridge between the two lakes is part of Scott's 'Survey Paddock', which in 1870 became the westernmost section of the Camperdown Public Park (source: National Library of Australia)



Image 3: Eugène von Guérard, The Basin Banks, 1857, from a vantage point on the south bank of Lake Bullen Merri. The Camperdown Public Park occupies the area from the middle of the land bridge to the sloping land and hilltop on the far right. (source: Art Gallery of Ballarat)

2.1.4 The Survey Paddock

The township of Camperdown was surveyed by Scott in 1851. Through the 1850s, settlement was sparse and the roads were poor. The district developed significantly in the 1860s, buoyed by the passage of the Selection Acts. This decade saw roads made and improved, and an increase in population, and Camperdown emerged as an important pastoral centre. The 1860s also saw Crown land reserves gazetted for a range of public purposes in Camperdown, including a police station and lock-up, public cemetery, government school, shire hall, temperance hall, cricket ground, mechanics institute and a farmers' common. In 1860 a site bordering the Foxhow Road was set aside for a cricket club.²⁸

Camperdown was a modest country town in terms of population, but being the centre of a wealthy pastoral district meant it was reasonably well resourced and this encouraged a good

²⁸ *Victoria Government Gazette*, xx July 1860.

measure of civic pride. It distinguished itself for its thoughtful planning, its fine public buildings and impressive avenues of street trees. In addition, the town was prized for its picturesque setting. Surrounded by several volcanic hills and lakes, and with rich volcanic soil, plants and gardens grew luxuriantly. The beauty of the locality was well renowned, and met constant praise from visitors.

Surveyor R.D. Scott was instructed to survey a new township in 1851 after the first site for a township (north of the current township and then known as Timboon) had proven too damp. Scott took in the entirety of the landscape when he selected the new township site, defined by the proximity to Mt Leura, and by the two deep volcanic lakes of Bullen Merri and Gnotuk. Lands fronting the other volcanic lakes in the district were grabbed by selectors or had already been taken up by pastoral lease-holders, commencing with the Manifold brothers in 1838, who had swiftly taken possession of the idyllic and valuable fresh water of Lake Purrumbete and the vantage point and local landmark of Mt Leura.

In an early plan of the Parish of Colongulac, dated 1864, the parcel of lower-lying land sited dramatically between the two lakes is marked as Robert Scott's 'Survey Paddock'. This was set aside by Scott in the 1850s, probably to protect it from private appropriation, although no official gazettal for this purpose appears to have been made. A small area on the south bank of Lake Bullen Merri was also reserved from selection in 1857 to allow public access to Lake Bullen Merri, probably for watering purposes.²⁹ While the prevailing mood was governed by an insatiable hunger for farming land, and especially on the part of the squatters for 'superior' parcels of land, there was also a democratic-minded concern for the need to create public reserves and for the right for all to enjoy the natural beauty of this area. It was this enlightened view that influenced Scott's decision to reserve the 'Survey Paddock' from sale. Although not a member of the Committee of Management himself, Scott was a keen supporter of the Public Park. William Scott, who later served on the Committee of Management until 1888, was most likely Scott's eldest son.³⁰

²⁹ *VGG*, 3 March 1857. This refers to allotment 2, Section 8, Parish of Colongulac.

³⁰ R.D. Scott had a son named William Scott who lived in Camperdown (from Ancestry.com).

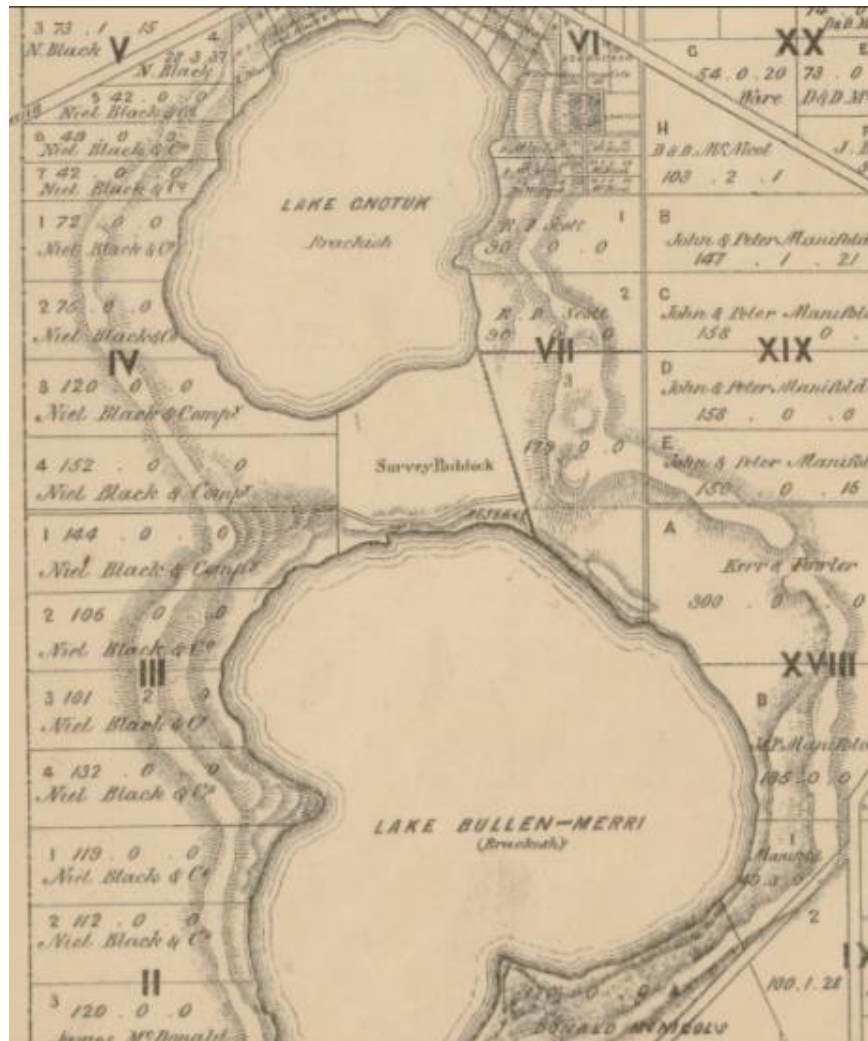


Image 4: Parish plan, Parish of Colongulac, 1864, showing the Survey Paddock marked out on the land bridge between the two lakes (source: State Library of Victoria)

Scott took into account the topography of the broader landscape to plan the new township, framing it with the volcanic hills and lakes. He marked out a plan for the town of Camperdown with the two chief axial roads oriented to skirt the two volcanic lakes, Gnotuk and Bullen Merri, on their northern and southern banks respectively. The elevated narrow site between the two lakes sits a mile or so west of the township, on almost the same line of latitude as the town centre. The two lakes provided views and water frontage that was highly desirable by the squatting class. By 1864, the lakes were hemmed in by the holdings of Niel Black & Co. on the west, then managed by his nephew Archibald Black; by the Manifold brothers on the east; and by Donald McNicol, who held the Bullen Merri pre-emptive right on the south.



Image 5: Plan of the Shire of Hampden, Victorian Shire Map Co., 1891 (source: State Library of Victoria)

The Selection Acts of the 1860s effectively changed the land status of many thousands of acres in the district from leasehold to freehold, although many of the new ‘selections’ around Camperdown largely remained with the squatters. Land selection in Camperdown in the 1860s created a local frenzy. The timing of the gazettal of the Camperdown Public Park in two reservations of 1869 and 1870, which comprised the hilltop above the two lakes and Scott’s ‘Survey Paddock’, was significant. It suggests some tension between ‘unlocking the lands’ on the one hand, and reserving notable sites as Crown land for public enjoyment in the name of beauty and posterity on the other. In western Victoria, other places of natural beauty were being ‘protected’ from the swift encroachment of settlement by being reserved as parks and gardens and sometimes, as in the case of the Camperdown Public Park, being endowed with European notions of landscape beauty. Tower Hill, a dormant volcano and lake, and noted beauty spot near Kororoit, in south-west Victoria, had been reserved in 1866 by the local acclimatisation society. In Camperdown, the most prominent volcanic hill, Mt Leura, was part of the large pastoral estate owned by the Manifold family, although the family later ‘gifted’ to the people of Camperdown (to mark the occasion of the Queen’s Jubilee in 1897) a parcel of land at Mt Leura for the purpose of a public park.³¹

2.1.5 Establishing the Public Park reserve, 1869–1879

The dramatic hilltop site above the two lakes, and the adjoining ‘Survey Paddock’ inspired the reservation of the Camperdown Public Park and within that the development of the 3-acre Gardens enclosure. In the late 1860s, a petition was signed by local residents of Camperdown, and a deputation waited on the Minister.³² At the time, the township of Camperdown had a population of about 800 people.³³

On 12 July 1869, a site of 127 acres in the Parish of Colongulac was temporarily reserved from sale for the purpose of a ‘public park’. A local committee of management was appointed shortly after, comprising John Walls, John Stevenson, Duncan Stewart Walker, William

³¹ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 16 December 1897.

³² check Rs file; see letter in tin box, CSC.

³³ Bailliere’s 1870.

Bramley, James Bishop, William Ower and Charles Pike.³⁴ The site was open woodland and bush; early plans show the provision for a road through the site that provided access to the west.³⁵ Although not stipulated in the gazettal notice, the local newspaper described the reservation as being ‘for Recreative and Ornamental purposes’, which suggests that a designed landscape or garden had already been proposed or was anticipated by the public.³⁶ The site invited imaginings about how the place could be ‘improved’, how the natural landscape could be transformed into a pleasant parkland planted with the familiar trees of Home, in accordance with prevailing ideas about good taste in landscape design.

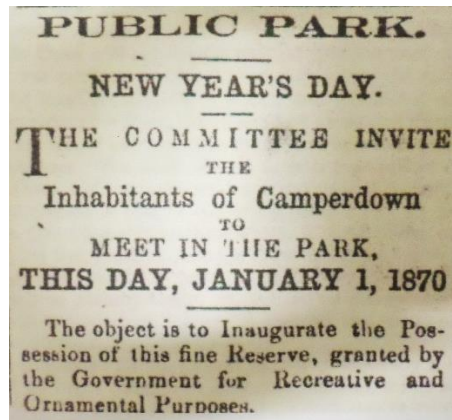


Image 6: Notice announcing the first event in Camperdown's new Public Park, Western Press, 1 January 1870.

Despite several other local events competing for supporters on the same day, a large and enthusiastic group attended the civic celebration held at the newly gazetted Public Park on New Year's Day, 1870, 'to Inaugurate the Possession of this fine Reserve'.³⁷ The children of Camperdown were requested to assemble at the Temperance Hall and to march on foot for almost two miles in the summer heat to the Public Park reserve. Once assembled, parties of picnickers gathered under the Lightwood trees and enjoyed refreshments and entertainment. Amidst the festivities, the Committee proudly announced that Clement Hodgkinson, Secretary of the Board of Crown Lands and Survey, had agreed to their request that the additional area of the Survey Paddock (165 acres and 2 roods) be added to the Public Park reserve.³⁸ A few months later, in early 1870, this area was duly reserved from sale, bringing the total area of the Public Park reserve close to 300 acres.³⁹ This was a sizeable area for a public park relative to those in other municipalities in Victoria. It was of paramount importance to Scott and others that this remarkable site be reserved from sale, and preserved for the benefit of all, on account of its significant topographic form and outstanding scenic value. As mentioned earlier, it was this intrinsic special character of the site, rather than the proposed public purpose to which it would be put, that appears to have been the chief impetus for the reservation.

In 1870, seeking professional advice on the layout of the new reserve, the Committee of Management approached Daniel Bunce of the Geelong Botanic Gardens. Bunce was a respected nurseryman, botanist and landscape gardener, who had served as curator of the Geelong Botanic Gardens since 1857. Bunce was responsible for the layout of the Geelong Botanic Gardens and also prepared a plan for the Colac Botanic Gardens in 1868.⁴⁰ Bunce visited the Camperdown Public Park late in 1870 and was paid a modest fee for his efforts.

³⁴ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 17 September 1869: 1479.

³⁵ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 16 July 1869: 1049.

³⁶ *Western Press*, January 1870.

³⁷ Daniel Curdie, Letters, MS Box 942/2(a-b), SLV; *Western Press*, January 1870; this reference was kindly provided by Maree Belyea, CDHS.

³⁸ *Western Press*, 1 January 1870.

³⁹ *Victoria Government Gazette*, 25 February 1870: 377-78.

⁴⁰ Aitken and Looker 2002: 114.

After spending a few hours at the site, he made recommendations about the layout of the ground, 'laying out the ground and driving in pegs to denote serpentine paths and carriage drives'.⁴¹ He pointed out to the committee members how the site should be best planned out, 'arranging for walks, plantations and shrubberies'.⁴² Bunce strongly recommended that a new approach to the Public Park be formed via an adjacent freehold parcel of land (immediately east of the Public Park reserve and outside the study area), which was owned by the Manifold brothers, as this would allow for a slightly less steep approach to and from the town centre than the existing road. Although initially reluctant to relinquish this small corner of their estate to form the desired new public access road, the Manifold brothers soon acquiesced.

The Geelong Botanic Gardens had been laid out by Bunce as an extensive open parkland, dotted with exotics, principally with the conifers that he particularly favoured but also with a diverse, even eclectic, collection of deciduous exotics and cultivated Australian native species, and with a central Gardens and nursery area, which was intensely planted and protected with dense shrubberies and plantations.⁴³ This format that was favoured by Bunce, with a Gardens area set within a larger parkland, followed a style of garden design characterised by distinguishable 'compartments' which was advocated by the master English landscape designer Sir Humphrey Repton, whom Bunce had apparently been influenced by.⁴⁴ Bunce's layout for the Colac Botanic Gardens was also essentially a large parkland fronting Lake Colac, with internal access via a circular carriage drive.⁴⁵ It would seem that Bunce's plan for Camperdown Public Park, in which he proposed an intensely planted gardens enclosure crowning the hilltop and protected by plantations of forest trees, followed his layout at Geelong to some extent. Whilst this design had stylistic pretensions it was also an obviously pragmatic approach to a large and fairly remote site. At Geelong, Bunce had laid out a central gardens area of 5 acres, whereas in the smaller town of Camperdown, with the constraints of the steeply graded hills and escarpment on the west side, a steep access road, and a considerable distance of 2 miles from the township proper, a modest 3-acre Gardens enclosure was more realistic and more manageable.

Plant stock for the Camperdown Public Park was supplied in c.1870 by Ferdinand Mueller of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens; a parcel of plants from Mueller was addressed to P.W. Tait, but the precise species that Mueller provided, however, are not known.⁴⁶ In 1873, Geelong nurseryman Thomas Adcock supplied the Park with 'Trees and Plants'.⁴⁷ Bunce, had he still been alive, would normally have fulfilled this role of supplying the public gardens of the Western District from his well-stocked nursery at the Geelong Botanic Gardens.⁴⁸ From the late 1870s, W.H. Errey, of Camperdown's Leura Nursery, began supplying the Park with plants on a periodic basis. From the early 1870s a local man, John Ford, was employed to clear the site, felling and grubbing the timber, and to commence the work of laying out the paths and planting.⁴⁹ By 1874, the local newspaper reported that 'four or five acres of the Park is to be used as a nursery for raising trees, shrubs and flowers'.⁵⁰ This followed Bunce's plan for the Geelong Botanic Gardens where he had also set aside a 'nursery'.⁵¹ The newspaper reported, 'Since the assistance of a practical landscape gardener from Geelong [Daniel Bunce], a portion

⁴¹ *Western Press*, 7 December 1870, cited in Willingham 1999.

⁴² *Geelong Advertiser*, 7 December 1870 (reference kindly supplied by Lyle Tune).

⁴³ Taken from citation for Geelong Botanic Gardens, VHR.

⁴⁴ Add ref to Repton

⁴⁵ Aitken and Looker 2002: 146.

⁴⁶ Mueller Correspondence Project; Professor Rod Home, pers. com., January 2016. Mueller had also previously in the 1860s provided plants for the Camperdown Cemetery and for the Camperdown 'Public Garden' (however this was possibly for Camperdown in NSW).

⁴⁷ Camperdown Public Park Financial Statements 1874, CDHS.

⁴⁸ See, for example, *Geelong Advertiser*, xx June 1867.

⁴⁹ Camperdown Public Park Financial Statements, 1870-1879, CDHS.

⁵⁰ Add ref, 1874.

⁵¹ Paul Fox 2000, *Clearings: Six colonial gardeners and their landscapes*: 85.

of the ground has been carefully laid out with 300 new trees planted.⁵² Trees were supplied in 1873 from the Melbourne Botanic Gardens and the Geelong Botanic Gardens.⁵³ But the opportunity for Bunce to provide ongoing advice to the Camperdown Public Park Committee in terms of the establishment of the Park and Garden enclosure was lost with his premature death in 1872 at the age of 60.⁵⁴

Few details are available about the early plantings in the Camperdown Public Park and Gardens, but descriptions of the reserve in the 1880s and 1890s that mention mature trees allude to what may have been Bunce plantings. There are numerous references to ‘pines’ growing at the Park in the 1880s, as well as references to the tall-growing ‘Californian pine’ (possibly *Pinus radiata* Monterey Pine) in 1882; to ‘sequoia’ (*Sequoia sempervirens* or California or Coast Redwood) in 1885; ‘fir trees’ in 1888; and ‘Deodar cedar’ (*Cedrus deodora*) in 1889.⁵⁵ Speculation about which species Bunce recommended for planting points to the ornamental pines and conifers, which he is known to have favoured. They were a dominant feature, for example, of his layout for the Geelong Botanic Gardens. Historic photographs from the c.1920s and 1930s reveal mature specimens of Lambert’s Monterey Cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*) and several mature specimens of Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*). A mature Coryline (*Cordyline australis*) that appears in a photograph dated c.1910 (see Image 11) would indicate that this particular specimen pre-dated any planting recommendations from Guilfoyle, and the availability of Cordylines in Victorian nurseries from 1855 would suggest its planting may have been recommended by Bunce.⁵⁶ Bunce is also known to have favoured a variety of ‘forest trees’, including Oaks, Elms, Poplars and Chestnuts, all of which were planted at the Camperdown Botanic Gardens.⁵⁷ The avenue of Lindens (*Tilia x europaea*) are also likely to have been part of an earlier planting scheme associated with Bunce. In 1895, a newspaper report remarked that the grove of Lindens (or Lime trees) was ‘a feature of the Park’.⁵⁸ If these Linden trees were not planted until 1888–90, at the recommendation of Guilfoyle, it is unlikely they would have been sufficiently advanced a mere five years later (in 1895). It is more probable that they were part of Bunce’s original layout. Bunce is known to have had a preference for planting Lindens as an avenue; in 1861 he imported a large number of Linden trees to plant as an avenue at the Geelong Botanic Gardens:

*Three hundred lime trees and twenty-five tulip trees have been received by Mr. Bunce per Victor from Liverpool. They are all quick, and the greater portion of the former will be used in planting a magnificent avenue in the grounds surrounding, the Botanic Gardens.*⁵⁹

In terms of Bunce’s overall layout of 1870, no plan is known to survive. What is known is that the Gardens area was roughly oval in shape and fenced, and that a section was devoted to a nursery that contained 300 young plants by 1874. Bunce’s layout incorporated a complex network of paths and a large concentration of pines. A dense grove of ‘Californian Pines’ at the highest point of the Gardens, in the vicinity of the rotunda pavilion,⁶⁰ was most likely part of his plan. The planting of tall-growing pines on a hilltop, to create a desirable ‘skyline’, was a fashionable landscape treatment of the late nineteenth century, as demonstrated by William

⁵² *Hampden Gazette*, 26 June 1874, cited in Willingham 1999.

⁵³ *Hamilton Spectator*, 7 May 1873.

⁵⁴ *Geelong Advertiser*, 16 June 1872.

⁵⁵ See for example, *Camperdown Chronicle*, 15 January 1882; ‘the Vagabond’, *Australasian*, 7 March 1885; *Camperdown Chronicle*, 14 April 1888; *Camperdown Chronicle*, 26 November 1889.

⁵⁶ Margaret Brookes and Richard Barley 1992, *Plants Listed in Nursery Catalogues in Victoria 1855–1889*, Ornamental Plant Collection Association Inc., South Yarra, p. 48.

⁵⁷ *Argus*, xx January 1860.

⁵⁸ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 28 December 1895.

⁵⁹ From the *Geelong Advertiser* 1860, reproduced in an article of 1910 titled ‘50 Years Ago’.

⁶⁰ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 26 August 1885.

Ferguson at Mt Macedon.⁶¹ The wider Park was cleared of native trees to some extent and part of the site was leased for grazing from c.1870, probably the far western portion. It is not clear to what extent the wider parkland figured in Bunce's layout plan.

In 1871 six seats were installed under the trees —probably under the existing Lightwoods or White Gums, as exotic specimens would not yet have been planted. The early seating erected 'under the trees' in the 1870s may have been similar to that installed in the Fitzroy Gardens in Melbourne in the 1860s (a style that was also used at the Royal Botanic Gardens), which comprised a timber seat encircling the base of an established tree (see Image 7). This circular style of seating was fashionable for public parks and gardens at that time.⁶²



Image 7: Detail from a sketch of the Fitzroy Gardens in Melbourne in 1863 (by Conge), showing an early style of timber seating built beneath, and encircling, existing mature trees – a form of which was possibly used 'under the trees' at Camperdown in the early 1870s (source: SLV)

In 1872-73 local contractor Dugald Cameron erected a perimeter fence around the 3-acre Gardens area in preparation for planting. The entire site also needed to be fenced to secure it for grazing.

Each year the Victorian Government allocated funding for public parks and gardens for the purposes of fencing and other improvements. Compared to other botanic gardens in Victoria, the Camperdown Public Park received only a modest grant in 1873.⁶³ In 1874 the Committee received a government grant of £33. The same year, funds raised locally amounted to £140. In the following financial year, 1874-75, the government grant increased to £70.

There was a large and enthusiastic horticultural community in the district and local gardening enthusiasts most likely also donated plants and seeds to the Public Park and Gardens that were not necessarily recorded in the annual schedules of expenses. R.D. Scott had developed a fine garden at 'Gnotuk Park' in the 1850s, which was admired by Ferdinand Mueller.⁶⁴ Mueller was also friends with Daniel and Frances Curdie at 'Tandarook', south of Camperdown. The survival of a large *Cedrus deodora* (Deodar or Himalayan Cedar) at James Dawson's 'Wurrung' suggests that a substantial early garden had been established there in the 1860s.⁶⁵ Archie Black also had an impressive garden at 'Gnotuk House' and there is evidence that Bunce was responsible for its design.⁶⁶ Archie Black donated seeds to the Geelong Botanic Gardens in 1866, which suggests an acquaintance with Bunce.⁶⁷ William Taylor, son-in-law of James Dawson and president of the Camperdown Horticultural Society (formed in 1880), established

⁶¹ Paul Fox 2005, 'Keeping Aridity at Bay: Acclimatisation and settler imagination in nineteenth-century Australia', *Australian Humanities Review*, no. 36, July 2005.

⁶² see ref in RBG, 1870s.

⁶³ Annual Report, 1873: 249.

⁶⁴ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 7 October 1933; Dowdy 1983: 23.

⁶⁵ The *Cedrus deodora* at 'Wurrung' is listed on the NTSTR.

⁶⁶ Maree Belyea, CDHS, pers. com., January 2016.

⁶⁷ *Geelong Advertiser*, 16 June 1866; Aitken and Looker 2002: 204.

'Rennyhill' in 1876, situated a short distance east of the Camperdown Public Park. Here he also developed a fine garden with a number of large pines, reputedly with the assistance of William Guilfoyle.⁶⁸ Other settlers in the district were members of the Geelong and Western District Horticultural Improvement Society, of which Bunce was also an active member; as well as the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria. Nurseryman William Errey, who was established at Camperdown by the early 1860s, probably provided more plant stock to the Gardens than is recorded in the annual accounts. The Errey family went on to enjoy a long and active association with the Camperdown Public Park from the 1870s until the mid-twentieth century.

The Public Park Committee faced inevitable obstacles and delays in achieving its vision for the Public Park and its hilltop Gardens area. Unlike the vast majority of other regional botanic gardens, the Camperdown Botanic Gardens was sited at a distance from the township amidst farming land. As such, it faced the same land management problems as did the neighbouring farmers and graziers: the eradication of rabbits (including use of a patented 'rabbit machine'), the removal of thistles and other weeds, and the problem of insect pests and water supply, the removal of fallen timber, grass-cutting, and the seasonal threat of bushfires. The Committee of Management invited tenders at various times for the removal of dead timber from the Public Park. Ferns were also routinely cut back in the late 1870s and 1880s.⁶⁹ At the same time, the Committee kept a watchful eye on the unlawful felling of trees by the public for use as firewood, and the regular damage and destruction of plant stock by visitors.⁷⁰

The Committee's decision in 1877 to invest a modest sum in an ornamental bandstand in the Gardens, anticipating its impending 'permanent' reservation, was a significant step in its development as a designed landscape and a popular public space. The choice of building was an octagonal band pavilion with a decorative cast iron frieze, designed by the notable Western District architect Alexander Hamilton. Taking full advantage of the exceptional view, the pavilion incorporated a spiral staircase that led to an upper-storey lookout, embellished with a concave-sided spire. Its elevated circular form subtly referenced the conic form of the distant volcanic hills. The pavilion became a regular venue for the Camperdown Brass Band, and public seating was installed around the perimeter.

The Public Park Committee was intent on having the site permanently reserved, especially as it had already outlaid a considerable sum in improvements. In March 1879, the secretary of the Committee argued for the place to be permanently reserved, pointing out:

This area is one of the few really beautiful and picturesque places to be found in this part of the colony, still belonging to the State. And to allow it by any mischance or other cause to be alienated from the people would be an irreparable [sic.] misfortune to us and our posterity.⁷¹

Six months later, Camperdown Public Park was permanently reserved as two separate Crown reserves: comprising 165 acres and 127 acres respectively.⁷² A caretaker's cottage was erected at the main entrance the following year and a resident caretaker, Henry Fuller, appointed. Establishing a permanent caretaker's residence was sensible in terms of managing the relatively remote site, but was also a symbolic step in claiming 'permanent' possession for the Public Park and Gardens. By this time, the surviving trees of the 300-strong plantation that Bunce had recommended for planting in the Gardens enclosure were reaching mid-height, and possibly because more of these trees had survived than had been expected that they were now crowding the reserve and obstructing the view. Expert advice was sought to determine which of these trees could be removed. The Committee of Management determined that at the

⁶⁸ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 6 November 1889; Peter Watts 1983, *Historic Gardens in Victoria*: 137; Bob Lambell and Gillian Senior 2012, *A Small Section of Camperdown's Notable Scots*, Camperdown & District Historical Society, Camperdown.

⁶⁹ CPPC, Minutes, Book 1, CSC.

⁷⁰ See, for example, *Camperdown Chronicle*, 19 August 1879.

⁷¹ Secretary of the Public Park Committee to the Minister of Lands, 10 March 1879, cited in Watts 1983: 57.

⁷² Victoria, *Reserves*, 1881: 27; *VGG*, 1 August 1879: 1921.

upcoming horticultural show in the 1880s ‘gentlemen of experience in landscape gardening’ be sought to ‘get an opinion as to what trees should be cut down in Park Gardens’.⁷³ Outside of the Gardens enclosure there remained a number of native trees, and these were possibly inter-mixed with exotics that Bunce had selected; it is not known, however, whether Bunce or anyone else provided further advice about any tree-planting at the reserve.

The employment of Henry Fuller as resident caretaker transformed the reserve into a well-managed and much praised Gardens and surrounding parkland. Fuller, together with his three sons, Caleb, Alfred, and David, had been employed at the reserve from the 1870s on a casual basis.⁷⁴ Henry Fuller remained caretaker for twenty years, from 1881 until his death in 1901, when he was succeeded by his son David. David Fuller (1879–1957) and his wife Blanche (née Pitcher) occupied the caretaker’s cottage from 1901 until 1948.⁷⁵ Altogether, the Fuller family lived and worked at the Camperdown Public Park for seventy years, providing an impressive period of service.

2.1.6 A ‘Royal Park’: ‘the pride and glory of Camperdown’

The Public Park with its delightful Gardens drew praise from locals and visitors alike and was by 1879 described as ‘one of the prettiest in the colony’.⁷⁶ Such was the high esteem in which the reserve was held by locals that for a period in the 1880s it was referred to as the ‘Royal Park’. This name was never officially adopted, however, and by the 1890s fell out of favour.

By the 1880s, with over ten years of growth, and with some new ornamental structures, the Gardens enclosure was taking shape as a much favoured place to visit. The Gardens began to be described as a botanic gardens around this time. After his guided tour of the reserve by the Committee members in 1885, for example, ‘the Vagabond’ (alias journalist John Stanley James) noted: ‘The reserve is 300 acres in extent [and] in the centre is a Botanical-garden of some three acres. Here are smooth walks, soft springy lawns, beds of flowers, and a miniature grove of pines.’⁷⁷ A lawn mower had been procured in 1882.

The Gardens were further embellished in 1883 with a notable early statue of the Scottish poet Robbie Burns, donated by Scotsman William Taylor. The former local government surveyor R.D. Scott donated a large sundial to the Gardens in 1888.⁷⁸ It is possible that this sundial came from Scott’s private residence ‘Gnotuk Park’ (given that he had operated a government meteorological station at the Basin Banks in the 1850s).⁷⁹ The Burns statue and the sundial formed part of a significant group of early civic endowments to the town donated by prominent townfolk. Others included the avenue of Elms in Manifold Street, funded by A.S. and C. Findlay of ‘Glenormiston’ in 1876; and the elaborate Clock Tower erected by the Manifold family in the 1890s.

The many favourable comments about the reserve in the 1880s would indicate that the Gardens enclosure was substantially developed by this time, shaped by Bunce’s initial layout and the subsequent improvements by Shire Engineer David Harboard. The essential charm of the reserve was in its siting and the magnificent views. Descriptions were frequently in the superlative: ‘one of the most beautiful places it has been our good fortune to visit’⁸⁰; ‘the pride and glory of Camperdown ... one of the prettiest [botanic gardens] in the colony’;⁸¹ a site

⁷³ CPPC, Minutes, book 1, CSC.

⁷⁴ Financial Statements, 1880s, CDHS.

⁷⁵ *Camperdown Chronicle*, xx xx 1948. Family details provided via Ancestry.com

⁷⁶ Whitworth 1875, *Bailliere’s Victorian Gazetteer and Road Guide*.

⁷⁷ ‘The Vagabond’ (pen-name of John Stanley James), *Australasian*, 7 March 1885.

⁷⁸ The Committee of Management was determining a suitable site for the sundial in 1890; CPPC Minutes, Book 2, 21 February 1890, CSC. The whereabouts of this sundial is now unknown.

⁷⁹ Neumayer 1864, *Results of the Meteorological Survey ...* Melbourne: 145.

⁸⁰ *Geelong Advertiser* 25 April 1883.

⁸¹ Sutherland (ed.) 1888, *Victoria and Its Metropolis*, vol. 2: 75.

‘unsurpassed for the natural beauty of its situation’.⁸² The Vagabond described the Public Park in 1885 in glowing terms, as occupying a grand site, and providing exceptional views of the rich surrounding country.⁸³ A Ballarat newspaper commented that Camperdown has ‘the most picturesque site for a public park and gardens in Australia’.⁸⁴ If the Western District was hailed as the ‘garden of Victoria’, then the Camperdown Public Park was the ideal vantage point from which to admire it.⁸⁵ The only criticism was the dense grove of tall Californian Pines established at the highest point of the Park, which had flourished in the rich soil and were now closing in on the pavilion and obstructing the prized view.⁸⁶

Visitor numbers at the Public Park increased in the 1880s, largely owing to the new railway, which was opened to great fanfare in 1883. The opening ceremony included a visit to the Public Park by the members of the official government party and their wives, who marvelled at the view from the upper platform of the rotunda.⁸⁷ The railway put Camperdown on the tourist map, and also provided an affordable and reliable means of transport that benefitted the supply and exchange of plants.

The Public Park covered a vast area and from time to time was proposed as a suitable site for various other purposes. In 1885, at the height of fears of a Russian invasion of south-east Australia, the Public Park was suggested by one loyal resident as a place to accommodate the cavalry horses of the Camperdown Volunteer Rifle Corps on drill day.⁸⁸ The Public Park was also used by the famed stallion Roscommon for running with local mares on his ‘tour’ of the district in 1887.⁸⁹

Camperdown was notable for its large number of vice-regal and aristocratic visitors. Lady Elizabeth Loch, wife of Sir Henry Loch, the Governor of Victoria, had a particular fondness for Camperdown and during her first visit in 1884 she visited the Public Park and ‘held her court ... under a miniature grove of pines’.⁹⁰ Sir Henry and Lady Loch, both Scottish, were impressed by the statue of Burns that had been installed in the Gardens the previous year.⁹¹ Lady Loch was apparently captivated by the site, and expressed a wish to return.⁹² On the strength of this favourable response, the *Camperdown Chronicle* went so far as to suggest in 1885 that the west side of the ‘Royal Park’, as the Public Park was then known, might be a suitable site for a new vice-regal residence.⁹³ Various members of the British aristocracy visited Camperdown for polo matches in the early 1900s. Local connections with British royalty continued in the twentieth century with a significant number of royal visits to Camperdown: 1920 (Prince of Wales), 1949 and 1952 (Queen Elizabeth II), and 1959 (Princess Alexandra).⁹⁴

2.1.7 A Guilfoylean transformation

In 1888 the Public Park Committee sought advice from William Guilfoyle, the highly respected director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens and the undisputed master of landscape design in

⁸² *Geelong and Western Directory 1886-87*, 1886: 10.

⁸³ *Colac Herald*, 24 February 1885.

⁸⁴ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 28 January 1890.

⁸⁵ See, for example, *Leader*, 23 April 1881, which describes ‘the land around [Terang and Camperdown] ... as the garden of Victoria’.

⁸⁶ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 26 August 1885 and 4 January 1888.

⁸⁷ McAlpine 1963, *The Shire of Hampden, 1863-1963*: 85.

⁸⁸ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 6 May 1885.

⁸⁹ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 31 December 1887.

⁹⁰ The Vagabond, *Australasian*, 7 March 1885.

⁹¹ Add ref, 1884.

⁹² *Camperdown Chronicle*, 28 October 1885.

⁹³ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 28 October 1885.

⁹⁴ The Manifold’s ‘Talindert’ provided an unofficial summer retreat for the Governor of Victoria in the 1890s. In 1959, the young Princess Alexandra was a guest of the Manifold family at Camperdown.

the colony. Guilfoyle had already provided advice and prepared plans for a number of public and botanic gardens in western Victoria, often against the wishes of his government superiors,⁹⁵ including Warrnambool (1877), Koroit (1880), Stawell (1880), Hamilton (1881) and Horsham (1881), as well as several private gardens, including 'Rosemount', Southern Cross, near Koroit (1880); and 'Dalvui' at Terang (1898). Later, Guilfoyle was commissioned to prepare plans and advice for Colac Botanic Gardens (1910), and the private gardens, 'Mooleric' (1903), 'Turkeith' (1903-04) and 'Mawallok' (1909).

Guilfoyle's gardens were distinguished by a varied and layered planting palette, a preference for bold and variegated foliage, and overall a result that was not unlike a picturesque landscape painting. He had a keen eye for perspective, with an ability for creating and framing views, and introducing an element of surprise. He favoured wide serpentine paths and saw opportunities to incorporate texture in the landscape, for example, through the use of rockeries. In his plans for public gardens, he typically recommended an ornamental lake or pond, adorned with a timber 'summer house' built to a rustic design, and fringed with grasses such as Pampas.

In mid-1888, the Committee reported that it had 'decided some time ago to obtain [Guilfoyle's] opinion ... with regard to the best method to improve the ground'. In particular, there was still concern about the dense planting of tall 'Californian Pines' (probably Monterey Pine; *Pinus insignis*) that were obstructing the view from the pavilion. After several requests from the Committee, Guilfoyle finally obliged and visited the Public Park in June 1888, accompanied by members of the Committee. This was almost certainly not his first visit to the Camperdown Public Park. He had visited Camperdown in 1882, for example, to advise the Council about trimming the Elms in Manifold Street; it is unlikely that he did not make a trip out of town to see the Public Park.⁹⁶ Guilfoyle was well travelled throughout the Western District and fascinated with its volcanic landscape.

In 1888 Guilfoyle was the guest of William Taylor at 'Rennyhill' and his wife Isabella (née Dawson). He was already acquainted with Taylor, through his friendship with James Dawson and probably also through Taylor's position as president of the Camperdown Horticultural Society. It is claimed that Guilfoyle was responsible for designing Taylor's private garden at 'Rennyhill'.⁹⁷ William Taylor had just been appointed a member of the Public Park Committee and it is thought that he was probably responsible for commissioning Guilfoyle to assist with the Public Park.⁹⁸ Although Guilfoyle's liaising with James Dawson over a subsequent visit to the Public Park in 1890 suggests that Dawson himself had played a part in the arrangements.⁹⁹

In his advice to the Public Park Committee, Guilfoyle recommended 'the removal of a number of the pines in order to open up the view'. In reducing the concentration of pines, Guilfoyle gave space to some of the other early plantings attributed to Bunce. Guilfoyle also requested 'a plan of the enclosure, showing trees, paths, &c, over which he promised to trace a plan of the improvements he would suggest'. He advised 'the inner paths should be done away with as they were troublesome to keep in order, and were unnecessary'.¹⁰⁰ On 27 August 1888 the sum of £5.4.6 was paid to Mr Guilfoyle for 'advising as to improving Park'.¹⁰¹ Several months later, after these works had progressed, the local newspaper reported:

⁹⁵ Guilfoyle's difficulty in gaining permission to undertake private commissions is discussed in Doyle, Aitken, Jellie 1999, 'Koroit Botanic Gardens Conservation Management Plan', prepared for Moyne Shire.

⁹⁶ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 25 January 1882.

⁹⁷ E.E. Pescott 1974, *W.G. Guilfoyle: The master of landscaping*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne: 141.

⁹⁸ *Camperdown Chronicle* 13 June 1888; Watts 1983: 137.

⁹⁹ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 2 January 1890.

¹⁰⁰ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 30 June 1888.

¹⁰¹ Financial Statements, 1888 (CDHS).

*Our beautiful park has undergone quite a transformation. A large number of pines have been removed and most of the walks have been filled in and sown with grass seed. This will be a great improvement by and by, but at present the place looks very rough.*¹⁰²

Two years later, it was noted that ‘the walks and beds are well kept and tidy’.¹⁰³ It is likely that Guilfoyle’s new layout conformed more or less with the configuration of pathways that exists today. It is also likely that Guilfoyle recommended building the ornamental concrete pond at the lower end of the Gardens in 1888–89 (given that this pond was first noted in the Gardens in 1890).¹⁰⁴

It was not a realistic expectation, nor was it ever intended, that the full extent of the Public Park reserve would be intensively landscaped, but rather that it would be developed as an open parkland reserve with carefully arranged ornamental plantations. This was not unlike the model of a wider ‘domain’ around a smaller cultivated garden, which is comparable to the layout of the Geelong Botanic Gardens, and also echoes the relationship between the Domain and the Royal Botanic Gardens in Melbourne. The use of the name ‘Royal Park’ in the 1880s was also in keeping with this model of a large open ‘domain’ or parkland surrounding an enclosed garden. Whilst the Gardens enclosure was taking shape with well-established trees, a network of paths and beds, and ornamental garden structures, the Committee required direction and advice in designing a plan for the larger, surrounding Public Park.

In August 1889, it was noted that Guilfoyle was guiding the planting scheme within the Gardens enclosure and had also made suggestions as to suitable plantations that would beautify the wider Public Park.¹⁰⁵ Guilfoyle visited Camperdown again in 1889 and in January 1890. Once again, he stayed at ‘Rennyhill’ as a guest of the Taylors. The local newspaper reported in 1890 that Guilfoyle ‘was driven to the public park and there marked out the plan of the improvements which the committee contemplated carrying out as means will permit’.¹⁰⁶ On 3 February 1890 the Committee paid the sum of £2.18.6 to W.R. Guilfoyle for his advice on laying out the reserve.¹⁰⁷ While the focus of his visit in 1890 appears to have been to make recommendations about the wider reserve, no plan or record of his advice is known to have survived. On 11 April 1890, the members of the Committee visited the Public Park and ‘selected various sites for planting clumps of trees in accordance with Mr Guilfoyle’s suggestions’, and the following week, together with the caretaker ‘marked with pegs the sites selected for plantations’. The Committee wrote to the Secretary for Agriculture ‘asking for a supply of trees for planting’.¹⁰⁸ It is likely that these were supplied by the State Nursery at Mt Macedon, which was responsible for supplying trees to Victoria’s public reserves at that time. In 1893 the Committee also procured a sizeable order of trees and shrubs from Taylor and Sangster’s Vice-Regal Nurseries in Toorak, presumably following Guilfoyle’s recommendations for the planting of the wider reserve.¹⁰⁹ The ‘new plantations’ were fenced in 1893.¹¹⁰

In 1890, a visitor described the layout of the Public Park. After walking up the steep incline of the access road, he approached the site:

Presently I see a gate in front and ... I enter a large paddock laid out to parklike form. The seats and shady trees looked so inviting ... But as I have yet further to go I pick up my stick

¹⁰² *Terang Express*, 9 October 1888.

¹⁰³ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 18 March 1890.

¹⁰⁴ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 18 March 1890.

¹⁰⁵ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 13 August 1889.

¹⁰⁶ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 9 January 1890.

¹⁰⁷ Financial Statements, 1890, CDHS.

¹⁰⁸ CPP Minutes, April 1890.

¹⁰⁹ Financial Statements, 1893-94, CDHS.

¹¹⁰ Financial Statements, 1893, CDHS.

*and ... proceed to another gate, passing through which I am in the park proper, of the gardens of Camperdown and the beauty spot of the district.*¹¹¹

In early 1910 Guilfoyle was consulted once again for advice about the layout of the Camperdown Public Park.¹¹² The committee sought advice from Guilfoyle ‘for further beautifying the resort so that all work undertaken in future will be on uniform lines’.¹¹³ Guilfoyle prepared the large and detailed plan of the Public Park (currently in the collection of the Camperdown Historical Society), and the accompanying ‘Key to the Plan’. The date of 1910 concurs with the clear and unequivocal comments for grazing to continue in the Park in 1909, and the indication of a ‘Bathing Box’ at Lake Bullen Merri, which had been commissioned in 1909.¹¹⁴ The newspaper reported on Guilfoyle’s visit to the Public Park in March 1910 in preparation for his comprehensive plan for the reserve:

*The Trustees of the Public Park met Mr R. [sic.] Guilfoyle, ex-curator of the Melbourne Botanical Gardens, at the Park yesterday afternoon. At the suggestion of Mr W.A. Taylor it was recently decided that Mr Guilfoyle, who is recognised as the foremost authority in Australia upon landscape gardening, should prepare a complete general plan of the laying out of the Park – a plan which could be carried out gradually, the work extending over perhaps, a decade or two, but always proceeding in the direction of ultimately producing a definite result. Mr Guilfoyle had spent the day in going over the Park. He considers it to be one of the most beautiful spots to be found anywhere, and one affording great possibilities. He outlined his ideas as to the best methods of enhancing its attractiveness, and laid stress upon the preservation, as far as possible, of the magnificent bes..ral [illeg.] beauties that are there. He was particularly emphatic as to the desirability of retaining the fine eucalypts on the slope of Lake Bullen Merri. Mr Guilfoyle was spied today in further studying the contours and familiarising himself with the features of the Park with a view to having complete data upon which to base his plan and recommendations.*¹¹⁵

The Committee acknowledged the great effort required for this undertaking but were committed to the plan to carry out ‘each year to do as much as available funds will allow’.¹¹⁶

As noted earlier, Guilfoyle had prepared a plan for the central Gardens enclosure in 1888, as well as a plan for the wider Public Park reserve in 1890; the locations of both these plans are unknown and are presumably lost.¹¹⁷ Guilfoyle’s detailed surviving plan of 1910, in providing ‘a complete general plan of the laying out of the Park’ as well advice about the plantations, was probably a refinement of the plan he had prepared twenty years earlier. The placement of the summer house at the lookout, the tea house and bathing box at the lakebank, and the tea house (kiosk) outside the entrance to the Gardens were probably all elements that Guilfoyle had proposed in 1890, as there is evidence for these structures being erected at the reserve between 1890 and 1910. Likewise, we could surmise that the pond, the harbour and the glasshouse were all elements that were proposed in Guilfoyle’s 1888 plan for the Gardens enclosure, as these elements all first appear in the records after 1888. Furthermore, these were all typical features of Guilfoyle’s designed landscapes.

In preparing his 1910 plan, Guilfoyle was probably provided with a base plan by the Hampden Shire via the Public Park Committee, over which he set out his vision for the reserve. In the

¹¹¹ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 18 March 1890.

¹¹² *Geelong Advertiser*, 17 June 1910 (Guilfoyle provides further advice for Camperdown Botanic Gardens and prepares a plan for the entire reserve). Guilfoyle was possibly commissioned for this work in 1909; see *Australasian*, 6 July 1912, which states (in 1912) that he was commissioned ‘three years ago’.

¹¹³ *Geelong Advertiser*, 8 February 1910.

¹¹⁴ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 4 February 1909.

¹¹⁵ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 12 March 1910.

¹¹⁶ *Australasian*, 6 July 1912.

¹¹⁷ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 9 January 1890, 30 June 1888.

most frequented area of the Public Park, along the straight main entrance road and extending northwards down the sloping open ground, the native timber was probably thinned out and kept tidy. Guilfoyle noted in reference to this section of the ground, ‘Gum trees to be kept’, indicating that there remained numerous native Eucalypts in this section of the Park in 1910. He also advised the retention of the thick grove of native trees close to the bank of Lake Bullen Merri, and recommended the planting of Blackwoods and other native species in the area south of Sadlers Road (outside the study area). The row of Red Flowering Gums (*Corymbia ficifolia*), native to Western Australia, which marked the steep ascent of the volcanic ridge on the northern boundary of the Park, was almost certainly a Guilfoylean touch as these trees were a particular favourite of his.¹¹⁸ It seems that *Corymbia ficifolia* had been planted prior to 1910, possibly planted in accordance with Guilfoyle’s plan and advice in 1889-90. In 1895, a visitor was impressed by a bright red flowering gum tree located outside the Gardens enclosure on the slope leading down to the lake. The tree had apparently been ‘procured some years ago from the Geelong gardens’.¹¹⁹

In developing his recommendations for the layout of the reserve, Guilfoyle was clearly briefed by the Committee about the importance of maintaining pasture for stock. His accompanying ‘Key to the Plan’ specifically notes that there should be ‘restrictions of plantations within the narrowest limits for the sake of pasturing stock’.¹²⁰ The grazing of the wider extent would continue to fund the upkeep and maintenance of the reserve.

Like the celebrated Swiss landscape artist Eugène von Guérard, who had visited and painted the Basin Banks in 1857, Guilfoyle had a personal fascination with the volcanic landscape of the Western District. The siting of the Public Park and Gardens at Camperdown, perched high on a volcanic ridge above the lakes Bullen Merri and Gnotuk and boasting remarkable views that were unsurpassed by any other public garden in Victoria, provided an inspirational landscape setting. The context of the site, intrinsic to the wider volcanic landscape of western Victoria, was clearly in Guilfoyle’s mind when creating his vision for the site and preparing planting advice for the Camperdown Public Park. While the larger area was perceived as a more informal parkland, it was nonetheless part of Guilfoyle’s masterful vision for the reserve as a whole, and a testament to his skill as an artist at ‘improving’ the hand of nature.



Image 8: The rotunda, photographed c.1930s (source: Rs file 3586, DELWP)

¹¹⁸ Paul Fox, pers. com., October 2016; see also Fox 2000, *Clearings*: 141-42; two of trees survive (nos.162 and 163).

¹¹⁹ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 26 February 1895.

¹²⁰ William Guilfoyle, ‘Key to the Plan’, c.1910, copy held CDHS.



Image 9: Postcard view showing rotunda with look-out, and the roped-off circular bed with floral display in the foreground (source: Rs file 3586, DELWP)

When William Guilfoyle passed away, only two years after drawing up the 1910 plan, the people of Camperdown considered his death was a great loss:

Regret was expressed at Camperdown upon the receipt of intelligence of the death of Mr W.R. Guilfoyle. Three years ago he was entrusted by the public park trustees with the preparation of a complete scheme for further beautifying that enclosure. He undertook the work with the greatest enthusiasm, and his scheme provides for the laying out and planting of the whole park. It is most comprehensive and complete, down to the smallest detail. Two years ago the trustees commenced to carry out the scheme, and intend each year to do as much as available funds will allow. It is a very extensive undertaking and it will be many years before completion is reached; but when the work is finished it will be another monument to Mr Guilfoyle's ability.¹²¹

2.1.8 The early 1900s - the heyday of the Public Park

By the early 1900s, trees planted in the Gardens enclosure in the 1870s were reaching maturity. Guilfoyle's scheme, conceived in 1888, which modified the original Bunce layout, was beginning to take shape, although the new plantings he had proposed were still far from maturity. Parts of the wider Public Park continued to be used for grazing (to bring in revenue and keep the grass down), but there were also other pressures on the site. There was drought across Victoria in early 1900s, and in addition the government grant was considerably reduced from 1893 until the early 1900s. But these challenges seem to have had a negligible effect on the Gardens. The Gardens remained a popular place for picnic parties and band recitals. In fact, the early 1900s was something of a heyday for the Public Park, with the addition of several new buildings and facilities. The floral displays continued to impress visitors. In 1905 local solicitor and prize daffodil grower Leonard Buckland joined the Public Park Committee and it is likely that he was responsible for the Springtime offering of a 'very fine collection of daffodils'.¹²² In 1906 the Committee reported that it had sufficient income at its disposal to host moonlight concerts in the Public Park.¹²³

¹²¹ *Australasian*, 6 July 1912.

¹²² *Camperdown Chronicle*, 19 September 1916.

¹²³ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 2 June 1906.



Image 10: Postcard view of a path in 'Public Gardens, Camperdown', c.1910 (source: CDHS)

A number of new features and facilities were added to the Camperdown Public Park and Gardens during the 1890s and early 1900s, both for the enjoyment of visitors and in keeping with popular understandings about what constituted a botanic garden. These included a brick fireplace and chimney for heating water (1890), a timber picnic shelter or kiosk (1893) erected close to the brick chimney; a glasshouse (1909); two additional timber kiosks (1908–09) and a bathing house on Lake Bullen Merri (1909).¹²⁴ In addition, an aviary was erected in the Gardens in the early 1900s, and stocked with a large collection of colourful birds, both Australian and exotic, including pheasants, cockatoos, galahs, canaries and parrots. Peacocks and peahens wandered freely on the lawns and the 'peacock run'.¹²⁵ Nearby, the ornamental pond was frequented by black swans, ducks, and other water birds. The inclusion of exotic birds in botanic gardens highlighted philosophical links between the development of botanical collections and the acclimatisation movement, which enjoyed considerable influence and patronage in Victoria in the 1860s. The addition of an aviary at Camperdown followed popular practice in other botanic gardens in Victoria, notably at the Geelong Botanic Gardens (formerly under Daniel Bunce); several botanic gardens also operated small menageries for 'native game' — for example, Melbourne, Koroit, Horsham, and White Hills (Bendigo) (ongoing).



Image 11: View of the high point in the Botanic Gardens in c.1910, showing mature *Coryline*, conifers and clipped trees, and the rotunda on the right (source: CDHS)

¹²⁴ Camperdown Public Park Committee of Management, Minutes, Book 2, held CSC; *Camperdown Chronicle*, 26 November 1908.

¹²⁵ The 'peacock run' was remembered by a participant in the Community 'Open House' Forum held at Camperdown, 19 April 2016.

A significant change was made to the overall layout of the reserve at this time with the addition of the newly altered access road in 1904 (cutting through the Manifold property). A large part of the reserve continued to be leased for grazing, the revenue from which was used to offset maintenance costs. There was also an ongoing debate amongst residents in the early 1900s as to whether the Public Park reserve should be turned over to a farmers' common, or continued to be leased privately.

By the 1910s, the wider area, incorporating the north bank of Lake Bullen Merri, was developed as an extensive recreational area, offering boating, fishing and bathing facilities. By 1906, bathing was becoming popular at the lake and a bathing box was proposed. A 'bathing box' is marked on Guilfoyle's plan of 1910, screened by plantings, and this is almost certainly the new bathing box erected on the lakebank in 1909 to a design by local architect W.P. ('Perry') Knights.¹²⁶ There were new social freedoms associated with the Edwardian period in the early 1900s; social manners and constricting attire were relaxed somewhat in the early 1900s. Social mores at this time dictated that public bathing remained segregated, however, so it can be assumed that this bathing box was intended for men only.

Efforts were also made to improve the reserve for children with the addition of playground equipment. Swings operated in the Public Park from the 1880s. A swing was installed by 1913 and a seesaw in 1916; by the early 1920s there were two swings.¹²⁷ Children enjoyed visits to the Public Park and the Gardens, and many Sunday School outings, and church and school picnics were held over the decades. In the distribution of war trophies to Victorian municipalities in 1921, Camperdown Council was presented with a German field gun, and presumably it was this gun that was installed in the Gardens.¹²⁸ Children no doubt scrambled over this iron weapon, giving it a new lease of life as a plaything.

2.1.9 'The Show Spot of the Western District'

In the 1920s and 1930s, picnicking remained highly popular, and the tea houses and kiosks in the Public Park and Gardens were well utilised, especially during the summer months when they catered to large numbers of visitors. These included the picnic shelter in the Gardens, the summer house at the lookout, the kiosk at the lakebank, and another kiosk in the Public Park near the main entrance drive. Much praise was lavished on the Gardens and its facilities. In the summer of 1922, the *Camperdown Chronicle* was highly complementary:

The main floral enclosure is gorgeous with many and varied beautiful blooms at present and all round is a great credit to the caretaker (Mr D. Fuller). Numbers of the prettiest plants and shrubs are in full bloom, and the park could not look nicer. With its glorious shade trees, its well-trimmed and carefully kept ornamental trees and shrubs and all its other adornments, not to mention the beautiful lakes which it partly encloses.¹²⁹

Caretaker David Fuller, who had succeeded his father Henry Fuller to the position in 1901,¹³⁰ created spectacular floral displays and showed great pride in and commitment to the overall appearance of the reserve. Visitors admired the Dahlia and Gladioli displays, and the 'great masses' of Liliium and Iris and other colourful flowers.¹³¹ David Fuller assiduously prepared the floral beds for seasonal displays — Begonias and Dahlias in the Autumn; Daffodils and Irises in the Spring, and always an impressive array of blooms that provided massed colour in the

¹²⁶ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 6 February 1906; 29 October 1908; and 4 February 1909.

¹²⁷ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 1 February 1913.

¹²⁸ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 4 June 1921; see photo dated 1939, CDHS.

¹²⁹ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 5 January 1922.

¹³⁰ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 5 January 1922.

¹³¹ *Geelong Advertiser*, 23 April 1923; *Camperdown Chronicle*, 26 January 1933, 23 November 1939.

Summer. Among the trees admired by visitors were ‘stately old world favourites – firs, elms, cypresses, deodars, etc’¹³² The aviary also continued to be a chief attraction and in 1931 the aviary building was replaced with a new improved structure to a design by local architect W.P. (‘Perry’) Knights. A diverse variety of exotic birdlife continued to charm visitors. The shady trees, soft lawns and exotic birdlife made the place something of an exotic oasis, which was no doubt particularly felt in the dry summer months. An adequate water supply continued to be an ongoing concern for the Committee of Management and a practical daily challenge for the caretaker. Planting also continued in the wider Public Park in this period. In 1934 it was reported that about 6 acres of land on the southern side of the Gardens ‘have been planted with 1200 trees, comprising 30 different species’.¹³³

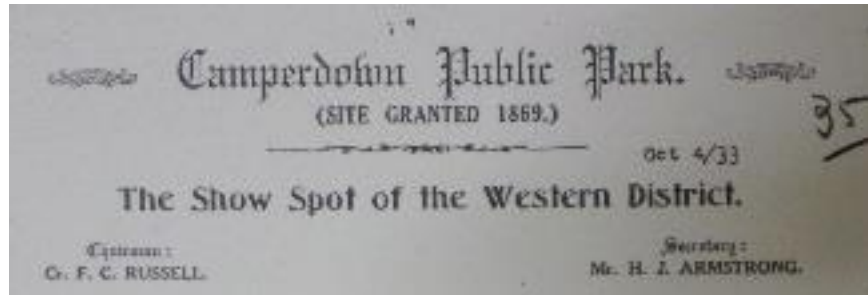


Image 12: Letterhead of the Camperdown Public Park Committee, c.1930s (source: CDHS)

Lake Bullen Merri also continued to be a major attraction for visitors to the Public Park. The lankbank had been part of Guilfoyle’s broad vision for the Public Park reserve, and was included in his plan of 1910. There was a rotunda and a tea house beside the lake, as well as boat ramps and a bathing box. The lakebank became increasingly popular for bathing, boating and fishing. From the early 1930s an annual Aquatic Carnival was held at the South Beach reserve, which drew large crowds. Refreshment stalls were set up between two rows of trees on the lake near South Beach, and in addition to swimming race, foot races were held on the nearby flats.¹³⁴ Leonard Buckland had released rainbow trout into the Lake in the 1920s and in 1935, 2000 yearling trout were released into Lake Bullen Merri (for the Camperdown Angling Club) by the Game and Fisheries Department, with the objective of making this the best fishing spot in Victoria.¹³⁵



¹³² *Camperdown Chronicle*, 23 November 1939.

¹³³ *Camperdown Chronicle*, xx xx 1934.

¹³⁴ *Camperdown Chronicle*, xx February 1936.

¹³⁵ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 18 June 1935.

Image 13: Postcard view 'In the Gardens', Camperdown, c.1930s, showing the Linden trees and a rustic arbour (source: State Library of Victoria)

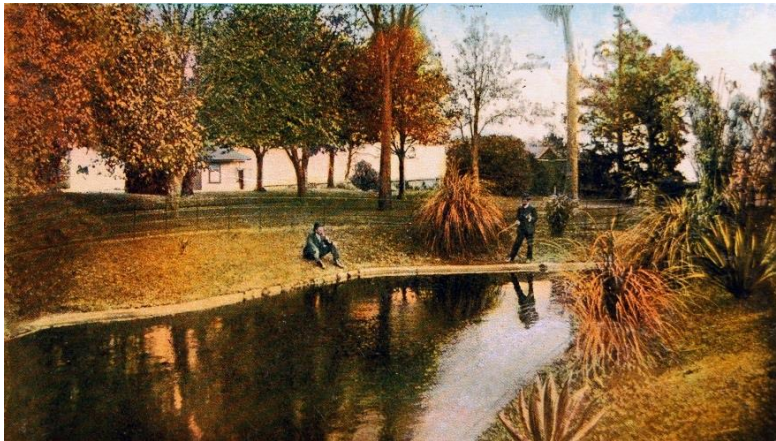


Image 14: Postcard view of the ornamental pond, c.1900-1914 (source: CDHS)



Image 15: Postcard view, c.1950s, showing the new Cypress-lined entrance road of Park Lane, developed from 1904 (source: CDHS)

An advertisement for Errey Bros. World Famous IRISES. The ad features a large, detailed illustration of a white iris flower with a dark center. The text is arranged in a classic, bold font. The top line reads "Errey Bros. World Famous" in a serif font, followed by "IRISES" in a very large, bold, sans-serif font. Below this, there is a paragraph of text describing the quality of the irises. Further down, there are three "SPECIAL COLLECTIONS" listed with their respective details. At the bottom, there is a section for "RANUNCULI" and a note about the 1956 Iris Catalogue. The name "ERREY BROS." is printed in a large, bold, sans-serif font at the bottom left, and "AUSTRALIA'S LEADING GLADIOLUS AND IRIS SPECIALISTS CAMPERDOWN" is printed in a smaller, bold, sans-serif font at the bottom right.

Errey Bros. World Famous

IRISES

The Modern Iris is one of the most popular flowers grown and we offer our selection of the World's Best Irises. Huge Flowers, Wonderful Colors, Exotic Beauty, and Ease of Culture have earned them the title of "Outdoor Orchids."

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

SET 1. This collection offers splendid varieties in a wide range of colors. Ideal to begin an Iris Garden. 12 of the best standard varieties (catalogue value 40/-), 1 of each, separately named, 30/- post free.

SET 2. 12 of the most outstanding varieties. Similar in type to Set 1 but newer varieties. 1 of each, separately named (catalogue value 50/-), for 40/- post free.

SET 3. Ideal for the connoisseur. 12 of the newest top ranking varieties chosen for brilliance of color and matchless quality. 1 of each, separately packed (catalogue value almost £4), outstanding value for £3 post free.

1956 Iris Catalogue free on application.

RANUNCULI

Our famous "Rainbow" strain, 3/- per dozen, 5/6 per 25, 10/- per 50, £1 per 100.

ERREY BROS.

AUSTRALIA'S LEADING GLADIOLUS AND IRIS SPECIALISTS
CAMPERDOWN

Image 16: Advertisement for Errey Bros. of Camperdown, long-time suppliers of plants to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens (private collection)

2.1.10 Postwar: a period of transition

Abraham ('Abe') Waddell, a master gardener who had trained at Duns Castle in Berwickshire, Scotland, was appointed to the position of curator of the Camperdown Public Park in August 1948, following the retirement of long-serving curator David Fuller, who had continued in the role until he was close to 70 years of age.¹³⁶ Waddell, who was the last resident curator of the Camperdown Public Park and Gardens, prepared ambitious and artistic floral displays in the Gardens just as the Fullers had before him. His daughter Margaret remembered the heads of his Dahlias being 'as large as dinner plates'.¹³⁷ Waddell received much praise for his care of the reserve and the 'well kept gardens'.¹³⁸ He maintained the glasshouse, raked and weeded, and trimmed and watered. He diligently gathered cuttings and bulbs from long-established Western District homestead gardens.¹³⁹ Mrs Waddell prepared and served afternoon tea from the kiosk in the Public Park.¹⁴⁰

Two of Waddell's children, Margaret Harvey and Bruce Waddell, who grew up at the caretaker's cottage, have documented the condition of the Public Park and garden enclosure during Waddell's curatorship from 1948 until 1962, and have detailed his heavy workload.¹⁴¹ In addition to his regular gardening work, Waddell also managed the camping ground, which involved collecting fees, chopping firewood, and emptying night soil. Due to the rising cost of wages, Waddell was made a part-time employee in 1951.¹⁴² Yet in 1955, when the Camperdown Town Council (formed in 1952) took over the management of the Public Park and Gardens, Waddell's workload increased substantially as he was required to take on the responsibility for additional public reserves. With fewer resources available for the Camperdown Public Park the reserve suffered. Waddell's employment as caretaker was terminated by the Council in 1962, on account of his ill health. He was not replaced, with the Council presumably opting instead for general parks and garden maintenance staff or casual labour as necessary.



Image 17: Camperdown Gardens, c.1940s (source: CDHS)

¹³⁶ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 6 September 1948.

¹³⁷ Margaret Harvey (née Waddell) to Mrs Van Den Berg, n.d. [c.1990s] p. 1, file CDHS.

¹³⁸ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 13 January 1949.

¹³⁹ Margaret Harvey, add ref, CDHS.

¹⁴⁰ This was noted by a participant at the Open House forum, held at Camperdown, 19 April 2016; *Camperdown Chronicle*, 8 July 1949.

¹⁴¹ file, CDHS.

¹⁴² *Camperdown Chronicle*, 24 August 1951.

The Gardens and Public Park continued to be a highlight of Camperdown in the early 1950s, and a favourite destination for picnic groups and outings for local church and school groups, friendly societies, Boy Scouts and political groups.¹⁴³ In February 1950, an open-air concert by the State Service Concert Orchestra (of 40 players) was held before an audience of more than 2000 people at the Public Park, featuring the popular soprano Beryl Jones and other performers.¹⁴⁴ Postcards and photographs from this period depict attractive vistas and a well-cared-for reserve. New playground equipment was obtained in 1949–50, including the ‘Ocean Wave’ purchased from the Cyclone Wire Company. Yet there were, however, ongoing problems with vandals and hoodlums who were frequently reported to have done damage in the Public Park and Gardens, such as breaking windows in the kiosks.¹⁴⁵

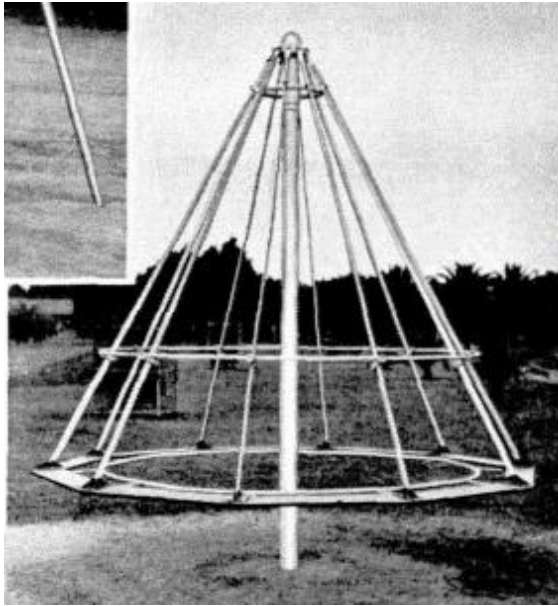


Image 18: The Ocean Wave, measuring 11 feet high, from the Cyclone Wire Co. catalogue of 1948 (source: State Library of Victoria)

While seasonal camping had begun to encroach at the top area of the Public Park over the summer months, this was at a low level and was not very obtrusive to other users of this section of the Park, which had traditionally been used for social gatherings, Sunday school picnics and picnic races, and for the long-established children’s playground. Despite the addition of an amenities block in 1954, conditions in the camping ground were relatively modest, and were even considered unfavourable by some campers at the time.

In addition to the attractiveness of the Camperdown Public Park as a camping ground, with its mature shade trees and magnificent views, the reserve was bounded at its western end by the north bank of Lake Bullen Merri, which continued to be a popular recreational area. The lake had long been stocked with rainbow trout since the 1920s, and in the 1950s and 1960s fishing on the lake continued to be a popular recreational pursuit, as did yachting and water-skiing. A kiosk was erected at the lake bank reserve and the Committee of Management had consented to the planting of dense ‘Lambertianas’ (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa* ‘Horizontalis’) along the lake bank for shade.

¹⁴³ For example, *Camperdown Chronicle*, 17 February 1950.

¹⁴⁴ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 14 February 1950.

¹⁴⁵ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 18 April 1950.



Image 19: Boat swing and slide at the scenic children's playground, Camperdown Public Park, 1950s, photographed by Victorian Railways (source: State Library of Victoria)

In 1950, a public golf course was established at the western section of the Public Park reserve, part of the area formerly known as the Survey Paddock. Extensive planting as carried out. A representative of the Shell Co. had proposed that a golf course be established on the reserve, advising that this would add to the immediate attractions provided by the proposed caravan park in the Public Park.¹⁴⁶ The golf course in Camperdown Public Park was developed with considerable support from the Manifold family, who had hosted golfing tournaments at their 'Talindert' property since around 1900.¹⁴⁷

Whilst the official reservation for the site remained 'Public Park', the Gardens enclosure had come to be known as the 'Botanic' (or 'Botanical') Gardens as early as the 1880s, owing to its physical development and design intent rather than its gazetted purpose. In the published 'Regulations' for the Public Park in the 1950s the enclosed area was referred to as the 'floral reserve'.¹⁴⁸ In 1961, renowned historian of the Western District, Margaret Kiddle, made reference to Camperdown's 'botanical gardens'.¹⁴⁹ The area that was frequented for picnics and public enjoyment at that time included 4 acres of the Public Park between the Gardens proper and the entrance from Park Road (near the Caretaker's Cottage). For in 1964, Camperdown's contribution to the annual municipal directory pointed out the 'lovely picnic grounds covering seven acres of lawn and silver poplars and elms'.¹⁵⁰ Four years later, the municipal directory of 1968 noted the existence of a 'botanical gardens'.¹⁵¹

2.1.11 The growing enthusiasm for camping

The outstanding scenic qualities and sporting opportunities of the celebrated Basin Banks had long drawn visitors, including artists, writers, admirers of beauty, and keen sportsmen in search of native game. A Crown reserve specifically for 'camping purposes' was set aside on the south bank of Lake Bullen Merri in 1872;¹⁵² this had been previously reserved from sale in 1857.¹⁵³

¹⁴⁶ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 24 June 1948

¹⁴⁷ Camperdown Golf Club: <http://camperdowngolf.com.au/History.aspx>; accessed 28 February 2016; see also *Camperdown Chronicle*, 19 September 1936; see also file in Rs 3586, DELWP.

¹⁴⁸ Extract from VGG, [n.d.], c.1950s?, copy held in tin box of archival material, Shire of Corangamite.

¹⁴⁹ Kiddle 1961, *Men of Yesterday*: 433.

¹⁵⁰ *VMD*, 1964.

¹⁵¹ *VMD*, 1968.

¹⁵² *VGG*, 19 September 1873.

¹⁵³ *VGG*, 3 March 1857.

This reserve was intended for the use of stockmen, for watering stock, rather than as a tourist camping ground. Itinerants, swagmen and travellers may well have used the Lake Bullen Merri camping reserve as a camping place in the nineteenth and early twentieth century, but Crown land reserves specifically for 'tourist' purposes did not emerge in Victoria until the 1920s.¹⁵⁴ Reserves specifically for holiday camping did not emerge until the 1930s and 1940s.¹⁵⁵ A 9-acre site on the north bank of Lake Gnotuk was reserved for 'public purposes' in 1872, allowing public access to the lake, and this would have been used for a range of public purposes that could have included camping, as well as bank-recreation.¹⁵⁶ In 1930, the former 'camping' reserve on the south bank of Lake Bullen Merri was re-reserved (14 acres) for 'the recreation and amusement of the people',¹⁵⁷ including for the purpose of 'fetes, sports and other holiday amusements'. The regulations for this reserve indicate that passive activities like picnicking, and activities associated with bathing, boating and fishing, were permitted, but camping is not specified, indicating that it was probably not permitted.¹⁵⁸

It is possible that the Camperdown Public Park was used for occasional tourist camping as early as the 1920s but only in an unofficial and intermittent way. No specific reference to camping at the reserve before 1930 has been found. The Council put forward the Camperdown Public Park as a 'tourist resort' in 1925 and again in 1928, but this did not equate to its operation at that time as a well-serviced camping ground.¹⁵⁹ The earliest identified record of camping at the Camperdown Public Park dates to 1930, when the reserve was advertised as a camping ground.¹⁶⁰ In the early 1930s, the Public Park Committee's official letterhead enthusiastically proclaimed: 'Ample Free Camping'.¹⁶¹ Fireplaces, tables and seats, picnic shelters and water tanks were provided for campers.¹⁶² A lack of proper sanitary facilities, however, meant that its popularity as a camping spot was limited. Locals complained during the summer holidays of 1939 that tourists were forced 'to pass the town by, owing to a lack of suitable camping facilities within reasonable distance of the town', and that visitors to the town were forced to camp on the roadsides.¹⁶³ In 1948 there were complaints about the lack of a public 'comforts station' for those passing through Camperdown. Even in the late 1940s the camping sites at the Public Park had no conveniences or facilities to speak of except for tank water, firewood and shady trees.

The early camping ground at the Public Park does not appear to have been precisely defined, apart from being outside of the Botanic Gardens enclosure. The area that emerged as most popular was the high ridge area between the main entrance and the Gardens entrance of the reserve where school picnics and other civic events had long been held. In 1939 the Shire of Hampden favoured the shaded hilltop of the Public Park over the 5-acre showgrounds reserve as its preferred camping ground.¹⁶⁴ Camping at that time constituted canvas tents with little associated infrastructure. Basic pan sanitation was provided as well as fireplaces, firewood, tank water and shelters, but little else. Cooking fires would have been restricted to the fireplaces provided. In permitting tent camping in the town's principal public recreation reserve there

¹⁵⁴ VGG, 1 September 1926: 2568; referring to Crown lands proclaimed under the *Tourists' Resorts Act* 1922.

¹⁵⁵ For example, 'tourist camping' at Horsham Botanic Gardens was gazetted in 1948.

¹⁵⁶ VGG, 1 November 1872.

¹⁵⁷ Colongulac Parish Plan.

¹⁵⁸ VGG, 5 August 1931.

¹⁵⁹ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 12 November 1925; Camperdown Public Park Minutes, 20 November 1928 (reference provided by Anthony Meecham).

¹⁶⁰ *Australasian*, 13 December 1930 (reference kindly supplied by Lyle Tune).

¹⁶¹ Letter, 4 October 1933, held 'Botanic Gardens' file, CDHS.

¹⁶² *Camperdown Chronicle*, 4 March 1933.

¹⁶³ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 10 January 1939.

¹⁶⁴ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 7 February 1939.

was no apparent concern that a conflict of interest may eventually arise due to competing uses of the Public Park.

Campers . . . "Monsoon" Most Popular TENTS



Image 20: An advertisement from the 1930s showing the typical canvas set-up in use at that time (source: Coburg Centenary, 1939)

Promising a reliable and relatively easy source of income, the Shire Council sought to establish an official municipal camping ground with the necessary facilities, which could be advertised to motorists. A leading advocate was the Camperdown Traders' and Progress Association, which embraced tourism as critical to the town's economic survival, and advocated modernising the town's public facilities (to make the town more attractive to visitors). In 1948, after much deliberation, the Shire Council decided that the most suitable location to develop a municipal camping ground was at the Public Park. As if to cement their decision, the Councillors invited a speaker from the local producer of petroleum, the Shell Oil Refinery, to address them on the subject of camping facilities for motorised holiday touring.¹⁶⁵ The Shell Company was 'very interested' in caravanning and motor holidays, and sought to encourage the development of suitable camping facilities across Victoria. He spoke favourably of the camping ground in the Public Park. He also recommended the need for 'a certain amount of shelter for womenfolk' so that they could do their ironing.¹⁶⁶ In Camperdown the guest speaker from Shell also recommended the formation of a golf course at the lower western end of the Public Park as an additional drawcard for tourists.¹⁶⁷

The growth of caravanning in Australia in the 1950s and 1960s, due to convenience and affordability, followed the model of the more common trailer park in the United States.¹⁶⁸ As car ownership increased, the new convenience and novelty of caravanning quickly supplanted tent camping with its affordability and tempting home comforts, such as mattresses, built-in furniture, gas/electric power and a fitted kitchen sink. Existing casual camping sites on Crown land reserves across Victoria, including those in public parks and botanic gardens, were soon sharing space with these mobile holiday homes. The fast-growing popularity of caravans, and the associated lure of the tourist dollar in country towns, made it difficult for local councils to ignore growing demands for a designated local municipal caravan park. Initially, facilities were modest. A toilet block, with a septic system, was erected by 1956.¹⁶⁹

Holiday caravans probably used the Camperdown Public Park from the 1950s, after the Camperdown Town Council had taken over as Committee of Management, but an area was not formally developed as a caravan park until 1965, following a grant from the State government authority, the Tourist Development Authority of Victoria.¹⁷⁰ This funding enabled extensions to the current amenities block, which included the toilet, shower and laundry block (on a septic system) in 1966.¹⁷¹ Funding was also provided for 'road improvements' within the Public Park and for the lookout area. In her local history of Camperdown Kaye Dowdy claims

¹⁶⁵ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 20 May 1948.

¹⁶⁶ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 24 June 1948.

¹⁶⁷ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 24 June 1948.

¹⁶⁸ Jim Davidson and Peter Spearritt, *Holiday Business*, 2000: 177.

¹⁶⁹ Keith Winser 1956, *Keith Winser's New Pictorial Victoria: Tourist and camping guide*.

¹⁷⁰ Dowdy 1983: 254. The Tourist Development Authority was established in 1958.

¹⁷¹ Dowdy 1983: 254.

that caravans were first permitted at the Camperdown Public Park in 1966 – in March of that year, 90 vans visited the Public Park for the Labour Day long weekend.¹⁷²

As caravanning grew in popularity, there also developed a more regimented layout of caravan sites at the Public Park in order to provide electric power and to enable shared access to the toilet, shower and laundry block. Whereas tent sites tended to be selected in an irregular, ad hoc manner, governed by level ground, prevailing weather and shade, and without causing any noticeable visual change to the layout of the Public Park, caravans on ‘powered sites’ needed to be parked in a more orderly manner to enable the efficient provision of electricity to the maximum number of vans. Fixed sites for caravans were established, each with its own rectangular parking bay, with groups of sites sharing access to a central power bank. One row of caravan sites, set out along the main entrance to the Gardens, made use of the shade from the Oaks and other mature exotics. Concrete slabs for parking vans were laid down here, probably in the 1970s.

By 1980, self-contained cabins had been erected along the main entrance path in the Public Park. The municipality described the camping ground as ‘A modern caravan park’ with ‘personal en suite cabins’, etc. situated ‘beside the botanical gardens’.¹⁷³



Image 21: View to the west of the caravan park, c.1984 (source: Rs file 3586, DELWP)

The caravan park also attracted long-term occupants: people who for reasons of choice or circumstance sought simpler and inexpensive accommodation. Over time, some of these permanent vans took on the appearance of permanent homes, with their own ‘gardens’ and fixtures, and domestic paraphernalia, which was at odds with the designated Crown reservation as a ‘public park’ for the enjoyment of all. The erosion of Garden and Park elements, including the value of open space per se, to accommodate caravans — whether permanent, seasonal or casual vans — not only occurred at Camperdown, but also at other long-established botanic gardens across Victoria in the 1950s and 1960s, including those at Horsham, Port Fairy, Koroit and Kyneton.

¹⁷² Dowdy 1983: xx

¹⁷³ VMD, 1980.



Image 22: Oblique aerial of the reserve, c.1984 (source: Rs file 3586, DELWP)

2.1.12 Decline of the Gardens

After Abe Waddell's dismissal in 1962, the Gardens became neglected, especially the labour-intensive aspects, such as maintaining the large floral displays and propagating plants in the glasshouse. Although still described as late as 1969 as a 'tastefully laid out' park,¹⁷⁴ changing fashions and lifestyles saw other recreational activities competing with the passive pleasures of the Public Park. As the central entrance area was given over to camping and caravanning from the mid-1960s, less attention was afforded to mature trees and other established elements of the Public Park and Gardens. Patrons of the caravan park were prioritised as users of the site, and trees were allegedly chopped down to use as firewood.¹⁷⁵ A further challenge to the Park and Gardens at this time was the severe drought of the late 1960s, Camperdown's worst drought since 1902, which put a strain on available resources.¹⁷⁶

The Camperdown Town Council remained the official Committee of Management for the Camperdown Public Park (Crown reserve), and continued to maintain the Botanic Gardens and the wider Public Park. But without a dedicated full-time caretaker, the reserve became run-down. The Council leased the Botanic Gardens area for cattle-grazing, presumably in an effort to maintain the grass.¹⁷⁷ This came at the cost of hooved beasts trampling the beds, damaging the paths, and generally eroding the physical appearance of the place. Weeds and rabbits had free rein in the Gardens, eroding what had been, only ten years earlier, a prized local attraction. From the late 1960s, the caretaker's cottage began to be used as the caravan park manager's residence. Many of the community events that had long been held in the reserve, such as Sunday School picnics, were no longer held. As caravanning grew in popularity in Victoria during the 1970s,¹⁷⁸ a report on the Camperdown Botanic Gardens in 1976 noted that the visual amenity of the site had been noticeably compromised by the operation of a caravan park.¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁴ Massola 1969: 59.

¹⁷⁵ Margaret Harvey (née Waddell), letter; and letter to the *Camperdown Chronicle*, news clipping, n.d. [c.1990s], held CDHS.

¹⁷⁶ Bill Anderson 1996, *On Western Lands: A history of the Shire of Hampden (1964–1994)*, Corangamite Shire Council, Camperdown: 49.

¹⁷⁷ Camperdown Lions Club website: <http://camperdown.vic.lions.org.au/>; accessed 27 December 2015.

¹⁷⁸ News clipping, dated 1970s, cited in Kate Hattam 1979, 'A Survey of Nineteenth Century Gardens', vol. 3, MS 10753, SLV.

¹⁷⁹ Hattam 1979, vol. 3: 179.

Many of the defining features of the Botanic Gardens enclosure were removed. The duck pond was filled in and the glasshouse was removed, along with its large collection of garden pots. The once-famed rotunda, with its spectacular views across the lakes and the volcanic plains, was in bad repair and demolished in 1960, though sections of the building, including the cast iron circular staircase, were salvaged. The octagonal footprint of bluestone foundations remains as a reminder of its location within the Gardens.¹⁸⁰ Another loss was the disappearance of the large marble sundial, donated in 1888 by Camperdown's first surveyor, Robert Dunbar Scott. This is believed to have remained in the Gardens until the 1970s or 1980s.

The postwar years saw a significant change in the values, aspirations and priorities of the Council, in regards to the Camperdown Public Park. The maintenance of the Gardens and surrounding Public Park was compromised, with a shift of focus to the interests of campers and caravanners. Arrangements for the leasing of the wider parts of the reserve were also reviewed in this period, with a private bill being passed through the Victorian Parliament in 1973 to better manage this. The *Camperdown (Public Park) Land Bill* was designed to 'authorize the Grant of Leases in respect of certain Land in the Town of Camperdown and for other purposes'.



Image 23: The caravan park at Camperdown Public Park was well established by the early 1980s. Note the mature Cordyline. (source: Peter Watts 1983, Historic Gardens in Victoria: 211)

2.1.13 Rejuvenation

In the early 1980s, local enthusiasts sought to reclaim the former glory of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Public Park. Through the efforts of local branches of the Lions Club and Rotary, concerned residents carried out considerable restoration work in the Gardens, including removing dead wood, reforming beds and paths, weeding, replanting, and general maintenance and tidying-up. Government funding was made available for regional botanic and public gardens as part of Victoria's 150th anniversary celebrations in 1984. A 'Friends' group was formed to support, restore and preserve the historic garden and in 1985, heritage architect Richard Aitken was commissioned to examine the feasibility of reconstructing the demolished rotunda.¹⁸¹ The term 'Arboretum' appears to have been first used around the 1980s, possibly to distinguish the section of Public Park that was separate from the Botanic Gardens but was a large open parkland interspersed with a mature collection of trees.¹⁸² It was also necessary to distinguish the Arboretum from other sections of the original Camperdown Public Park

¹⁸⁰ Richard Aitken 1985, 'Camperdown Rotunda: Proposal for reconstruction'.

¹⁸¹ Aitken 1985.

¹⁸² An early use of the term 'Arboretum' is on a plan of c.1984 in Rs file 3586, DELWP.

reserve which by that time were well established with facilities and grounds for a range of local sporting clubs.

In 1987, 12 trees in the Camperdown Botanic Gardens were added to the National Trust Register for Significant Trees, including the rare avenue of 9 Linden trees (*Tilia x europaea*), two specimens of Grey Oak (*Quercus lanata*), and the rare Wood Saffron (*Elaeodendron croceum*), which originated in Africa. Plant labels were affixed to selected trees in the 1980s or 1990s. A watering system was installed in 1991.

There was renewed appreciation of the value of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens through specialist events, such as the Guilfoyle 'Tour of the Western District' (organised by the Australian Garden History Society in 1996); the 'Flora for Victoria' program (held as part of the Melbourne Royal Botanic Garden's 150th anniversary celebrations in 1996). There were also some set-backs during this rejuvenation period, including the vandalism of the Robbie Burns statue in 2006 and its removal (for safe-keeping) to the Council offices. The statue's brick plinth remains in the Gardens. The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum was listed on the Victorian Heritage Register in 2011, affording it protection as a place of State heritage significance.



Image 24: Camperdown Lions Club members working in the Gardens, newsclipping, 23 April 1985 (source: CDHS)

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum Trust Inc. was formed in 2013 to support Corangamite Shire in the management of the site, to encourage greater interest in and appreciation of the site, and to gather resources. Considerable work has been done by this group in establishing new plant material and developing beds, following the 'spirit' of the Guilfoyle plan of 1910, but also paying attention to maintenance constraints, and the challenges of climate and water supply.

In recent years, the Council has improved the appearance and the security level of the caravan park. Along the main entrance road that leads into the Public Park, between the caretaker's cottage and the entrance to the Botanic Gardens, a large number of the long-term permanent caravans and their associated domestic paraphernalia have been removed over the last three years. Some of these vans were being used as sub-standard housing and were regarded by many in the local community to be 'eyesores' in the context of a landscaped parkland. As a measure to provide security for those staying at the caravan park, and to help prevent further vandalism in the Park and Gardens, a more secure entrance gate has been installed.

2.2 Brief chronology

Development of Camperdown Public Park

- 1838: Squatters arrive in the district, displacing and dispossessing the Aboriginal people
- 1853: Government surveyor R.D. Scott surveys a new township site for Camperdown.
- 1863: Shire of Hampden is established
- 1869: A site of 127 acres in the Parish of Colongulac is temporarily reserved for a public park
- 1869: Committee of Management elected for Camperdown Public Park.
- 1870: New Year's Day celebration at the Public Park.
- 1870: An adjoining site of 165 acres is reserved as an addition to the Public Park.
- 1870: Daniel Bunce visits the reserve in November 1870 to provide advice and to lay out the site with serpentine walks and carriage drives.
- 1871: Seats are installed under the existing trees
- 1872: 3 acres to be fenced; gates to be installed; government grant of £50 awarded
- 1873: Application from P.W. Tait to F. Mueller for plants for the Camperdown Public Park
- 1874: Design for Public Park prepared by David Harboard, Shire Engineer
- 1874: 'four or five acres of the Park is to be used as a nursery for raising trees, shrubs and flowers. .. a portion of the ground has been carefully laid out with 300 new trees planted.' [*Hampden Guardian*, 26.6.1874]
- 1878: Memorandum of Agreement allowing 'quiet cattle only to be depastured in the Park'
- 1878-79: Ornamental rotunda erected in Gardens, designed by architect Alexander Hamilton
- 1879: Permanent reservation of 292 acres and 2 roods designated as a public park
- 1880: new entrance path formed
- 1880: Caretaker's cottage designed by Shire of Hampden Engineer, James Daskein
- 1881: Henry Fuller is appointed first resident caretaker of the Public Park
- 1883: Donation of Robbie Burns statue to the Botanic Gardens by William Taylor
- 1884: The Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Loch, and Lady Loch visit the Public Park
- 1888: William Guilfoyle visits Camperdown and advises on thinning the pines in the Park (i.e. Gardens); prepares plan for improvements, including doing away with the inner paths
- 1888: R.D. Scott donates a large sundial to the site
- 1888: Tenders called for gate posts at the Public Park
- 1888: 'R Walls contract for making roads and removing trees £69.10.0'
- 1889: Improvements to the wider Public Park are underway, following Guilfoyle's advice.
- 1890: William Guilfoyle visits Camperdown Public Park in January 1890 to provide further advice. He prepares a plan of the site, showing improvements to be made.
- 1890: Chimney erected on north side of Gardens for providing hot water
- 1890: On 11 April 1890, the members of the Public Park Committee visited the Park and 'selected various sites for planting clumps of trees in accordance with Mr Guilfoyle's suggestions', and the following week, together with the caretaker 'marked with pegs the sites selected for plantations'. The Ctee to write to the Secretary for Agriculture 'asking for a supply of trees for planting'. [CPP Minutes, April 1890]

- 1893: 'fencing plantations' in the Public Park
- 1904: New road formed to access the Camperdown Public Park
- 1905: A dam and windmill and tank to be erected, to provide a supply of water for the gardens
- 1905: Leonard Buckland, local solicitor and prize Daffodil grower, is appointed to the Committee of Management.
- 1906: New entrance gates installed at the lower entrance
- 1908-09: Picnic shelters constructed, designed by W.P. 'Perry' Knights, architect
- 1909: Bathing house built on north bank of Lake Bullen Merri, designed by 'Perry' Knights
- 1909: Glasshouse erected in the Gardens
- 1910: Guilfoyle provides further advice for the Gardens and prepares plan for entire reserve
- 1925: Camperdown is proposed as a tourist resort
- 1930: Aviary is replaced and a new tank stand erected
- 1930: earliest identified reference to tent camping in the Camperdown Public Park
- 1933: Committee of Management notes 'Ample Free Camping Spots Available' and urges visitors to 'Make Camperdown the Mecca of your Next Vacation'
- 1939: Council favours the Public Park as a camping ground
- 1948: Council declared the Public Park to be Camperdown's best camping ground
- 1948: Abraham Waddell appointed curator of the Camperdown Public Park (1948-1962)
- 1950s: 'Ocean Wave' installed in children's playground
- 1955: Camperdown Town Council takes over as Committee of Management
- 1960: Rotunda is removed; staircase salvaged
- 1966: Caravans are first permitted into the Camperdown Public Park
- 1973: *Camperdown (Public Park) Land Bill 1973* – 'An Act to authorize the Grant of Leases in respect of certain Land in the Town of Camperdown and for other purposes'
- 1982-83: Camperdown Lions Club committed to restoration of the Botanic Gardens
- 1985: Government funding provided for the rejuvenation of 26 regional botanic and public gardens in Victoria
- 1980s: Friends of Camperdown Botanic Gardens formed
- 1987: 12 trees are listed on the National Trust Significant Tree Register
- 1992: Governor of Victoria William McGarvie plants a commemorative tree
- 1996: 'Flora for Victoria' program; Camperdown Botanic Gardens receives 96 plants
- 2006: Draft Conservation Management Plan prepared
- 2009: Robbie Burns statue vandalised and subsequently removed for safe-keeping
- 2011: Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is listed on the VHR
- 2013: Tim Entwisle, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (England), visits Camperdown Botanic Gardens and plants a Wilga or Native Willow (*Geijera parviflora*)
- 2013: Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum Trust Inc. formed
- 2016: CMP prepared for Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum

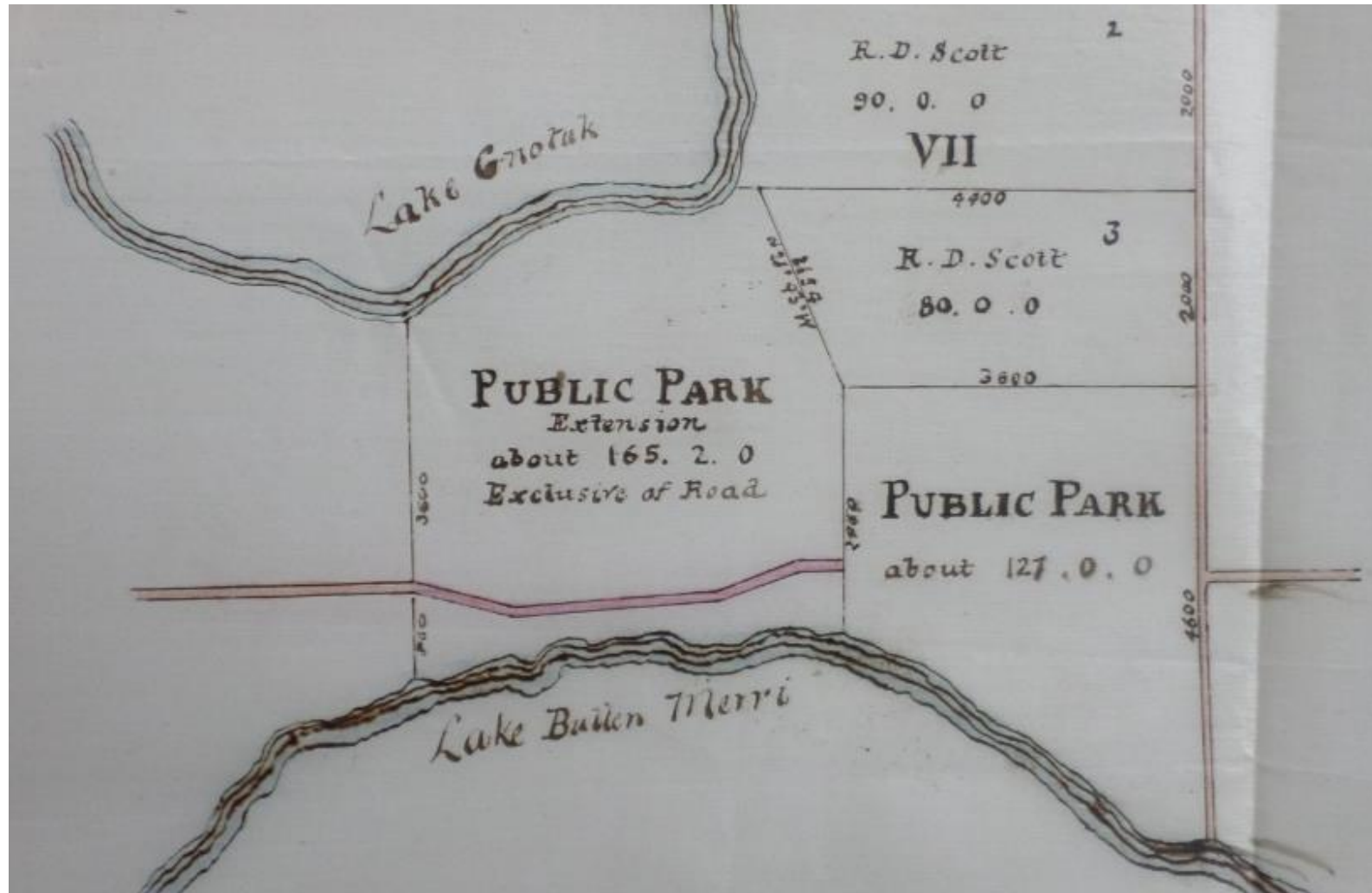
2.3 Sequential development



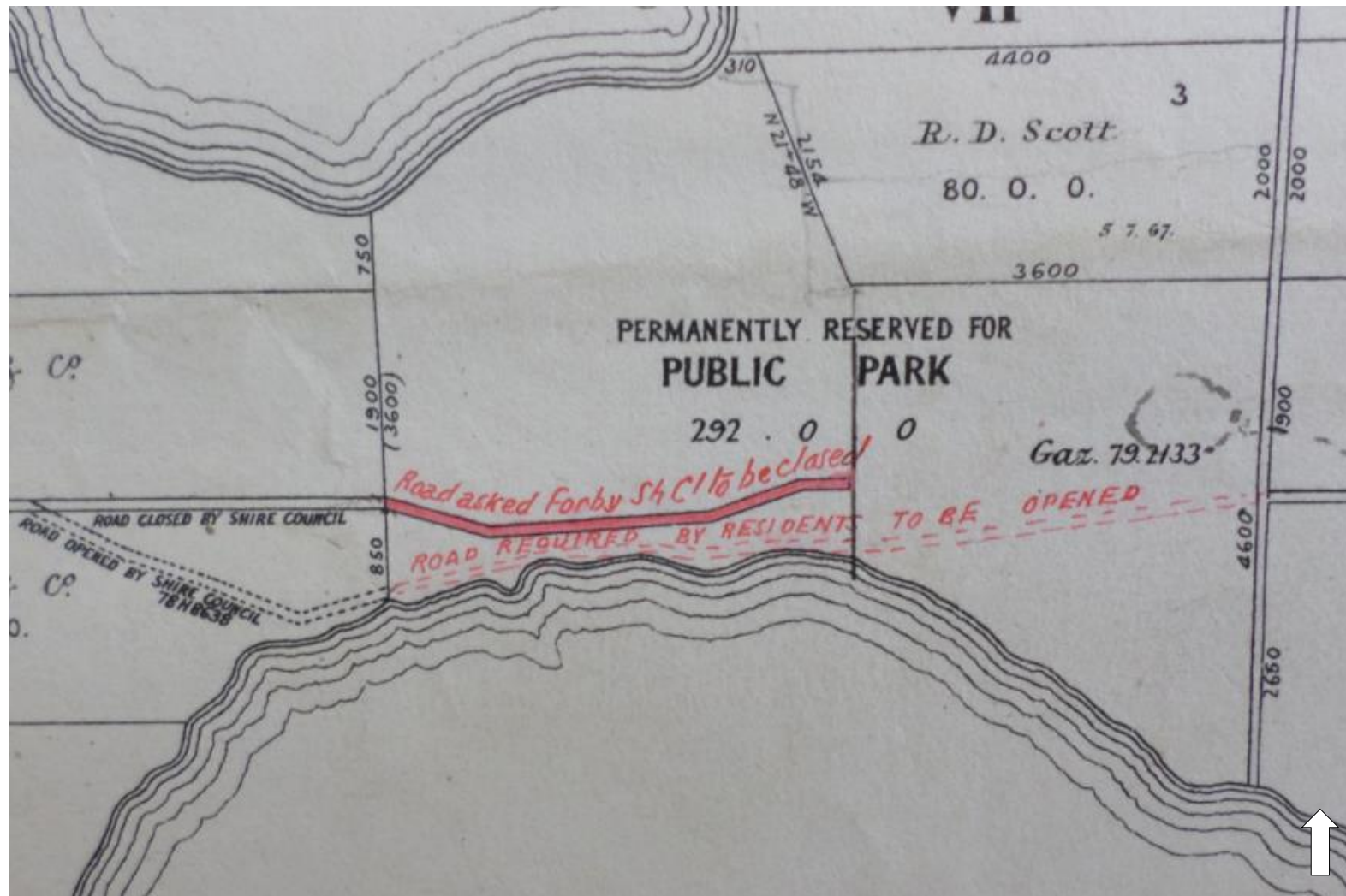
1850s: Plan showing the 'Survey Paddock' extending between the two volcanic crater lakes. The survey paddock was set aside from private sale in the 1850s by Robert Dunbar Scott, government surveyor of the district (source: CDHS).



1864: Colongulac Parish plan dated 1864, showing the lake-bank reserve (c.1850s) on the northern shore of Lake Bullen Merri (source: SLV) Approximate north indicated by arrow.



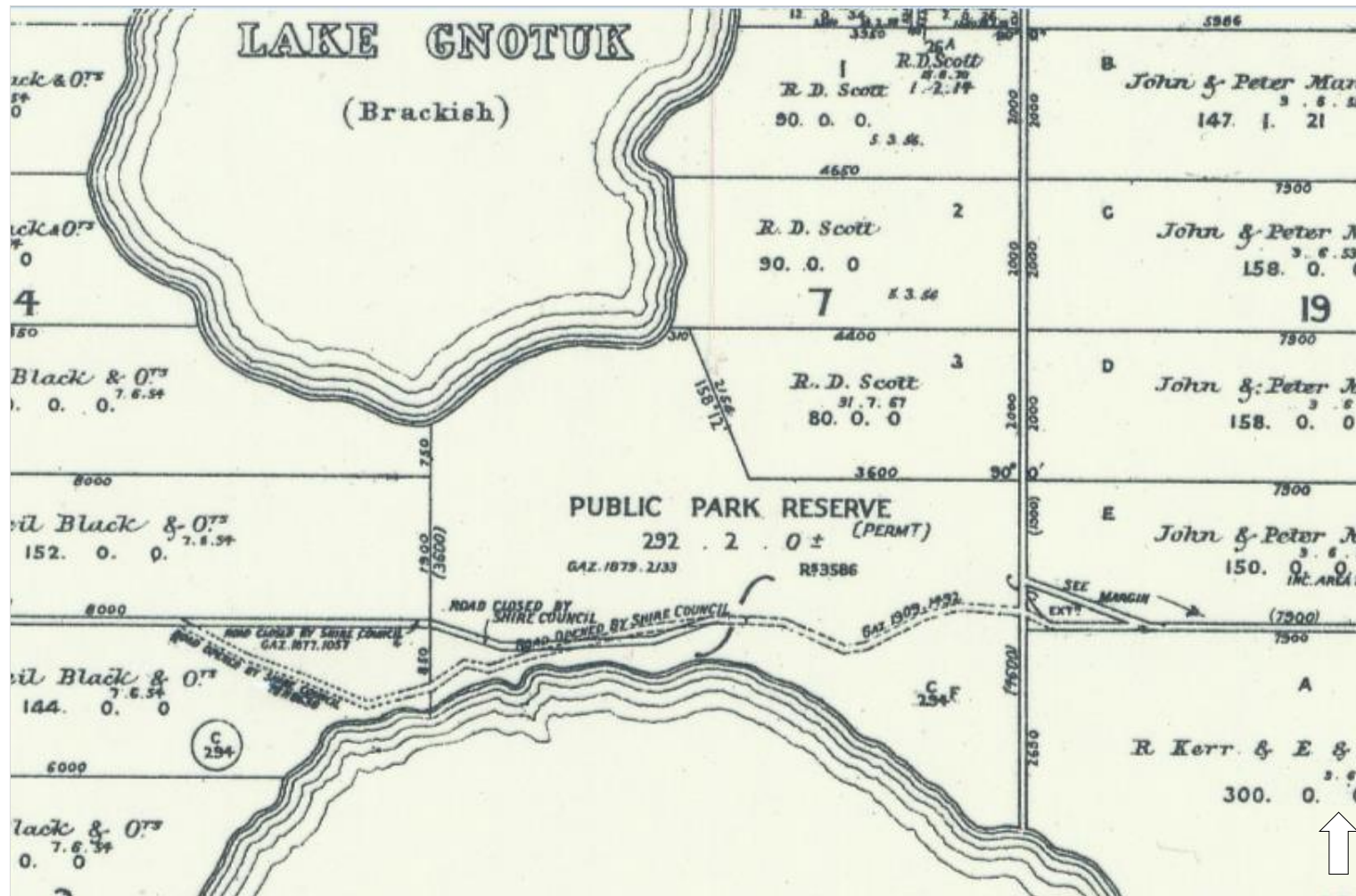
1869–1870: Colongulac Parish plan showing 1869/1870 reservation as the Public Park Reserve (source: Rs file 3586, DELWP). Approximate north indicated by arrow.



1889: Camperdown Public Park, 1889 (source: Rs file 3586, DELWP). Approximate north indicated by arrow.



1891: Plan of the Shire of Hampden, Victorian Shire Map Co., 1891 (source: SLV). Approximate north indicated by arrow.



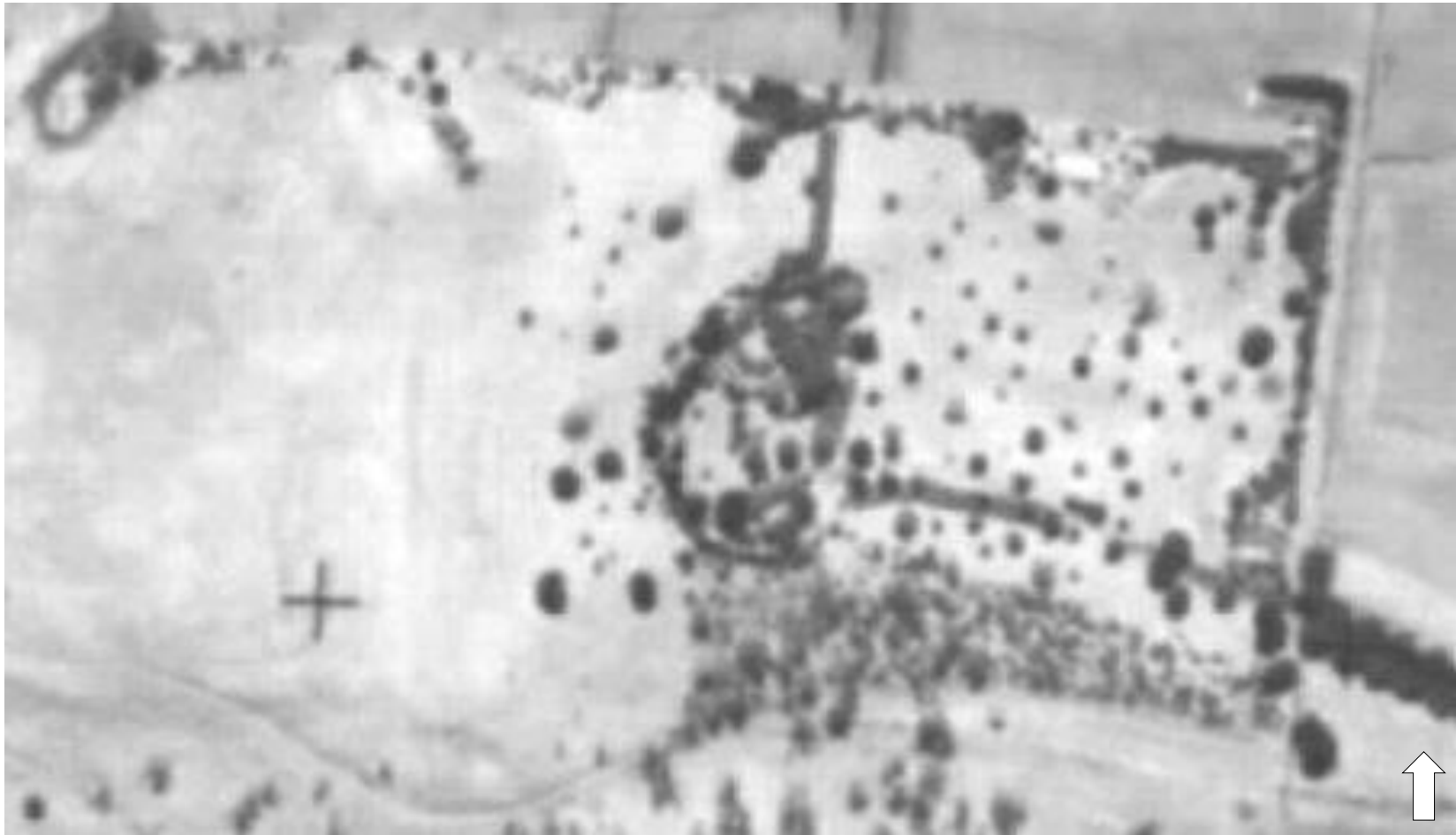
c.1904: Colongulac Parish Plan, dated 1966, showing new entrance road, cutting through the Manifolds' property, and a new public road declared in 1909 (source: SLV). Approximate north indicated by arrow.



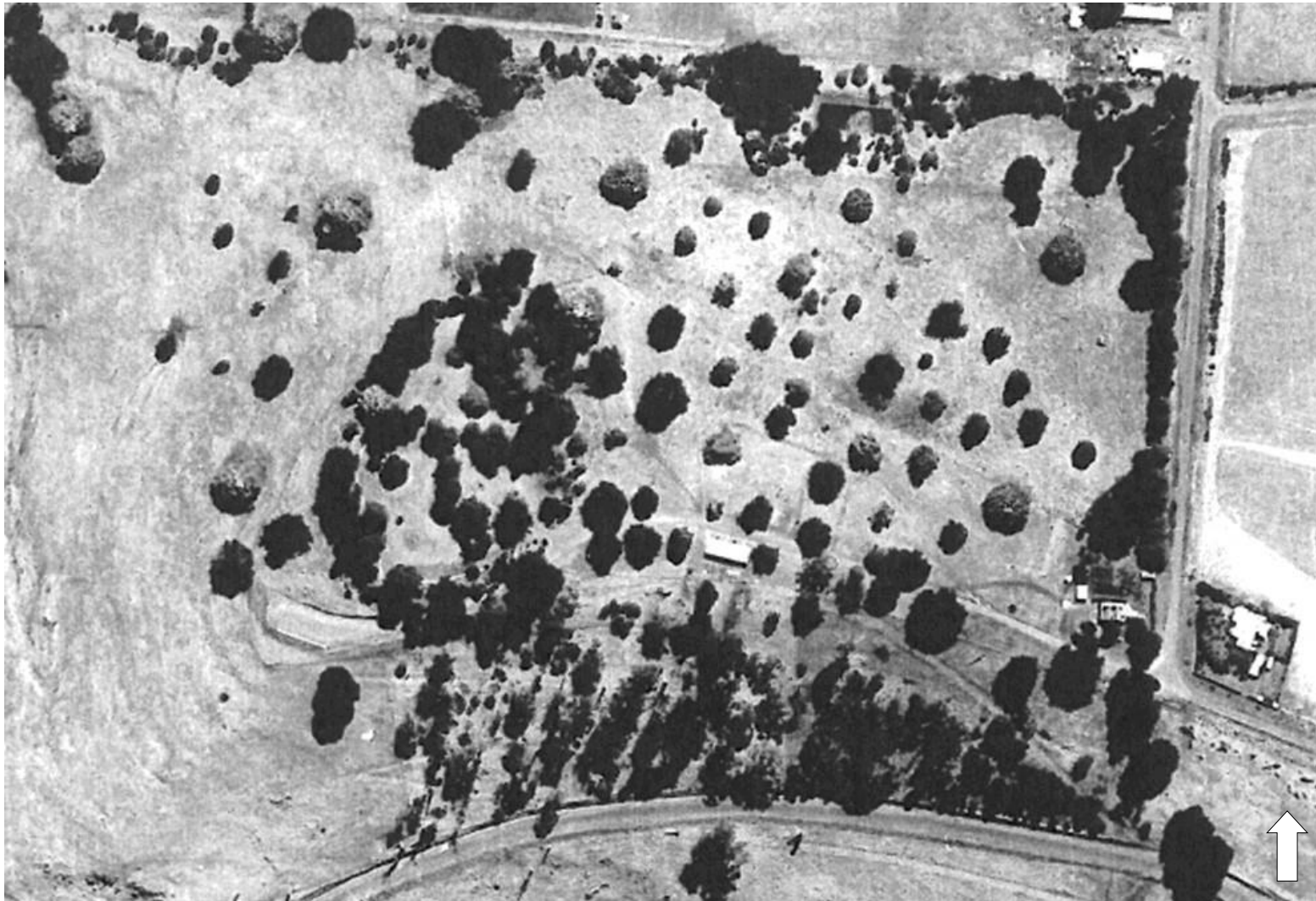
1910: Plan of the proposed layout of the full extent of the Camperdown Public Park, attributed to William Guilfoyle, 1910 (Source: CDHS) Approximate north indicated by arrow.



1910: Detail of layout of the Camperdown Public Park, attributed to William Guilfoyle, 1910, pertaining to the study area (Source: CDHS) Approximate north indicated by arrow.



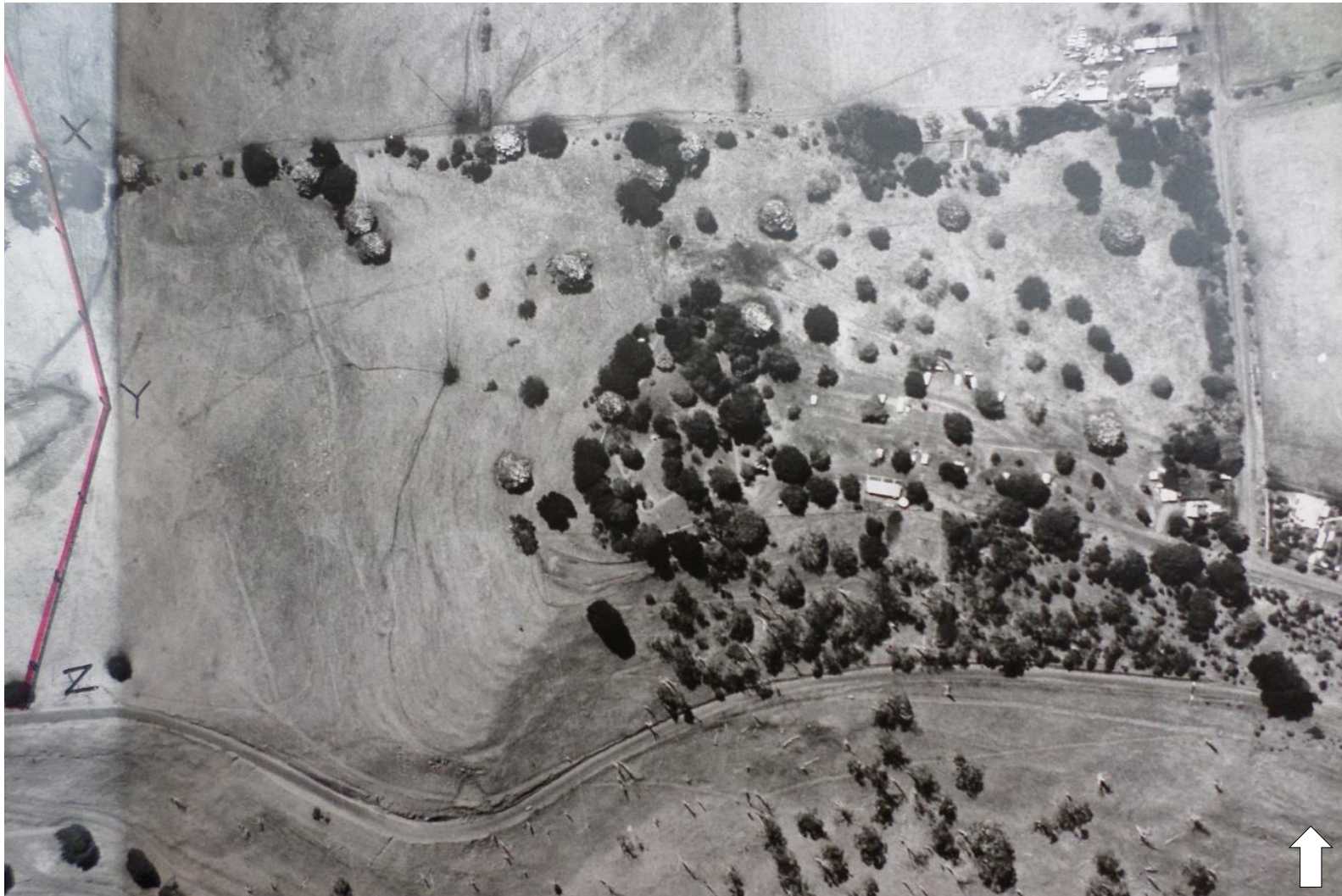
1947: Detail of aerial photograph of the study area (source: Rs file 3586, DELWP). Approximate north is indicated by arrow.



1970s: Detail of elevated plateau part of the study area (courtesy John Hawker). Approximate north indicated by arrow.



1971: Camperdown Public Park, 4 March 1971 (courtesy Corangamite Shire) Approximate north indicated by arrow.



c.1984–85: Aerial photograph showing the study area (source: Rs file 3586, DELWP). Approximate north is indicated by arrow.



c.1984: Oblique aerial view of eastern part of study area, looking south (source: Rs file 3586, DELWP). Approximate north indicated by arrow.



c.2014: Aerial photograph overlaid with contour lines (courtesy Corangamite Shire). North is shown with red symbol.

2.4 Physical description

2.4.1 Landscape setting

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum occupies a topographically dramatic landscape. It comprises an elevated plateau at approximately 267.5–257.5m above sea level, with steeply sloping land on its western and southern sides which fall down (to approx. 142m) to two deep crater lakes formed by volcanic action: Lake Bullen Merri (south), a maar volcanic crater lake, and Lake Gnotuk (north), a deep saline maar volcanic crater lake, and the land-bridge between them (at approx. 160–165m).

At c.265m above sea level, the elevated plateau of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is situated at around 100m higher than the nearby township of Camperdown (165m).¹⁸³ From the western edge of the elevated plateau (also from the western edge of the Botanic Gardens) are striking and expansive views of the surrounding landscape, overlooking: the two volcanic crater lakes, their steeply sloped, grassed sides and the land bridge between them; the plantations, fairways, and greens of the adjoining Camperdown Golf Club; and outwards to the extensive patchwork of the surrounding pastoral landscape beyond.



View of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum from the air, showing the western sloped paddock part of the study area in the foreground with the Gardens enclosure and Arboretum on the elevated plateau. The town of Camperdown is visible in the middle distance.

¹⁸³ Bureau of Meteorology, Climate Data for Camperdown (Post Office), Site Number: 090011.



Aerial view of the study area with the distinctive lobed shape of Lake Bullen Merri beyond.

Because of past volcanic action in the district, the study area comprises a mix of rich volcanic soils, volcanic tuff, scoria outcropping, and/or basalt, originating from igneous terrain formed in the recent Quaternary.¹⁸⁴

Rainfall data show that the study area typically experiences dry summers and wet winters.¹⁸⁵

The volcanic landform of, and surrounding, the study area, the elevated situation of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, expansive views, and proximity to the two volcanic crater lakes, have undoubtedly motivated many different layers of associations and meaningful spiritual connections with the place; from the earliest occupation of the land by local Aboriginal people and, later, nineteenth and twentieth century settlers in the area. The study area's scenic beauty, amenity values, and proximity to the township also make sense of this location set aside for public recreation and ornamental purposes for the people of Camperdown in the mid-nineteenth century.



Views from the western elevated edge of the elevated plateau at the centre of the study area, from the lookout located near the south-western corner of the Botanic Gardens (south). The view encompasses Lake Bullen Merri (partially visible in image at left), the land bridge (centre image), and Lake Gnotuk (partially visible in image at right).

Distance from the town (and town water supply), rainfall, climate and soils, and environmental challenges posed by water resources and rabbits, for instance, would have provided both

¹⁸⁴ Department of Natural Resources and Environment, *Geological Survey of Victoria, 1:250,000 Geological Map Series*, Colac SJ 54–12, November 1996.

¹⁸⁵ Bureau of Meteorology, Climate Data for Camperdown (Post Office), Site Number: 090011.

opportunities and challenges to those entrusted with developing the reserve for its intended purposes.

Overlaying the dramatic natural landform of the study area, is a predominantly ‘designed landscape’, which was established from the 1870s.¹⁸⁶ The ‘designed landscape’ of the Botanic Gardens is, in the present-day, the most apparent *designed* component of the study area, but the wider Arboretum has also been developed with conscious design intent and implemented at distinct points in time.

Because of the different ways in which the two main components of the study area — the Arboretum and the Botanic Gardens (or Garden enclosure) — have developed and evolved historically, they will be discussed first as a whole. The 1.2 ha fenced area of the Botanic Gardens will then be discussed separately in more detail.

2.4.2 Cultural landscape

Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum (study area as a whole)

Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum (the study area) is located at 220 Park Road, Camperdown, some 3 kilometres from the centre of the township of Camperdown, and on land that has been part of the Traditional Country of the Djargurd wurrung for thousands of years.

The study area consists of a 26.8-hectare portion of land, which is a section of a larger Crown land reserve — 292 acres, or approximately 118 hectares — that was gazetted as the ‘Camperdown Public Park’ in 1869–70.

The original site area reserved in 1869 for the purpose of a public park is considerably larger than the present-day study area. This larger area is shown in the survey plan as two adjoining parcels of land; the area to the east approximately 127 acres and identified as ‘Public Park’, the area to the west approximately 165 acres and identified as ‘Public Park Extension’. This larger area corresponds with the area represented in the plan for the Public Park at Camperdown prepared by William Guilfoyle in 1910.

The landscape character of the study area overall is a combination of introduced and native Australian tree plantings, some lightly dotted here and there within grassed areas, with other areas more intensively planted, such as within the Gardens enclosure and the native tree plantation to the south of the central entry drive. Still other areas are open and largely devoid of tree plantations except along perimeters, such as the part of the study area to the north and west of the Gardens enclosure.

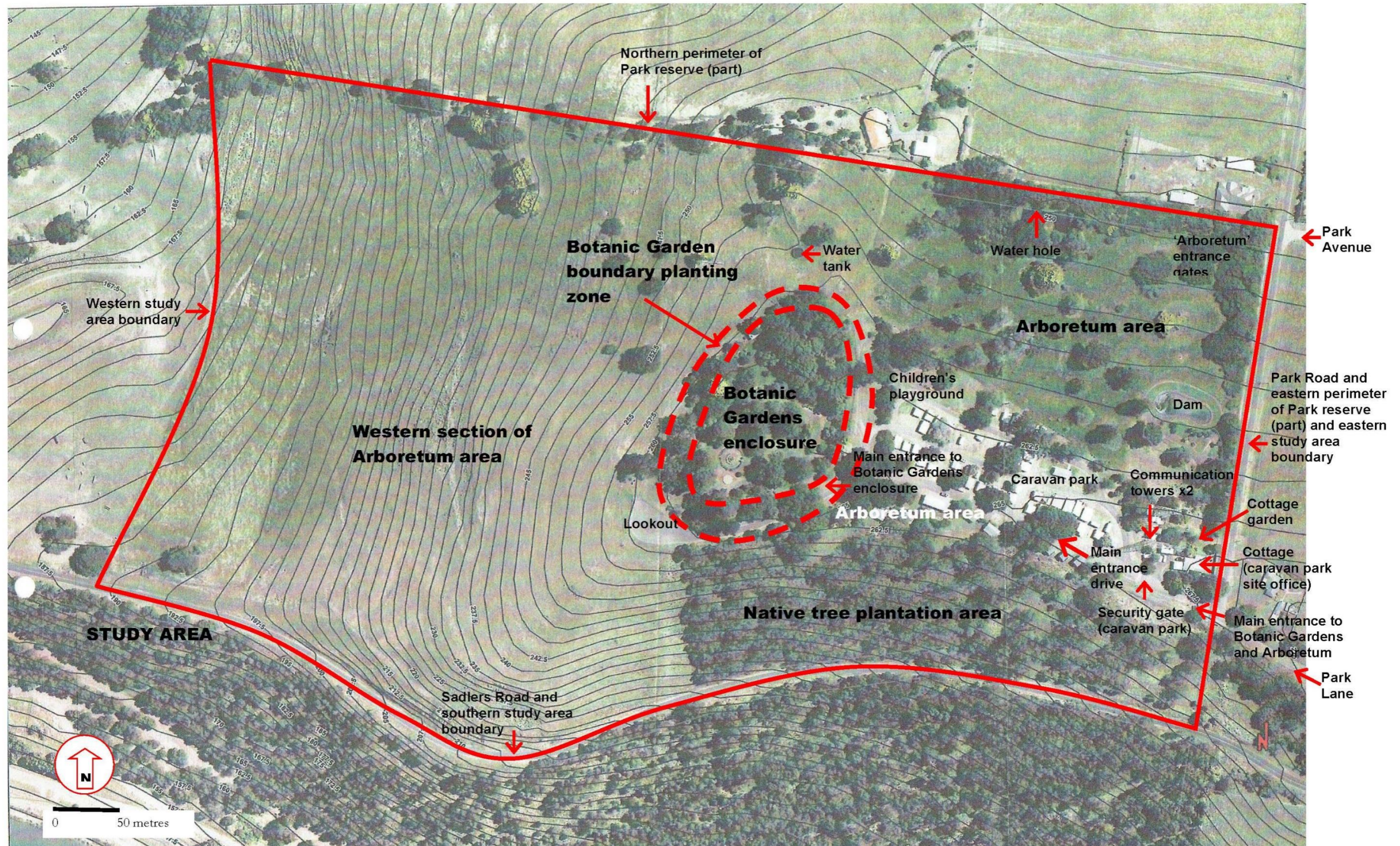
The steeply sloping western part of the study area (west of the Botanic Gardens) is open grassland and sparsely vegetated, with some basaltic tors present.

The more intensive development of the site, in terms of plantings and other introduced elements, occurs on the elevated plateau of the study area, and around the perimeter of the study area.

(See the following plan for areas and elements)

¹⁸⁶ Heritage Council of Victoria, *Landscapes of Cultural Heritage Significance: Assessment Guidelines*, February 2015: 10. ‘Designed landscapes’ are one of three cultural landscape types, according to the World Heritage definitions for cultural landscapes. The other two types are ‘Organically evolved landscapes’ and ‘Associative landscapes’.

MAIN CHARACTER AREAS AND DISTRIBUTION OF ELEMENTS



Areas and elements of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, using the names referred to in this report.

Arboretum

The elevated plateau area of the study area consists of land gently sloping down to the north from a ridge that corresponds with the central entry drive. It encompasses land to the north of the Gardens enclosure to the northern study area boundary, and west of the Gardens enclosure to the fence line which divides the lookout area from the western section of the Arboretum. This area forms what is known and can be read in the landscape as the Arboretum.

The Latin word ‘arboretum’ means a place for trees, but in garden and designed landscape contexts it is also used to mean a ‘botanical tree garden’.¹⁸⁷

A historic aerial photograph of the Public Park from 1947, following almost four decades of planting presumably in accordance with the intent of the 1910 Guilfoyle plan, clearly shows the large area of the Park that was planted with trees and that took on the character of an Arboretum.

The Arboretum consists of trees dotted here and there, as shade trees, specimen plantings, and some linear plantings at the northern and eastern margins. Denser plantings define the northern and eastern perimeters of the study area and characterise plantations projecting from these perimeters.

The planting pattern recalls the Gardenesque style of garden design. The Gardenesque style of garden design was a style favoured by Bunce and its ideals are visible in Guilfoyle’s 1910 plan for the Public Park at Camperdown.¹⁸⁸



Aerial photograph from 1947 (detail) showing the area planted with trees in the manner of an arboretum surrounding the Gardens enclosure and extending east on both sides of the entry drive to the eastern study area boundary.

In the present day, a number of mature trees from different eras of the Park’s development remain in the section of the study area east of the Gardens enclosure, part of which is now referred to as the Arboretum. It includes some of the earliest trees planted in the Public Park (pair of *Quercus canariensis* (Algerian Oak) on entrance drive, Golden Cypress, for example). The age of the trees in the Arboretum and their consistency with the Guilfoyle plan is addressed in the plantings section below (Section 2.3.2). The caravan park occupies a part of this hilltop area of Gardenesque tree planting.

¹⁸⁷ ‘Arboretum’ in Aitken and Looker 2002: 25.

¹⁸⁸ ‘Gardenesque’ in Aitken and Looker 2002: 248–250.

Elements in the Arboretum area include the main entry drive and gates, lower entrance gates at the northern entrance, lookout, caretaker's cottage, children's playground, caravan park, public amenities block, and waterhole.



South of the entry drive: The more steeply contoured land south of the main entrance drive is characterised by a largely open woodland plantation of native or indigenous trees and an understory of grasses: Manna Gums (*Eucalyptus viminalis*); and other Eucalypt species. Oral history evidence based on recollections of the place from the 1940s to the early 1960s refers to this area as a plantation.¹⁸⁹ The relative maturity of the trees generally further suggests their origin as a cultural planting as opposed to remnant or natural woodland.

William Guilfoyle proposed an area of indigenous Eucalypts augmented with introduced acacias for the south-eastern corner of the Public Park at Camperdown. Guilfoyle's proposal was for the southern side of the road now known as Sadlers Road, thus further to the south than the existing plantation, but it may be that the intent of Guilfoyle's idea (in part) was instead (or also) realised in this location on the north side of Sadlers Road.

Some introduced tree species (Oaks, Poplars, large Horse Chestnut) are also growing on the upper, more gently sloped sections of this area to the east of the main entry drive. Some of these trees may be remnants of, or regrowth from, trees planted in this location in association with the oval-shaped 'paddock' shown on Guilfoyle's 'Plan of Public Park Camperdown'. The species are consistent with his suggested species elsewhere in the Park. Although sufficient trees do not exist to be able to clearly discern a linear plantation forming an oval shape, these trees are growing in a similar location to the oval-shaped 'paddock' shown on the Guilfoyle plan.

¹⁸⁹ [plan by Bruce and Margaret Waddell referring to the 1950s]



Area south of the main entry drive, characterised by a largely open woodland plantation of native or indigenous trees and grassland understorey.



Some introduced tree species (Oaks, Poplars, large Horse Chestnut) are also growing on the upper, more gently sloped sections of this area to the east of the main entry drive.

Boundaries

The present-day eastern (Park Road) boundary of the study area corresponds in alignment with the original boundary of the study area, though its length is curtailed. Originally the eastern boundary of the Public Park at Camperdown extended south as far as the edge of Lake Bullen Merri, whereas the present-day eastern study area boundary terminates at Sadlers Road.

The present-day southern boundary is contiguous with Sadlers Road, whereas it was originally located further south, contiguous with the shore of Lake Bullen Merri. The alignment of the northern boundary of the study area is consistent with part of the original northern boundary of the Public Park at Camperdown.

The western boundary of the study area is contiguous with the boundary of the Camperdown Golf Club, at the base of the steeply sloped land to the west of the Gardens enclosure. The Camperdown Golf Club occupies a section of the originally designated Camperdown Public Park; in 1984–85 this section was known as The Lakes Recreation Park.¹⁹⁰ In present-day aerial photographs an area resembling the original extent of the 1869 Public Park at Camperdown is still legible in the landscape.

Fences

The study area is largely bounded by post-and-wire fencing. Fencing is largely functional, timber post and wire rural fencing with the exception of sections of fencing framing two entry points into the study area on the Park Road boundary (these are considered below in relation to gateways and entrances). Within the study area, a number of fences are present. These include:

- timber post-and-wire rural fencing (some of these are electrified for grazing purposes)
- tree guards (Arboretum)
- timber and cyclone wire fence with gravel boards (Botanic Gardens)
- steel and chain mesh fencing (associated with the caravan park)
- drystone wall (short, curved section only, at Caretaker's Cottage)
- galvanised steel wire (section of Park Road boundary, at Cottage garden)
- timber lattice screen (rear of Caretaker's Cottage)
- high fencing of Colorbond (c1200–1800cm) (section of Park Road boundary, rear of Caretaker's Cottage)

¹⁹⁰ Aerial photograph, c.1984–85, Rs file 3586, DELWP. See also *Camperdown (Public Park Land) Act 1973*.

- informal hedge (screening caravan park from Botanic Gardens)



Typical section of timber post and wire rural fencing (foreground). This example forms part of the boundary between the Native Tree Plantation and the access road to the lookout.



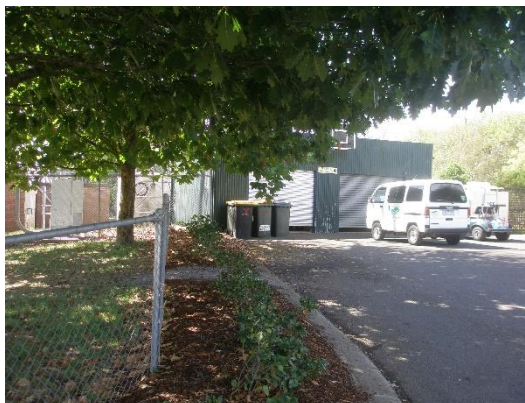
Another section of timber post and wire rural fencing, west of the Botanic Gardens enclosure.



Tree guards within the area of the Arboretum north of the caravan park



An approximately 110–120cm high timber (posts, top rail, gravel board) and cyclone wire fence defines the boundary of the Botanic Gardens. This fence replaced an earlier fence in 2004–05, reported to have been ‘dilapidated’.¹⁹¹



Steel and chain mesh fencing possibly installed in association with security gate encloses the Holiday Park from the main operational entrance into the



Short curved section of drystone wall near the verandah of the cottage. This was constructed in recent years.

¹⁹¹ ‘Camperdown Botanic Gardens Management Plan’ (draft), 2006: 15

study area and the cottage from 'after hours' vehicular traffic.



Park Road boundary: mix of fencing styles at the rear of the cottage (timber lattice and high Colorbond fence screening rear of cottage) and galvanised steel fence to Cottage garden.

Informal hedge providing a screen between the caravan park and the car parking area for visitors to the Botanic Garden. Anecdotal evidence suggests it may have been planted by a former director of the RBG Melbourne.

Entrances and gateways

There is one operational public entrance into the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, which is located at the southern end of the Park Road boundary. This entrance is designed for vehicular traffic.



Entrance to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum off Park Road. The entrance is shared with the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park which is located within the Arboretum. Presently, this is the only operational public entrance into the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum

The entrance to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is shared with the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park, the latter which is located within the Arboretum. The entrance is flanked on both sides by a single bay of cream painted, timber flat-topped picket fencing. There are no gates at this entrance.

Signage at the Park Road entrance includes a large board for the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park and road safety signs. There is no signage at the main Park Road entrance to the study area for the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.



Sliding security gate located within the main public entrance to the study area. The gate is closed between dusk and dawn.

A sliding security gate is located just inside the main public entrance to the study area. The security gate was installed in 2014 in association with the Holiday Park. Closed 'after hours', it is accessible via security code for occupants of the Holiday Park.

Signage at the security gate includes three sign boards attached to a single pair of posts. The upper sign is for the 'Lakes and Craters Holiday Park'. The centre sign points to the 'Office' associated with the Holiday Park. The bottom sign notes that the security gates are closed between dusk and dawn, and that when the gate is closed the Botanic Gardens are accessible to pedestrians or by contacting the site office. There is also one road safety sign.

Two other gateways are located on the eastern, Park Road boundary. North of the cottage is a farm gate providing access to the leased areas of the Arboretum. At the northern-most end of the Park Road boundary is a section of timber picket fence and timber gates. Associated signage reads 'Arboretum Est. 1879'. This entrance is not publicly accessible, though it seems probable that both pedestrian and vehicular gates could be opened.



Farm gate in the eastern boundary fence (Park Road boundary)



Section of entrance at northern end of Park Road boundary. According to the signage at this gate, the entrance is for the 'Arboretum' but it is currently not accessible to the public



The wording on the sign reads 'Arboretum / Est. 1879'.



Un-dated image (c.1980s) of a dilapidated timber picket fence in what may be the same location as the present-day Arboretum 'entry', viewed from within the Arboretum looking out to Park Road (source: CDHS)



Gates and fencing at the north-east corner, c.1999 (source: Willingham 1999, p. 206)

The current fence and gates at the Arboretum 'entrance' replaced an earlier dilapidated timber picket fence in the 1980s. These gates are not currently used as a public entrance into the study area.

The entry to the Botanic Gardens is through a gateway in the south-east of the enclosure boundary. Comparison of the present-day location with the Guilfoyle plan and a historic photograph (c.1900) suggest this main entry into the Gardens enclosure was used historically, since at least the early 1900s.

The sign at the entrance to the Botanic Gardens consists of a board mounted on squared timber posts that includes the name of the garden, the 'Camperdown Botanic Gardens', and some historical information about the wider Park.



The wording on the sign reads:

'Camperdown Botanic Gardens Originally reserved as a park in 1879 the Botanic Gardens were designed by William Guilfoyle in 1888–89 and are one of a number of Victoria's provincial botanic gardens. The rejuvenation of the Gardens commenced in 1985 coinciding with Victoria's 150th birthday celebrations'

Roads, pathways and desire lines

The main entry drive into the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is from the Park Road entry. This road traverses in a more or less straight alignment through the caravan park, towards the entrance to the Gardens enclosure. At this point the road diverts south-west around the Gardens enclosure and terminates at 'the lookout'. A section of road also diverts north; an unsealed area for visitor parking for the Botanic Gardens. Large boulders delineate the parking space, doubling as barriers to protect the roots zones of the mature trees in this area from vehicles.

A small gap in the hedge that provides a screen between the Botanic Gardens and the caravan park, and provides pedestrian access between these two areas.

A diversion off the main entrance drive, just beyond the former Caretaker's Cottage, leads to two further roads within the Arboretum, associated with the caravan park. They are aligned largely parallel to the entrance drive and follow the contours. Looped returns at the western end of these parallel roads create a linked road system within the caravan park.

The main entrance drive and roads within the caravan park are bituminised and most sections of road in the caravan park have kerbing and traffic calming speed humps and signage. There is no kerb to the main entrance drive from the amenities block to the lookout nor at the lookout.



Section of bituminised road which leads to the lookout (immediate south of the Gardens enclosure) with no kerb.



Section of bituminised road within the caravan park, with kerbing and speed humps.



Main entrance drive through the Arboretum has kerbing from the entry gate to the end of the cream brick amenities block associated with the caravan park.



Photograph of the caravan park c.1984, showing kerbed bituminised roads (source: Rs file 3586, DELWP).

Although it is not currently possible to enter the study area from the ‘Arboretum’ gateway at the north-east corner of the reserve, tree plantings suggest a former entrance track or desire line. It is likely that the path shown on the 1910 Guilfoyle Plan already existed in some form by that time, and it is possible that this lower entrance path had been proposed by Guilfoyle in 1890 as part of his earlier layout of the reserve.



Beyond the ‘Arboretum’ gate (Park Road boundary), tree plantings suggest a former entrance track

The existing roads in the eastern portion of the Arboretum, including the entrance drive and others within the caravan park, do not resemble the ‘crows-foot’ arrangement of curved approach road or ‘tracks’ into the study area from three points along the eastern boundary (now Park Road), as delineated on Guilfoyle’s 1910 ‘Plan of Public Park Camperdown’. It is likely, however, that the existing straight approach road from the main entrance to the study area to the Botanic Garden pre-dates Guilfoyle’s proposed interventions, as he makes direct reference to it in his ‘Key to the Plan of Camperdown Public Park’:

I am not sure that the curve, as shown on plan, leading from the entrance gate to garden enclosure, would be better than the straight approach at present existing.¹⁹²

¹⁹² Guilfoyle, ‘Key to the Plan of Camperdown Public Park’ (p. xvii of J. Hawker transcription).

Historic aerial photographs since 1971 show the entrance road with the same straight alignment and the same location as the present-day.

The Guilfoyle plan of 1910 also shows a curvilinear pathway or track around the full external perimeter of the Gardens enclosure with an extension to what he annotates as a ‘Summer House’ which is in an approximately similar position to the present-day lookout area.

It remains possible for pedestrians to walk around the outside of the Botanic Gardens enclosure, although only in limited sections is there an external perimeter (or close to perimeter) pathway. These paths do not appear to correspond with the paths shown on the Guilfoyle plan of 1910. There is no pathway beyond the perimeter at the northern end of the Gardens enclosure, most likely associated with changes that have occurred to the boundary at the northern end of the Gardens enclosure since 1984.

Analysis of paths within the Botanic Gardens will be addressed in the Botanic Gardens section below.

Analysis of paths within the Arboretum follows.



Detail of Guilfoyle's 1910 Plan for Public Park Camperdown. Documentary evidence and analysis of aerial photographs suggests that the three curved entry tracks from the eastern side of the study area and converging at the Gardens enclosure (indicated with arrows) were not implemented as shown on the Guilfoyle plan, with the exception of the southern-most path, which can be detected in the 1947 and 1970 aerial photos. The serpentine pathway around the perimeter of the Gardens enclosure (external) may have been partially implemented. With the exception of the extant road to the lookout (the section south of the Botanic Gardens enclosure) and the lookout, the intent of this perimeter pathway only partially remains in the present-day.



Aerial photograph showing part of the study area including the present-day, straight aligned main entrance road, which pre-dates the Guilfoyle plan of 1910. Note also the corresponding locations of the 'Summer House' (above) and the present-day lookout (crescent-shaped section of tarmac, southeast of Gardens enclosure). Imagery © 2016 CNES/ Astium Map data © 2016 Google

The Gardens enclosure (the 'Botanic Gardens')

The Gardens enclosure with ornamental plantings was developed from 1870. The Gardens enclosure was the first area to be developed in the Public Park, and it was one of the earliest attractions established in the Camperdown Public Park.

The Gardens enclosure is located more or less centrally within the study area, at the western end of the east–west oriented elevated plateau that extends from the eastern boundary of the study area and encompasses the Botanic Garden to its western boundary.

It is characterised by a sense of enclosure and shelter as a result of the density of plantings within the Gardenesque environs of the Botanic Gardens. It comprises sweeping curvilinear pathways, avenue plantings, specimen plantings, open and shaded expanses of lawn, ornamental display beds, perimeter beds, and other beds at pathway junctions.

Internal views include those directed across swathes of lawn terminating at large mature specimen trees, or up pathways terminating at the plinth of the Robbie Burns statue (the statue has been removed from the Gardens to the Council offices).

Carefully placed trees along the northern and western edges of the Gardens (both within and external to the Gardens, in the area adjacent) frame and enhance distance views outward from the Gardens to the dramatic and scenic landscape beyond.

The vegetation within the Gardens is characterised by species that contribute a variety of foliage colours and textures (mostly introduced species but also a number of plant species native to Australia). The larger ornamental beds comprise massed planting of limited species for aesthetic effects. Species planted in perimeter beds appeared more varied, with newer plants (many with tolerances for dry and harsh conditions) interspersed among more established trees and shrubs.

No beds occur beyond the Gardens boundary adjacent to the perimeter fence. In 1910, however, Guilfoyle proposed a 'shrubbery with pathway all round' the perimeter of the Gardens enclosure. This shrubbery, marked 'Q' on his 'Plan of Public Park Camperdown'

(c.1910) was intended to ‘cover, or clothe’ the outer fence of the Gardens enclosure.¹⁹³ Plants were selected on the basis that they would not grow higher than the fence — thus preserving views; although exception was given to carefully placed Cordylines, Dracaenas, and Palms (such as fan palms), which could be grouped in ‘threes’ half a chain apart. Guilfoyle was not otherwise prescriptive about plant species for this outer border, although he recommended large-scale grasses and strappy plants with decorative foliage—such as the occasional Pampas grass or clumps of variegated reed—and ‘other pretty foliage plants for edging’.

Boundaries

The Gardens enclosure is approximately oval-shaped in plan, and is located on a gently contoured section of the elevated plateau; higher at its southern end and sloping down to the north. The lowest point is in the northeast part of the Garden enclosure.

Close analysis of aerial photographs from 1971 and c.1984,¹⁹⁴ and Guilfoyle’s c.1910 ‘Plan of Public Park Camperdown’ suggests the present-day location, shape, and extent of the Gardens remains more or less unchanged since its development. One change however has been noted through comparison of the 1984 site survey with an on-the-ground survey undertaken in March 2016. This process revealed that since 1984 the northern perimeter fence of the Garden enclosure has been pushed outwards creating a larger space surrounding the picnic shelter and incorporating some of the mature tree plantings (Elms and Cordylines for example) that were formerly outside of the Gardens enclosure fence.

2.4.3 Elements - Arboretum

Entrance gates

DESCRIPTION: The existing entrance road into the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is shared with the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park, the latter which is located within the Arboretum. The entrance is flanked on both sides by a single bay of cream painted, timber flat-topped picket fencing. There are no conventional hinged gates at this entrance, but there is a sliding security gate a short distance inside the entrance.

HISTORY: Gates would have been installed at the Park’s main entrance in the 1870s around the time the first fence was erected. In 1888 tenders were called for ‘gate posts &c’ at the Public Park but no specific details given.¹⁹⁵ By 1889 there was at least one other entrance gate located on the western boundary of the Park (outside the study area).¹⁹⁶ In 1890 a visitor noted arriving at the gate to the Public Park, before going a short way to reach the gate into the Botanic Gardens.¹⁹⁷ No historic photographs of this main entrance gate have been identified to date.

In 1934 it was noted that a motor entrance was formed at the ‘main gates in Taylor Avenue’ (i.e. Park Avenue). The approach was ‘widened and levelled [and] a motor entrance constructed of cement and iron piping’ to allow cars to drive in without having to open the gates.¹⁹⁸

An entrance from the lower north-eastern corner of the Public Park was probably first formed in 1906, when new gates were installed here. This lower entrance is also marked on the 1910 Guilfoyle plan of the Camperdown Public Park, but may have part of Guilfoyle’s earlier plan for the Public Park prepared in c.1889-90.

¹⁹³ Guilfoyle, ‘Key to the Plan of Camperdown Public Park’, ‘Q.Q.Q.’ (p. xvii of J. Hawker transcription).

¹⁹⁴ Reserve file Rs 3586, DELWP.

¹⁹⁵ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 11 July 1888.

¹⁹⁶ *Camperdown Chronicle*, xx xx 1889.

¹⁹⁷ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 18 March 1890.

¹⁹⁸ *Camperdown Chronicle*, xx xx 1934.

Seating

DESCRIPTION: There are some remnant seats from around the mid-twentieth century remaining on site.

HISTORY: Early financial statements for the Camperdown Public Park indicate that seating has been a feature of the place since its earliest reservation and was one of the earliest ‘improvements’ that occurred to the site, alongside fencing and planting. In October 1870 seating was sourced from Dugald Cameron for the sum of £10.10.0.¹⁹⁹ In 1890, seating and shady trees were noted in the area between the main entrance gate and the gate to the Gardens enclosure. In 1893, the *Leader* newspaper reported the presence of chairs and a table, which would have contributed an element of gentility to picnics.²⁰⁰

Caretaker’s cottage and garden

DESCRIPTION: The caretaker’s cottage located close to the eastern boundary of and main entrance to the study area is used as a residence and site office in association with the caravan park. Elements of the cottage structure — steep-pitched gable roofs and large-paned sash windows — hint at an earlier structure that remains visible amidst a range of additions, including an extended and infilled front verandah (caravan park office) and additions to the rear (some of which date from the 1980s). Prior to the rear extensions to the cottage, there was a cobbled yard and separate laundry.²⁰¹ Windows to the newer sections are aluminium-framed sliding windows. The cottage garden includes remnant mature trees and other plantings associated with the role of the building as the caretaker’s residence.

HISTORY: There was a strong tradition of erecting a caretaker’s cottages in Victorian’s provincial botanic gardens in the mid to late nineteenth century (e.g. Portland 1857, Port Fairy 1876, Koroit 1881). Many of these cottages no longer survive. The caretaker’s cottage at Camperdown Public Park was constructed in 1880 by Evans & Son to a design by Shire of Hampden engineer James Daskein. It was a picturesque dwelling of modest scale, with an L-shaped asymmetrical plan, steep-pitched gabled roofs, and prominent gable characteristic of the Victorian rustic gothic architectural style typical of its period. The first resident caretaker, Henry Fuller, was appointed in 1881. A kitchen was added a few years later and a verandah was added in 1887 by McCrae & Fullerton.

A 1930s photograph with the cottage in the middle ground but partially screened by trees, shows a verandah, presumably of timber construction, a chimney, what appears to be a tall finial atop the south-facing gable, and roof seemingly of corrugated iron. The cottage was altered and added to in 1955.²⁰²

¹⁹⁹ Financial Sments 1870, held CDHS.

²⁰⁰ *Leader*, 15 June 1895.

²⁰¹ John Chapman (former caravan park manager), pers. com., C. Dyson, 19 April 2016.

²⁰² VHR citation.



Cottage and site office for the caravan park. Elements of the late-nineteenth century form of the cottage remain visible. Part of the garden setting has been replaced by bitumen drive and equipment shed (left). The section of drystone wall is a recent addition.



Steep-pitch roof and prominent gable remnants of the late nineteenth century caretaker's cottage.



View to the cottage from Park Road, rear additions visible.



South-facing façade, showing early sections of the cottage (with steep-pitched roofs) and later rear addition (with aluminium-framed windows).



Garden on the south side of the cottage.





Visitors to the Camperdown Public Park (Arboretum) in the 1930s, with the caretaker's cottage visible in the centre middle ground (partially screened by trees).



Detail of cottage (from 1930s image above), showing steep-pitched roof, verandah with slender posts and decorative valance, and chimney. It is set within an enclosed (fenced) garden with well-established plantings.

Waterhole (aka 'Reservoir')

DESCRIPTION: A roughly rectangular water reservoir with a high concrete retaining wall along its northern side. The wall is rendered with cement and inscribed '1928'.



Names of committee men and the date '1928' inscribed on cement rendered wall, photographed 2006 (source: Lyle Tune).



Scout group exploring the waterhole, c.1990 (source: Lyle Tune)

HISTORY: The waterhole on the northern fenceline appears to have been developed from a natural fresh water spring, which commonly occur in volcanic formations. There are references to existing springs and waterholes in the vicinity of the Basin Banks. A large natural spring, for example, was sited on the lower western boundary of the Public Park reserve, between the two lakes on the edge of present-day Camperdown Golf Course.

Given that the northern boundary of the Public Park reserve is flush with the northern edge of the waterhole, it seems likely that the waterhole was adapted from a more organic-shaped natural spring that was retained for the benefit of the Public Park reserve in 1869.

A reservoir was proposed for the northern boundary of the reserve in 1884-85, and it is possible but unclear as to whether this related to the current waterhole.²⁰³ Water supply was an ongoing problem for the Public Park Committee and utilising a pre-existing water source was sensible and economical. In 1894, tenders were called for excavating a waterhole in the Public Park.²⁰⁴ A rectangular-shaped 'Waterhole' in this location was incorporated as part of Guilfoyle's landscape plan for the Public Park in 1910, but may have been proposed by him when he provided earlier advice in 1890.

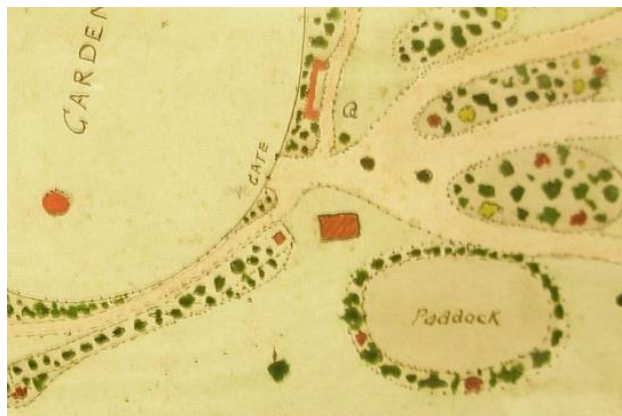
In 1928, the waterhole was contained within cement walling, as evidenced by an inscription on the inside wall.



Details from Guilfoyle plan of 1910, showing location of the Waterhole in landscaped setting (source: CDHS)

Horse paddock (1870s)

HISTORY: A 'horse paddock' was demarcated in the early 1870s close to the entrance to the Botanic Gardens enclosure and was presumably fenced. It was established soon after the Gardens were enclosed and planted, to provide a convenient place for visitors to rest and graze their horses while visiting the Gardens and Public Park. The 'Paddock' is shown on Guilfoyle's 1910 plan for the Public Park (see below). A horse paddock was not commonly recorded on parks and gardens layouts from that period, and reflects the considerable distance of the Camperdown Public Park from the town for those on foot and hence the need to take a horse.



Detail of the 1910 Guilfoyle plan for the Public Park, Camperdown showing location of the Paddock.

²⁰³ This is noted in the VHR citation.

²⁰⁴ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 3 March 1894, cited in Willingham 1999.

DESCRIPTION: A roughly oval-shaped area of grassed open ground (devoid of established plantings) in the vicinity of the paddock, as shown in the Guilfoyle plan of 1910, can be detected today just south of the fence behind the amenities building. The linear planting of boundary trees (as depicted in the 1910 plan) is not evident.

Children's playground site

DESCRIPTION: The children's playground site is located within the Arboretum, north-west of the caravan park and in close proximity to the area designated for parking for the Botanic Gardens. It is located beside a mature Algerian Oak (*Quercus canariensis*) with an enormous spreading canopy. The current equipment, by Omnitech and Ausplay, appears to have been recently installed, and is located within a landscaped area with bark mulch topping. There is a pair of timber slatted seats.

HISTORY: There was a swing used at the Camperdown Public Park in 1888 on the occasion of a Sunday school picnic. Efforts were made to improve the Public Park for children in the early twentieth century. By 1913 swings were provided, and a large timber seesaw was added in 1916; by 1924 the Public Park had two swings.²⁰⁵ The seesaw was a favourite, enjoyed by children and adults alike.

Photographs of the children's playground in the Camperdown Public Park between 1948 and the 1950s show a range of play equipment: swings, seesaw, an 'Ocean Wave', all of which have since been replaced. The Committee of Management committee committed over £100 to new playground equipment in 1949.²⁰⁶ The Algerian Oak, *Quercus canariensis*, which is visible in these mid-century images, still stands beside the playground in the present-day.

The children's playground was renewed in 2012 and there is no known fabric remaining from earlier play equipment. While the current playground equipment is recent, because of the Oak tree, it can be concluded that the existence of a children's playground in this location is continuous from at least the 1950s.



*Children's playground within the Arboretum, northwest of caravan park. Note mature *Quercus canariensis* at left-hand edge of image.*



*Seat (1 of pair) associated with playground beside mulch playground surface (*Quercus canariensis* visible as backdrop).*

²⁰⁵ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 28 January 1888, 1 February 1913; *Advocate*, 13 November 1924.

²⁰⁶ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 8 July 1949.



'Ocean Wave' installed at the Public Park, Camperdown in 1950 by the Cyclone Company of Australia Ltd (Source: Archive Box, CSC). Quercus canariensis partially visible mid-ground (right)



Boat swing and slide shown at children's playground, 1950, photographed by Victorian Railways (source: SLV). Quercus canariensis partially visible mid-ground (left)

Lookout

DESCRIPTION: The lookout is located at the termination of the entrance road south-west end of the Botanic Gardens. It consists of an open bituminised space for parking, turning vehicles, and is open to the west and south. Expansive views are also offered from the entire sloped area adjacent to the western boundary of the Botanic Gardens. This area adjacent to the western boundary of the Botanic Gardens is also a part of the Arboretum. Simple timber bench seats are provided for viewing purposes.

HISTORY: The lookout area is shown on the Guilfoyle plan of 1910, with a 'summer house' (or kiosk) established at this location by 1909. This was a popular viewing area. The lookout road was reformed in the 1960s through a grant from the Tourist Development Authority.²⁰⁷



Road and parking area at the lookout.



The area west of the Gardens enclosure forms an extension of the lookout (timber bench seating is provided).

Caravan park

DESCRIPTION: The caravan park (currently operating as the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park) is located within the Arboretum, occupying both the south and north sides of the main entry drive. The caravan park occupies part of the study area now referred to as the Arboretum, with

²⁰⁷ Dowdy 1983.

camp sites located beneath and amongst the mature trees dotted here and there in lawn; a planting pattern that recalls the Gardenesque style of garden design favoured by Bunce and which is evident in Guilfoyle's 1910 plan for the Park at Camperdown. The caravan park consists of caravan sites, cabins and other infrastructure.

South of the main entry drive are seven permanent cabins, oriented at a 45-degree angle to the road. The cabins are of stained weatherboard construction, with green shallow-gabled roofs (Colorbond?). An amenities block with men's and women's toilets, showers, and laundry facilities is also located on the south side of the entry drive. It is a single-storey building of cream-brick construction, rectangular in plan with a flat roof. The toilets within this block are accessible to all visitors to the study area.

North of the main entry drive are three main site types: sites with concrete slabs, lawn sites with no concrete slabs, and several 'permanent caravans'. A 'camp kitchen' consisting of a shelter open on three sides with kitchen facilities is located on the lower slopes.

Infrastructure associated with the caravan park includes: electricity, signage, fire safety, guttering, traffic calming, security gate, and an equipment shed.

A number of mature trees from different eras of the Park's development remain in the section of the study area east of the Gardens enclosure and now referred to as the Arboretum; including some of the earliest trees planted in the Park (pair of Algerian Oak, *Quercus canariensis* for example). The caravan park occupies a part of this hill-top area of Gardenesque tree planting, and while trees from a range of eras of the Park's development are still extant within the caravan park area, the presence of hard landscaping and permanent infrastructure makes it difficult to interpret that this part of the study area was originally intended as a continuation of the 'Arboretum' in the north-east corner of the study area.

HISTORY: The Public Park reserve was used for camping from c.1930 and was developed for use as a caravan park from 1965, with caravans first permitted into the reserve in 1966.²⁰⁸ An amenities block was erected in the 1950s. The concrete slabs marking caravan sites were probably laid in the 1970s.



View looking east along main entry drive showing mature tree-lined entry drive and caravans.



View looking along main entry drive, east, towards main gate, showing cabins associated with the caravan park.

²⁰⁸ Dowdy 1983: 254.



Gap in informal hedge that screens the caravan park from the Botanic Gardens, with boom gate to control vehicle entry.



One of the services (fire hose reel) associated with caravan park, installed to meet compliance requirements, in 2013.



Example of lawn sites and concrete slabs.



Examples of caravans with elements characteristic of more 'permanent' occupancy, including timber-clad screens concealing wheel bases, verandahs, pot plants, garden paths, and astro turf.

Telecommunications towers

DESCRIPTION: A fenced area subject to a separate lease arrangement, to the immediate north of the Caretaker's Cottage, contains two telecommunication towers.

HISTORY: The telecommunication towers were installed in the c.1990s. They were erected in accordance with a lease arrangement with the Council.

Dam

DESCRIPTION: The dam, kidney-shaped in plan and located to the north of the caretaker's cottage and close to the eastern Park Road boundary of the study area

HISTORY: The dam appears on aerial photographs of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum after 1984–85 and before 2016. It is leased to the local water authority.

Water tank

DESCRIPTION: There is a water tank of concrete construction within the Arboretum. It is located within a fenced area, in a dip in the elevated plateau and to the north of the Gardens enclosure.

HISTORY: From historic aerial photographic evidence the dam appears to have existed in this location since at least the 1970s. It possibly relates to the site for a dam, as constructed in c.1905.



Dam (left side of image) located to the north of the Gardens enclosure.

2.4.4 Elements in Botanic Gardens

The following sketch plan shows the distribution of the elements within the Botanic Gardens, including approximate outlines of garden beds, locations of structures, paths, locations of seating and signage, and entrances.



Botanic Gardens enclosure, showing distribution of elements (Context 2016)

Fencing

DESCRIPTION An approximately 110–120cm high fence consisting of timber (posts, top rail, gravel board) and cyclone wire defines the boundary of the Botanic Gardens.

The height and transparent cyclone wire panels, at certain points, allow views into the Garden and from the Garden to the immediate surrounding landscape and out to the broader landscape beyond.

HISTORY Appendix VI of the ‘Camperdown Botanic Gardens Management Plan’ (2006) notes that the original specification for fencing for the Gardens within the Camperdown Public Park in 1872 detailed a hardwood picket fence which was to enclose three acres. Anecdotal evidence suggests it may have been painted dark green. In the 1880s this fence was

made rabbit-proof by infilling a layer a clay to a certain depth along its base.²⁰⁹ This fence was removed and new fence erected in 1891.²¹⁰ The current fence replaced an earlier fence in 2004–05, reported to have been ‘dilapidated’.²¹¹

Entrance gates to Botanic Gardens

DESCRIPTION The main entrance to the Botanic Garden enclosure, established by 1872, is located at the termination of the vista along the unnamed entrance drive (looking east) from Park Road which traverses through the caravan park. The entrance of the Botanic Gardens is clearly identifiable by paddle-picket double entry gates, which rise to pyramidal-topped square gate posts and are flanked on either side by a single section of high, flat-topped, paddle picket fence (painted cream). The gates are hinged and can be closed or fixed in various open positions. A date for the installation of these entry gates is not known. However, their condition suggests they might have been relatively recently introduced, that is, in association with the 1980s works to rejuvenate the Gardens, or subsequently.

HISTORY The Botanic Gardens enclosure was first fenced in 1872 and an entrance gate/s would have been constructed at that time. A visitor in 1890 noted the gates to the Botanic Gardens.²¹² A photograph of the entrance to the Botanic Gardens, dated c.1900, shows a rather different set of entry gates in what appears to be the same location. These earlier gates were more elaborate and in the photograph appear considerably larger-scaled than those in the present-day, most likely of timber construction with cast-iron elements on the four gate piers framing a central drive and separate pedestrian gates. It appears that the image has been altered, giving an incorrect impression of the scale of the gates relative to the figures depicted. It is not known when these earlier gates were removed and whether they were relocated or reused elsewhere. It was proposed by the Public Park Committee to replace the main entrance gates in 1916.²¹³



Entrance to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens (November 2015)



Entrance to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens in what appears to be the same location as the present-day entrance to the Gardens, c.1900 (Source: CDHS) Note that this photo has been altered, making the gates appear larger in comparison to the figures.

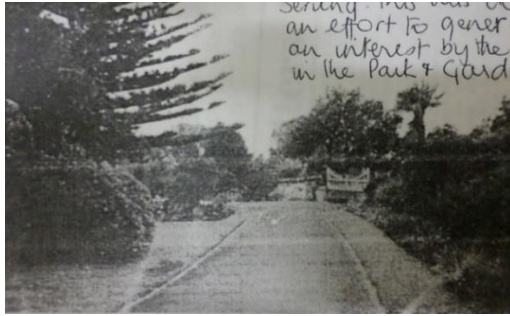
²⁰⁹ Add ref, 1880s (check CC 13.7.1881)

²¹⁰ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 21 July 1891.

²¹¹ ‘Camperdown Botanic Gardens Management Plan’ (draft), 2006: 15.

²¹² *Camperdown Chronicle*, 18 March 1890.

²¹³ CPP Minutes, 1916.



By 1950, the main entry gates to the Gardens enclosure consisted of timber pickets rising to timber posts with ball capping. (Source: CDHS file)

Two other pedestrian entries are provided to the Botanic Gardens enclosure. One is located on the eastern side of the Gardens, adjacent to the iron Potting Shed, and the other is located near the Picnic Shelter. These entries are simply openings in the fence, with no gate.



Pedestrian entry to the Gardens enclosure, near the iron Potting Shed (Feb 2016)



Pedestrian entry to Gardens enclosure, located near the Picnic Shelter (Feb 2016)

Pathways

DESCRIPTION: A serpentine loop pathway route inset from the boundary fence, crossed loosely upwards from north-east avenue of Lindens to the south-west, terminating at the plinth of the Robbie Burns statue.

A (new) V-shaped pathway has been formed off the avenue of Linden trees to the picnic shelter, in the section of the Garden that was formerly the pond.

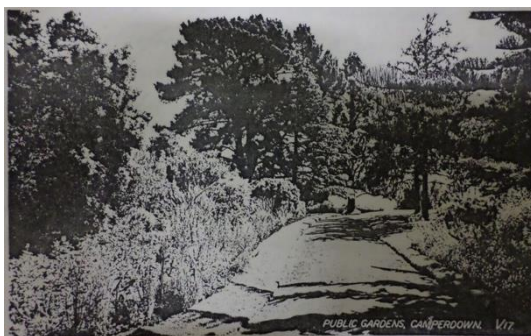
Paths throughout the Botanic Gardens are approximately 2150mm wide and laid with scoria toppings (red) with terracotta brick-edging laid flush with the ground surface. Some of the terracotta edging bricks displayed more sharply chamfered edges than others which display more rounded (or worn) edges.

HISTORY: As noted in Section 2.1, Daniel Bunce made recommendations about the layout of the ground, when he visited the site in 1870, and pegged out the location of 'serpentine walks and carriage drives'.²¹⁴ Although Guilfoyle is known to have removed some of the superfluous 'inner paths' within the Gardens, some of those that remain are likely to be associated with Bunce.

²¹⁴ *Western Press*, 7 December 1870, cited in Willingham 1999.

The top pathway was altered slightly from its original configuration in the 1980s.

Historic photographs of the Botanic Gardens show that from c.1910 until around c.1954, paths were similarly unsealed (possibly with scoria toppings), while edges appear to have been spade cut. Of note are the lawn strips that separate garden beds from paths.



c.1910 postcard of the 'Public Gardens, Camperdown' showing pathway with spade cut edge, and lawn strip either side (source: vol. 19, CDHS)



c.1920–54 The pathway through the Linden avenue shown suggests a sharp, cut edge. (source: Rose Series P. 10793, SLV)



c.1920–54 Pathway treatment is similar to that shown in the c.1910 postcard above (source: 'Botanical Gardens, Camperdown Vic, postcard. Rose Series, P. 1909, SLV)



2016: Pathways with terracotta brick edging laid flush with the ground in the Botanic Gardens.



2016: The regularity of the linear strips of lawn between garden beds and pathways (as shown in the historic images above) are no longer a feature of the Gardens.



2016: Some pathways in the Botanic Gardens are edged by the groundcover plants within the adjacent garden bed.

Plinth of former Rotunda (or Pavilion)

HISTORY: At the highest point in the Gardens is an octagonal plinth, comprising bluestone block edging with an approximately 130-150mm rise and earth/scoria infill. The bluestone base is a remnant of the original the rotunda constructed at this site in the Gardens in 1873–76, but which was removed in 1960.

DESCRIPTION: The original rotunda was an ornamental octagonal building with a band pagoda (lower level) and viewing platform on the upper storey. A centrally located spiral staircase provided access to the upper storey, which was capped with a spire. In the 1880s and 1890s the rotunda was celebrated in the local press for the spectacular and supposedly unique views it provided of the surrounding district. The local brass band performed here regularly and seating was provided around the outside.

Available records show that in 1933 the rotunda was repainted and, in 1941, further repairs were undertaken for the sum of £75. The rotunda fell into disrepair and was demolished in 1960.²¹⁵

In 1984 there was a proposal to re-erect the rotunda as part of a project to rejuvenate Victoria's public gardens as part of the State's 150th anniversary celebrations (with funding from the Department of Conservation). In 1985, heritage architect and garden historian Richard Aitken was commissioned to examine the feasibility of reconstructing the building.²¹⁶ However, reconstruction was not carried out.



c.1909 postcard of the Rotunda (and Rose Garden) at the Park, Camperdown (source: SLV)



Bluestone plinth at the highest point in the Gardens, a remnant of the former ornate Rotunda erected in the Gardens in 1878 (demolished 1960).

Potting shed (or Tool house)

DESCRIPTION: A small iron shed is located within the Garden enclosure, close to the perimeter at the western edge of the Gardens. It is rectangular in plan, symmetrical, with corrugated iron-clad walls and hip and gable roof. It has a central doorway (inverted V-shaped arch) with double doors, between a pair of timber-framed window openings (rectangular with inverted V-shaped arch) with mesh-screen 'panes'. A third window is located on the eastern side of the building.

HISTORY: The iron potting shed or tool house (or potting shed) appears to date to c.1880s-1890s. A reference in 1906 to improvements being made to the tool house in the Gardens would presumably relate to this building.²¹⁷ The tool house was restored by architect Craig Wilson in 1985. Additional restoration works were completed in 2007.

²¹⁵ Aitken 1985.

²¹⁶ Aitken, 1985.

²¹⁷ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 14 August 1906.



The Potting Shed is visible in the background of the c.1920-54 postcard of the Gardens covered in ivy or other climber, in much the same location (if not the same) as the present-day structure.



The Potting Shed at the western edge of the Gardens in February 2016.

Robbie Burns statue pedestal

DESCRIPTION: A statue pedestal stands at a high point in the Gardens enclosure, adjacent to the pathway that diagonally crosses the Gardens. The pedestal originally supported the 1830 Robert Burns statue, which is currently located in the Shire offices in Camperdown. The pedestal includes a plaque with text as follows:

BURNS. / From an original painting by his friend, / Peter Taylor, Edinburgh, 1786. / By John Greenshields, Sculptor, Edinburgh, 1830. / Presented to the public park, by / W.A. Taylor, Esq, J.P. / Rennyhill, Camperdown, 1883.

HISTORY: The Robbie Burns statue, carved from a single block of sandstone, was donated to the Gardens by W.A. Taylor of ‘Rennyhill’ in 1883. According to the VHR citation for the statue, the Burns statue was initially placed on the ground when it was first installed at the Gardens in April 1883 (VHR No: H2328). By December of the same year it was re-placed on a rectangular, two-metre high rendered concrete pedestal erected under the supervision of the Colac architect Alexander Hamilton. According to the *Camperdown Chronicle*, once elevated on the pedestal, the statue was ‘now seen to great advantage, and has a most imposing appearance.’²¹⁸ The statue was oriented so that the figure faced east towards the town.

From 1883 to 2006 the Burns statue was located on the pedestal in the Gardens enclosure. It was removed in 2006 because of vandalism and restored. It is now located in the Shire offices.

The Archive of the Camperdown Lions Club records that between 1981 and 1985, the sub-committee of the Lions Club of Camperdown Inc., which took on the task of reviving the Botanic Gardens, restored the Robbie Burns statue in the Gardens. The statue was vandalised in 2006 and removed for its protection; it was restored in 2009.

Although no longer in situ, the statue is part of the historic fabric of the site. Its significance is enhanced by the strong Scottish heritage of the Camperdown area, for example the Caledonian Society in Camperdown in the c.1880s-1920s, and the ongoing association with the Robbie Burns Society.

²¹⁸ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 22 December 1883.



Robert Burns statue on pedestal in the Botanic Gardens enclosure, [n.d.] (Source: CDHS)



'Burns' Statue, Gardens, Camperdown, Vic.' Postcard, The Rose Series, P. 1917, c.1920-54 (Source: SLV)



Burns statue (pedestal) terminates vista along pathway within the Gardens (February 2016)



Robbie Burns' statue located in Council's offices, Camperdown (February 2016)

Circular rose bed and arbours

DESCRIPTION: Near the highest point in the Gardens there is a circular rose garden with four arched, wrought iron arbours. This comprises an outer circle of four equal-sized arc-shaped beds, an inner lawn walkway, then a circular central bed. Garden bed edges are spade cut. The four arbours link the four arc-shaped beds to complete the outer circle.

HISTORY: The circular bed appears to be sited close to the former site of the large circular floral display bed that dates back to at least the 1890s. The current circular bed was reconstructed in the mid-1980s at the time of the rejuvenation of the Gardens by the local

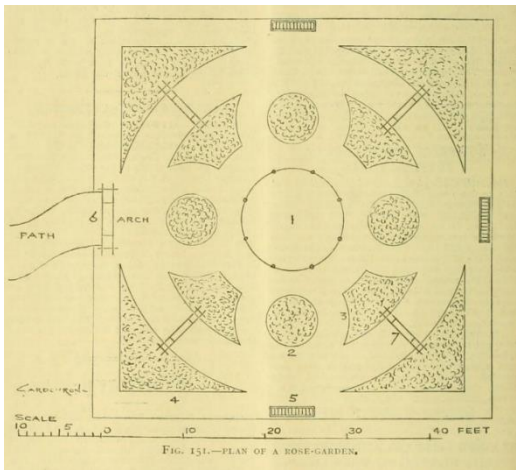
Lions Club. The rose arbours appear to date from the 1950s or later. They may have been acquired second-hand in the 1980s.



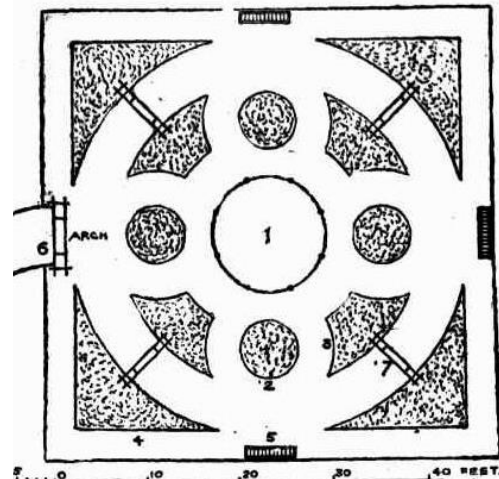
Covered arch entry to rose garden; modern ironwork arbour c.1950s (February 2016)



Inner lawn walkway and beds with spade-cut edges.



Gardeners' Chronicle, 23 November 1907, p. 368



'Plan of a Rose Garden', Australasian, 11 Jan 1908, p. 11. While the Camperdown example is not identical to the plans shown here, it contains many of the recommended elements.

The design of the present-day rose garden is strongly reminiscent of patterns recommended for ornamental rose gardens in the early twentieth century, which were also often circular and included a central circular bed, lawn walkways, and arbours or arch-covered entrances.

While the Camperdown example is not identical to the plans from 1907–08 shown above, it contains many of the recommended elements. Features of such gardens could include arbours, an arch-covered way for an entrance, rustic arches spanning grass-covered walkways, arches for trellising roses, and rustic arbours for a recessed seat.²¹⁹

As in the early twentieth century, the present-day rose garden and arbours are located in close proximity to the former rotunda (now octagonal plinth). A rose garden has been present in approximately this location since the first decades of the twentieth century, and is visible in a c.1909 postcard of the Camperdown Public Park. This image shows rounded archways atop timber posts, possibly located in the centre of the sizeable rose garden. It is enclosed by a low timber post and a suspended chain link fence.

²¹⁹ *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 23 November 1907: 368.

Picnic shelter

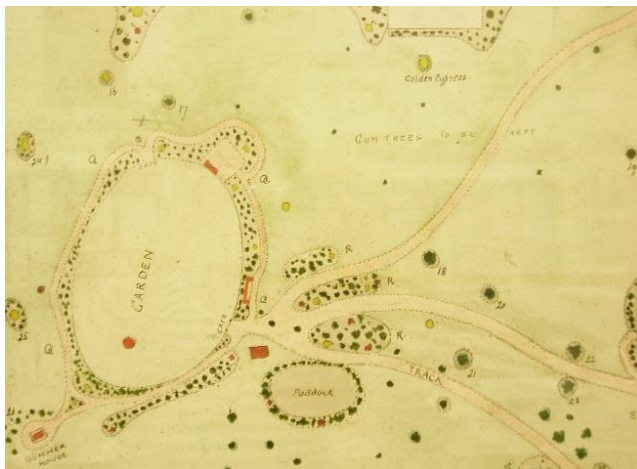
DESCRIPTION: The picnic shelter located within the Botanic Gardens enclosure, at its northern and lower end, is rectangular in plan, timber-framed, with a corrugated iron gable roof, painted weatherboard gable ends, with an enclosed north-western side, open-sided to the north-east, and partially open on the other two sides. A barbeque and bench seating is provided. A canopy of mature elms and pittosporum shades the picnic shelter.

HISTORY: In 1893, the Melbourne *Leader*, described a ‘charming summer house covered in hawthorn’ and ‘provided with seats and a table’ at the Public Park in Camperdown.²²⁰ It is believed that a picnic shelter (or kiosk) in this approximate location (noted as being near the brick chimney) was designed in 1893 by Camperdown architect W.P. (Perry) Knights. When two additional ‘kiosks’ were erected in the Public Park by Knights in 1908-09, the original shelter erected in 1893 was altered to match the two structures. The shelter was repainted in 1933. The shelter was restored to drawings by Historic Buildings Branch architect, Craig Wilson, in 1985. The 2006 Management Plan for the Camperdown Botanic Gardens notes further restoration works completed in 2005 (works included repainting and a new roof).

Oral and anecdotal evidence suggest that a picnic shelter was in this approximate location in the Park between 1948–62. Until at least 1984, the picnic shelter was located outside of the Botanic Gardens enclosure. The shelter was incorporated into the Gardens enclosure after 1984, when the fence was realigned at the northern end of the Gardens.



Picnic shelter now within the Gardens enclosure. Originally, it sat outside the Gardens enclosure but the boundary fence at the northern end of the Gardens enclosure was realigned in 1984.



Picnic shelter, shown at northern end of Gardens enclosure, as marked in red on Guilfoyle Plan of 1910.

²²⁰ *Leader*, 15 June 1895.

Ornamental garden beds

The Botanic Gardens contains ornamental borders, circular and oval-shaped beds in lawn, the rose garden, and beds at pathway intersections.

Ornamental borders define the southern and western perimeters of the Gardens. They have serpentine edges, spade-cut into the adjoining lawn. Some mature trees and shrubs that were present in the Gardens in 1984 are incorporated into these borders. Many other plants have been introduced in association with works by the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum Trust Inc. and records of these plantings are maintained by the Trust.

A garden bed has been formed around the Norfolk Island Pine, *Araucaria heterophylla*, directly opposite the main entrance to the Gardens. Plants within this bed include camellia cultivars and azaleas.

A circular perennial garden bed with inset rock circle is located to the west of the Norfolk Island Pine bed, within the central lawn (southern part), its form defined by a deep channel and spade-cut edge. A circular-shaped ornamental garden bed is remembered to have been in this approximate location during the 1940s–60s. It is referred to as the Dahlia bed; the ‘dahlias were lifted and dried, replanted each year, otherwise would get eaten’.²²¹

The Rose Garden is believed to be in, or close to, its early nineteenth-century location north of the rotunda. (See separate sub-section on Rose Garden.)

The ornamental garden bed at the intersection of the central and eastern pathway (with Urn) incorporates the former location of a large *Hesperocyparis macrocarpa* (removed after 1984). An ornamental garden bed is remembered to have been in this approximate location during the 1940s–60s, then adjacent to a large Bay Tree, *Laurus nobilis* (still extant) and a ‘huge cypress’. It is remembered as the ‘daffodil beds’.²²²

Large garden beds have been formed between the picnic shelter and Linden avenue. They occupy a well-shaded area, and parts incorporate mature Cordylines and Pittosporum. Historic photographs, confirmed by oral evidence, have revealed that these garden beds in part have replaced the duck pond after 1962.

External to the Gardens, south of the present-day entry to the Gardens, is a circular garden bed, recently planted with geraniums (centre) and the white-flowered annual alyssum (perimeter). An interpretive sign is located in this garden bed.

Little documentary evidence has been found about the precise layout and locations of ornamental garden beds within the Botanic Gardens. Contemporary newspapers offer some clues to layout and content of ornamental garden beds.

An early reference to garden beds in the Botanic Gardens is in 1882 when caretaker Henry Fuller was tending an existing bed (possibly the large central bed near the rotunda) and was also forming a new bed near the main entrance.²²³ **Roses** and **‘beds of flowers’** within the Gardens were noted by the Vagabond in 1885.²²⁴ By 1893, the gardens were described as ‘tastefully laid out, with **choice flowers** and **shrubs**’.²²⁵ The *Camperdown Chronicle* mentions **‘geraniums, hollyhocks** and other **seasonal blooms**’ in 1895²²⁶ and **buffalo grass** and a **chrysanthemum** bed boasting 200 varieties in 1897.²²⁷ The *Camperdown Chronicle* reveals that in 1916 **flowering shrubs** bordered the floral enclosure; that is, outside the Gardens. Their effect was described as ‘simply magnificent’ and ‘greatly enhanced’ by the ‘fine collection of **daffodils**

²²¹ Sketch plan of study area drawn from memory by the children of caretaker Abe Waddell, [n.d.] (held in CDHS collection).

²²² Sketch plan of study area by children of caretaker Abe Waddell (undated). CDHS collection.

²²³ *Camperdown Chronicle*, xx xx 1882.

²²⁴ Name of paper, 24 February 1885 or *Australasian*, 7 March 1885.

²²⁵ *Port Melbourne Standard*, 7 January 1893.

²²⁶ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 28 December 1895.

²²⁷ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 30 September 1897.

and **other blooms**.²²⁸ The same article also mentioned flowerbeds ‘inside the fence’; described as presenting a ‘gorgeous array of **choice blooms** arranged to the best effect’.²²⁹ Among the *choice blooms*, ‘**hyacinths, anemones**, and many other of the most indispensable of **annuals**’ were individually mentioned. Displays of **dahlias, gladioli, and begonias** were admired in 1923, 1933, and 1936 respectively.²³⁰ Trees were described as ‘stately old-world favourites – **firs, elms, cypresses, deodars**, etc’, and flowerbeds containing ‘great masses of **lilium and iris**’ were remarked upon in 1939.²³¹

Archaeological investigations may reveal more information about past layouts and plant content of the borders and beds in the Botanic Gardens.

Seating

DESCRIPTION: A number of different seating types are present in the Botanic Gardens enclosure, but generally all are of decorative cast iron and timber construction on a rectangular cement platform.

There are eight seats in the Botanic Gardens enclosure in addition to the seats and tables located within the picnic shelter. The following images show three different kinds of decorative cast iron ends to the timber seats.



Seat in shaded location in the northern part of the Gardens enclosure, oriented away from the surrounding landscape.



Seat in shaded location in the northern part of the Gardens enclosure, adjacent to the Linden walk



²²⁸ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 19 September, 1916: 2.

²²⁹ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 19 September, 1916: 2.

²³⁰ *Geelong Advertiser*, 23 April 1923; *Camperdown Chronicle*, 26 January 1933; *Camperdown Chronicle*, 21 May 1936.

²³¹ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 23 November 1939.

Seat on pathway that crosses the Gardens diagonally, leading up to Robbie Burns statue pedestal, internal view

Seat at the base of a Pinus canariensis, positioned to take advantage of views west from the Gardens enclosure to the landscape beyond

Throughout the Gardens enclosure, seating is situated adjacent to pathways. According to their location within the Gardens, some seating is oriented to take advantage of views from the Gardens to the wider landscape beyond the Garden fence, others offer a place to contemplate internal views within the Garden (including towards the former Rotunda), while others are located to take advantage of available shade and shelter.

HISTORY: Early financial statements for the Camperdown Public Park indicate that seating has been a feature of the place since its earliest reservation and was one of the earliest ‘improvements’ that occurred to the site, alongside fencing and planting. In October 1870 seating was sourced from Dugald Cameron for the sum of £10.10.0.²³² In 1893, the local *Leader* reported the presence of chairs and a table, which would have contributed an element of gentility to picnics.²³³ There was also seating around the band pavilion provided from the c.1880s. In the 1930s new seats were proposed, and a 1934 photograph of the Gardens shows a timber and iron seat in the shaded Linden walk, in a similar location to what is present at the site today.²³⁴ Seating within the study area recalled being present in 1962, described in a later, undated letter from a former resident of the study area, is said to have been no longer extant.

Thus, it is likely that the extant seating within the Gardens enclosure was probably installed after 1962, at least some of which in association with the different phases of the Garden’s rejuvenation that occurred from 1984.



Detail from Rose postcard, c.1920s-30s, showing seating (source: SLV)



Detail from 1940s photo, showing seating (source: CDHS)

Commemorative and interpretive elements

Six plaques were identified within the Gardens enclosure, which commemorate or recognise different activities and events in the recent history of the Gardens.

Five of the plaques are mounted on different kinds of stone, each stone pedestal more or less rustically finished. One plaque is attached to the fence at the main entry to the Botanic Gardens.

²³² Financial Sments 1870, held CDHS.

²³³ *Leader*, 15 June 1895.

²³⁴ [see FS, late 1930s?, Rs file]; Rose postcard, In the gardens, c.1920-1954, SLV.

Unlike the plaque on the Robert Burns statue pedestal, which presumably dates from around 1883 when the pedestal was erected, these plaques are more recent introductions to the Gardens, and date from between 1987 and 1996.

One of the six plaques is associated with a vice-regal visitor to the Gardens, the Hon. Richard E. McGarvie, Governor of Victoria, in 1992. As noted in the history, in the late nineteenth century Camperdown was unusual for the numbers of vice-regal and aristocratic visitors, some of whom are recorded to have also visited the Camperdown Public Park. Earlier vice-regal or aristocratic visitors to the Park are not commemorated by plaques within in the study area.

Three of the plaques have associated plantings:

- *Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdown Elm' (vice-regal planting)
- *Pinus montezumae* 'Montezuma Pine' (commemorating 150th anniversary of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne)
- Unspecified selected plants, donated as part of the Flora for Victoria project (commemorating 150th anniversary of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne)

The planting by James Guilfoyle (grandson of William Guilfoyle) commemorates the 150th anniversary of Melbourne's Royal Botanic Gardens and the centenary of the death of its first director, Ferdinand von Mueller. Because of the connection with the Melbourne Botanic Gardens and the Guilfoyle relationship, the plaque alludes to the association that exists between the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne and the Public Park at Camperdown because of William Guilfoyle, the second Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. But the historic association is not made explicit or clear.

Other plaques commemorate works and contributions to the development, restoration, or maintenance of the Gardens from 1987 through to 1996.



Pinus montezumae (Montezuma Pine) planted by James Guilfoyle in 1996. The tree appears to be in poor condition. The text on the plaque reads:

'Corangamite Shire / Camperdown Botanic Gardens / This / Montezuma Pine / Pinus montezumae / was planted here on 23 March 1996 by / Mr James Guilfoyle / Grandson of William Guilfoyle / Coinciding with the 150th Birthday of / The Royal Melbourne Botanic Gardens'



1987: Located inside the entrance to the Gardens, 'This plaque recognises / the valuable contribution made by the / Camperdown Lions Club / towards the redevelopment of the / Camperdown Botanic Gardens / December, 1987.'



1989: Located in one of the perimeter garden beds on the western side of the Gardens, 'This plaque commemorates the work of / Government Surveyor R.D. Scott, / who came to survey the Camperdown and District in 1852. / His work extended from Geelong to the S.A. border. / He settled here, / building his home on the banks of Lake Gnotuk. / He was so impressed with the beauty / of the area that he had this section reserved / in perpetuity as a public park and botanic gardens. / Erected by the Camperdown Historical Society, 1989.



1991: This plaque signifies the town of / Camperdown's gratitude for / the generous donation by / the 'Edward Manifold Memorial Trust' / toward the installation of / an automatic watering system for / the Camperdown Botanic Gardens. / The watering system / was officially commissioned by / His Worship, the Mayor, / Cr. Ian Judd / on Thursday 19th December 1991.



1992: An *Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii', commemorating the visit to the Gardens by The Hon. Richard E. McGarvie, Governor of Victoria, May 1992. The text reads:

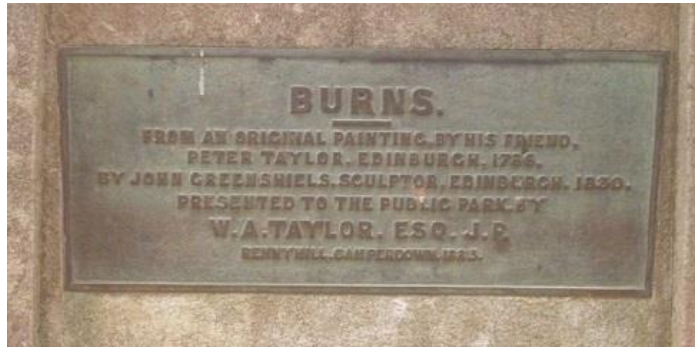
'The planting of this *Ulmus glabra* 'Camperdownii' / (Camperdown Elm) / commemorates the visit to Camperdown of / His Excellency / The Hon. Richard E. McGarvie, / Governor of Victoria / 17th May 1992'



1996: *Flora for Victoria 1996* / In 1996 this Garden received a donation of selected plants from / the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne as part of *Flora for Victoria*, / a project celebrating the Gardens' 150th Anniversary / and the centenary of the death of its first Director / Baron Ferdinand von Mueller (1825–1896). / *Flora for Victoria* has been made possible through / the generous support of its sponsors.'

The plaque attached to the Robbie Burns statue pedestal was introduced to the Gardens in the 1880s, around a century earlier than the other plaques. It provides historical and contextual information about the sculptor, the Burns statue's provenance, and donor, and as such provides information to help interpret the Gardens' history and historic association with Taylor. The Burns statue was donated to the Botanic Gardens in 1883 by William A. Taylor of

nearby 'Rennyhill' and forms part of the early embellishment of the Gardens with the kind of ornamental statuary typically found in nineteenth-century gardens; though such ornamentation is absent in Melbourne's Royal Botanic Gardens.²³⁵



Plaque attached to the pedestal erected for the Burns statue in 1883:
BURNS. / From an original painting by his friend, / Peter Taylor, Edinburgh, 1786. / By John Greenshiels, Sculptor, Edinburgh, 1830. / Presented to the public park, by / W.A. Taylor, Esq., J.P. / Rennyhill, Camperdown, 1883.

The Burns statue also provides evidence of the Scottish heritage of many of the early European settlers in the Camperdown district.

The Scottish heritage of Camperdown is further interpreted within the Gardens enclosure through a series of 4 interpretive panels.



Sign for 'Robbie Burns statue trail' located at the entry gate to the Botanic Gardens. The sign links the Burns' statue to other elements associated with Burns located elsewhere in Camperdown.



One example of the interpretive panels in the Gardens that tell the story of Burns and other Scots of relevance to the history of the local area but not connected with the Gardens.



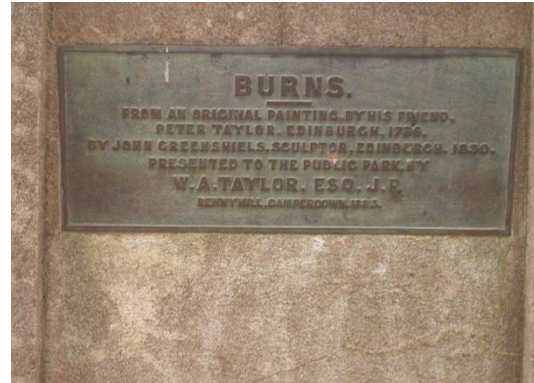
²³⁵ Aitken and Looker 2002: 541.

Interpretive sign about local figures of Scottish origin of importance to the history of the local area.



Panel with text of Burns poem 'A red, red rose' of 1794 paired with a reproduction of painting by Swiss artist Eugene von Guerard, 'The Basin Banks, near Camperdown, 1857'.

Interpretive panel about the significance of the Burns statue that was located in the Gardens from 1883-2009 (plinth only remains in situ). The panel is situated near the rose garden.



Plaque attached to the plinth that formerly supported the Robbie Burns statue in the Gardens.

Concrete urn

DESCRIPTION: A concrete urn is located at the intersection of four paths within the Gardens, within the garden bed placed there (Bed 6).

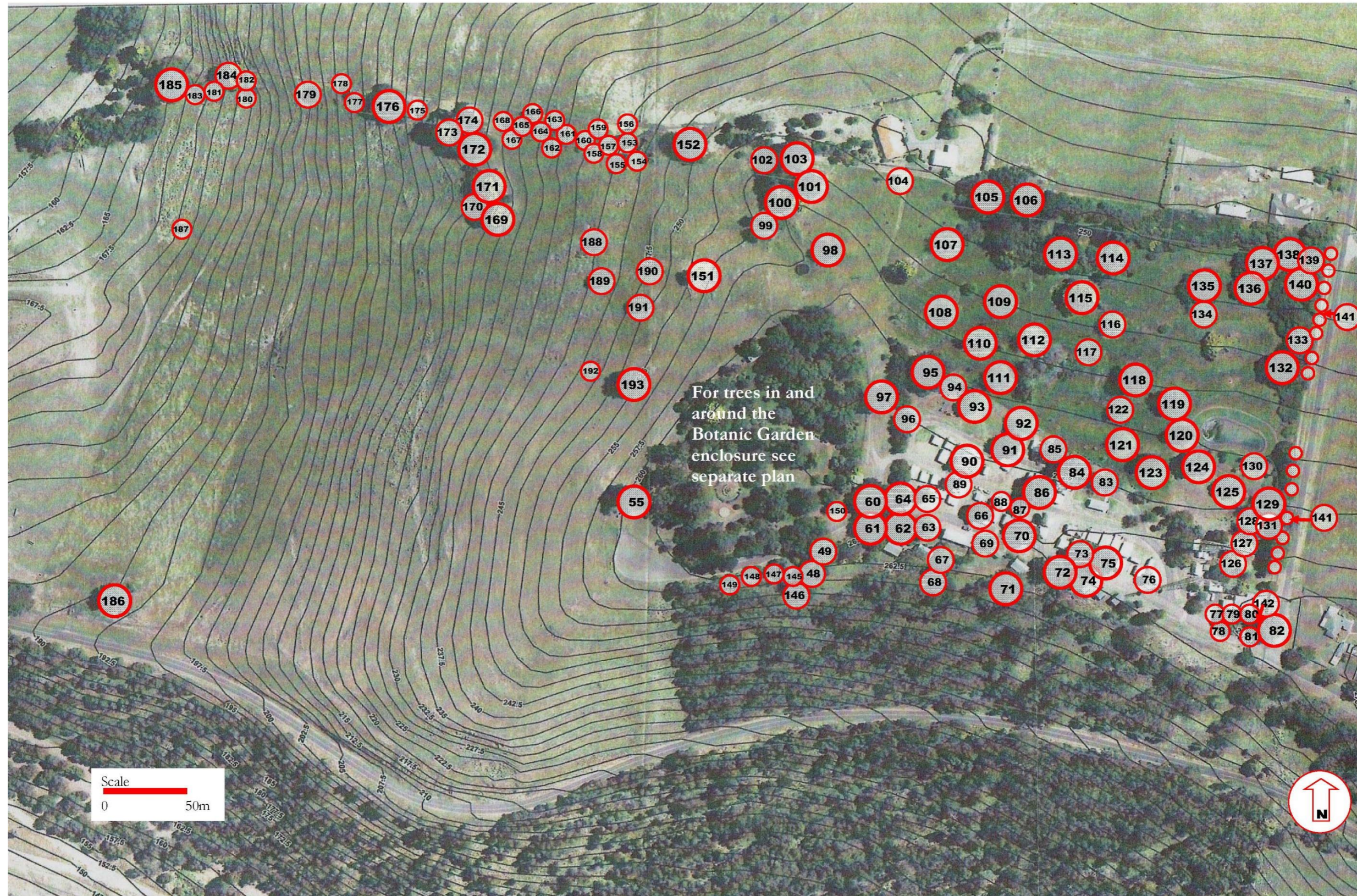
HISTORY: A 'Friends' group, which was established for the Botanic Gardens in the 1980s, donated the urn in 2003.



Urn installed in the Gardens by the Friends' group that was established for the Gardens in the 1980s.

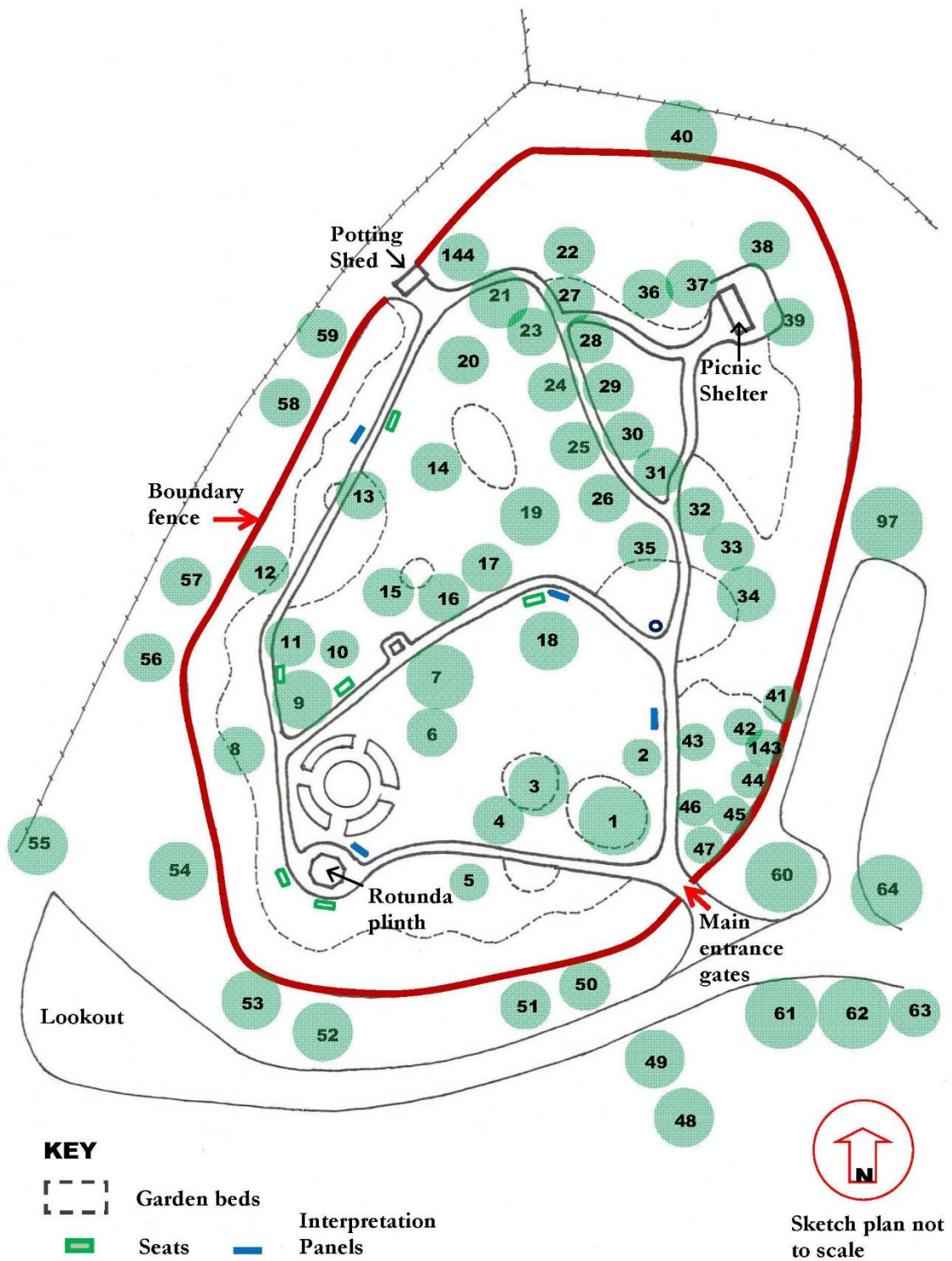
*A *Hesperocyparis macrocarpa* was surveyed in the approximate location of the urn in the 1984 survey of the Botanic Gardens. It is no longer extant.*

2.4.5 Plantings



Tree survey, Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum – to be read in conjunction with numbering in the following tables. (Context 2016)

The Garden enclosure and boundary area: distribution of notable trees



Tree survey

A survey of notable trees within the study area was undertaken with the aim of recording trees that are significant for their age, form or rarity (or combination of each). Not all trees within the study area have been highlighted, but the intention of the survey was to consider earlier plantings that represent the Bunce and Guilfoyle periods or contribute to that design ethos. A survey of all trees in the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and part of the Arboretum was undertaken by Homewood Consulting Pty Ltd in 2012, although there are some limitations regarding the usefulness of this report.²³⁶

The trees surveyed for this CMP are numbered on the plan and tabulated below. (see Table 1) The trees are listed in two areas:

- Trees inside the current Botanic Gardens enclosure
- Trees in Arboretum area outside Botanic Gardens enclosure

The column headed '2012 ref' refers to the relevant tree number in the Homewood tree survey (2012).

Table 1: Full list of trees surveyed in the study area

Trees in the Botanic Gardens enclosure				
Plan No.	2012 ref.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Comment
1	5522	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	
2	5521	<i>Prunus cv.</i> (Sato-Zakura group)	Japanese Flowering Cherry	Need flowers to confirm ID
3	5516	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	
4	5515	<i>Picea smithiana</i>	West Himalayan Spruce	
5	5514	<i>Pinus montezumae</i>	Montezuma Pine	Planted by James Guilfoyle (grandson of William) on 23.3.96
6	5517	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	Unusual form
7	5518	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	California or Coast Redwood	
8	5511	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	Suggested candidate for NTVSTR
9	5506	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	Suggested candidate for NTVSTR
10	5501	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	Check nuts to confirm ID
11	5507	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>europaea</i>	Common Olive	
12	5505	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> (shiny-leaved form)	Dutch Elm	Incorrectly identified as <i>U. glabra</i> 'Horizontalis' in 2015 survey
13	5504	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> (shiny-leaved form)	Dutch Elm	Incorrectly identified as <i>U. x h.</i> 'Vegeta' in 2012 survey
14	5500	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	Incorrectly identified as <i>P. glabra</i> in 2012 survey

²³⁶ Homewood Consulting Pty Ltd 2012, Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum Tree Audit.

15	5499	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Bunya Pine	
16	5498	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan Cypress	Upright form
17	5497	<i>Quercus lanata</i>	Grey Oak	Recent name change from <i>Q. leucotrichophora</i> as listed in VHR statement
18	5519	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	
19	5496	<i>Hesperocyparis lusitanica</i> 'Glauca Pendula'	Weeping Mexican Cypress	Rare in cultivation possible candidate for NTVSTR
20	5492	<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	Akiraho	Incorrectly identified as <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> in 2012 survey. Extremely rare in cultivation, candidate for NTVSTR
21	5479	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> subsp. <i>macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	
22	5467	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan Cypress	
23	5491	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Part of avenue row/'grove'
24	5490	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Part of avenue row/'grove'
25	5489	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Part of avenue row/'grove'
26	5488	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Part of avenue row/'grove'
27	5480	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Part of avenue row/'grove'
28	5481	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Part of avenue row/'grove'
29	5482	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Part of avenue row/'grove'
30	5483	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Part of avenue row/'grove'
31	5484	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Part of avenue row/'grove'
32	5445	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Part of avenue row/'grove'
33	5444	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Part of avenue row/'grove'
34	5443	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Part of avenue row/'grove'
35	5486	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Tree	
36	5464	<i>Quercus lanata</i>	Grey Oak	Recent name change from <i>Q. leucotrichophora</i> as listed in VHR statement

37	5463	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	Incorrectly identified as <i>P. glabra</i> in 2012 survey
38	5462	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> 'Vegeta'	Huntingdon Elm	
39	5459	<i>Ulmus procera</i> (hybrid)	English Elm	Check ID
40	5523	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	Possible <i>U. procera</i> hybrid – check ID
41	5439	<i>Calodendron capense</i>	Cape Chestnut	
42	5441	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese Windmill Palm	The only palm represented in the gardens
43	5437	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Aurea Marginata'	Variegated Common Holly	
44	5435	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> 'Tricolor'	Variegated Glossy Privet	Incorrectly identified as <i>L. sinense</i> in 2012 survey
45	5433	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	
46	5431	<i>Ilex x altaclerensis</i>	Highclere Holly	Incorrectly identified as <i>I. aquifolium</i> in 2012 survey
47	5570	<i>Prunus</i> cv. (Sato-Zakura group)	Japanese Flowering Cherry	Need flower to confirm ID
143	5442	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	Check ID
144	5478	<i>Elaeodendron croceum</i>	Saffron Wood	
194	New	<i>Wollemia nobilis</i>	Wollemi Pine	New planting
195	5434	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	
196	New	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus	Guilfoyle plant
197	New	<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree	Recent planting
198	New	<i>Dendriopoterium menendezii</i>	Rosialilla	Recent planting
Trees in Arboretum area				
Plan No.	2012 ref.	Botanical Name	Common Name	Comment
48	5569	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	
49	15547	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	
50	5568	<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	Possibly <i>U. glabra</i> 'Viminalis' – check ID (Identified as <i>U. procera</i> in 2012 survey)
51	5565	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i> subsp. <i>patersonia</i>	Pyramid Tree or Norfolk Island Hibiscus	
52	5559	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	
53	5558	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	
54	5549	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	
55	5539	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	
56	5537	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	

57	5534	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	
58	5530	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	
59	5527	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	
60	15540	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
61	15541	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	
62	15537	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
63	15529	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	
64	15539	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	
65	15538	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	
66	15528	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	
67	15530	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder	
68	15532	<i>Acer opalus</i> subsp. <i>obtusatum</i>	Italian Maple	Check ID – identified as <i>A. campestre</i> in 2012 survey
69	15527	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	Check ID – labelled as <i>Quercus bicolor</i>
70	15526	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	Incorrectly identified as <i>Q. bicolor</i> in 2012 survey
71	8 (1984 survey)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (leathery- lvd form)	European Ash	Unusual leathery leaflets – check ID
72	15525	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	Incorrectly identified as <i>U. procera</i> in 2012 survey
73	15524	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
74	15523	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
75	15522	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
76	15521	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>	Lemonwood or Tarata	
77	15496	<i>Tilia</i> sp.	Linden	Check ID – identified as <i>U. glabra</i> in 2012 survey
78	15495	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Check ID
79	15492	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i>	Highclere Holly	Incorrectly identified as <i>I. aquifolium</i> in 2012 survey
80	15491	<i>Azara microphylla</i>	Box-leaf Azara	Not identified in 2012 survey
81	15493	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Bracelet or Giant Honey Myrtle	
82	15489	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> subsp. <i>macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	
83	15577	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	Check ID
84	15576	<i>Ulmus minor</i> 'Variegata'	Silver Elm	

85	15575	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>globulus</i>	Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum	Check ID
86	15581	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
87	15580	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	
88	15582	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>	Lemonwood or Tarata	
89	15583	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	
90	15584	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> Glauca Group	Blue Atlas Cedar	Unusual form
91	15573	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	Incorrectly identified as <i>Q. robur</i> in 2012 survey
92	15572	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	
93	15569	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Identified as <i>T. cordata</i> in 2012
94	15567	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	Check ID
95	15564	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
96	15558	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Irish Strawberry Tree	
97	15555	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	
98	5571	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	Incorrectly identified as <i>U. procera</i> in 2012 survey
99	5572	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	
100	5573	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	
101	5574	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	
102	New	<i>Lophostemum confertus</i>	Brush Box	Guilfoyle's <i>Tristania conferta</i>
103	New	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	
104	New	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	
105	New	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	
106	New	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	
107	5578	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	Check ID
108	5584	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	
109	5585	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>oxycarpa</i>	Desert Ash	
110	5589	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	
111	5592	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	
112	5597	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	Check ID
113	5603	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast or Sessile Oak	Rare in cultivation – check ID
114	5602	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	
115	5598	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis Aurea'	Golden Monterey Cypress	Tree noted on Guilfoyle Plan

116	5600	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	
117	5999	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Indian Bean Tree	
118	5605	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	
119	5610	<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	Check ID – identified as <i>U. procera</i> in 2012 survey
120	5609	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	California or Coast Redwood	
121	5607	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	
122	5606	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved Linden	Incorrectly identified as <i>T. x europaea</i> in 2012 survey
123	5608	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	California or Coast Redwood	
124	15621	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
125	15620	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved Linden	
126	15591	<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	Karaka	Incorrectly identified as <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> in 2012 survey
127	15592	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	Incorrectly identified as <i>P. glabra</i> in 2012 survey
128	15619	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	Check ID
129	5631	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	California or Coast Redwood	
130	5633	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	New Zealand Cabbage Tree	Group planting
131	15614	<i>Syzygium floribundum</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly	
132	5619	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
133	5622	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	
134	5612	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	
135	5613	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
136	5614	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast or Sessile Oak	Check ID – possible candidate for NTVSTR
137	5615	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast or Sessile Oak	Check ID – possible candidate for NTVSTR
138	5616	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
139	New	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Karo	
140	5617	<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak	Check ID – rare and possible candidate for NTVSTR
141	5620-1, 5623- 20, 15606- 9,	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	Row of plane trees along Park Road boundary

	15612-13			
142	15490	<i>Camellia japonica cv.</i>	Common Camellia	
145	New	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese Laurel	Guilfoyle favourite
146	New	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	“
147	New	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> Glauca Group	Blue Atlas Cedar	“
148	New	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Tree	“
149	New	<i>Ilex x altaclerensis</i>	Highclere Holly	“
150	New	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish Heath	Check ID could be <i>Erica arborea</i>
151	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis Aurea’	Golden Monterey Cypress	Older planting
152	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis’	Lambert’s Monterey Cypress	Older planting
153	New	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan Cypress	Guilfoyle favourite
154	New	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	“
155	New	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Irish Strawberry Tree	“
156	New	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	“
157	New	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Tree	“
158	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	“
159	New	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	“
160	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	“
161	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	“
162	New	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	“
163	New	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	“
164	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	“
165	New	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	“
166	New	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	“
167	New	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Common Oleander	Not significant
168	New	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Part of original post and wire fence line
169	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis Aurea’	Golden Monterey Cypress	Over mature planting
170	New	<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle	“
171	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis Aurea’	Golden Monterey Cypress	“
172	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis’	Lambert’s Monterey Cypress	“
173	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis Aurea’	Golden Monterey Cypress	“
174	New	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	

175	New	<i>Ilex x altaclerensis</i>	Highclere Holly	Guilfoyle favourite
176	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	Mature planting
177	New	<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle	Guilfoyle creeper
178	New	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Common Oleander	Not significant
179	New	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	Guilfoyle favourite
180	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	"
181	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	"
182	New	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	"
183	New	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	"
184	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis Aurea'	Golden Monterey Cypress	Mature planting
185	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	"
186	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	"
187	New	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Remnant from early fenceline
188	New	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	Later planting
189	New	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	"
190	New	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	Later planting, check ID
191	New	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	"
192	New	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Common or European Ash	Later planting
193	New	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	Later planting, check ID
Recent tree plantings in the Arboretum area (not mapped)				
20130001		<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	Desert Willow	Planted by Professor Tim Entwisle RBGV
20130002		<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	
20130003		<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	
20130004		<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine	
20130005		<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Planted by Jan Murray
20130006		<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	
20130007		<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak	Janet O'Hehir
20130008		<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak	"
20130009		<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> cv.	Callery Pear	
20130010		<i>Maclura</i> 'Wichita'	Osage Orange	
20130011		<i>Tristanopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	
20130012		<i>Tristanopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum	
20130013		<i>Brachychiton discolor</i> cv.	Lacebark	
20130014		<i>Brachychiton</i> cv.		

20130015	<i>Cedrus deodar</i>	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	
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Additional data on plantings

In addition, a detailed survey of the taxa of the tree collection within the study area, compiled by John Beetham, is given in Appendix D, providing geographic origins of trees and highlighting the importance of this large and diverse botanic collection.

A survey of trees in the study area in 1984, was carried out by John Hawker. A full list of new plantings has been recorded by CBGAT since 2013.

2.4.6 Lost elements

From the earliest decades of the establishment of the Camperdown Public Park ornamental features, attractions, and recreation facilities were developed for the amusement, enjoyment, amenity, and interest of visitors. Other elements introduced into the Public Park were associated with managing the place as a public reserve. The following is a chronology of the elements introduced into the Camperdown Public Park since it was first reserved in 1869, with lost elements shown in faint type (a range of sources has been drawn on):

1869–79:	Gardens enclosure
1872:	Perimeter fencing to Gardens
c.1870s:	Horse paddock
c.1870s:	Original path configuration
c.1872:	Main entrance gates
1877:	Rotunda pavilion with viewing platform
1888-89:	Adapted path configuration by William Guilfoyle (Botanic Gardens)
1870s–1890s:	Seating, chairs, tables for picnicking
1880:	Caretaker's cottage
1882:	Garden beds
1883:	Robbie Burns statue (now relocated to Shire offices)
1883:	Pedestal for Robbie Burns statue
1883-84:	Waterhole
1885, 1888:	Children's swings
1888:	Sundial
c.1880s	Potting shed (Tool shed)
1889:	Public road proposed through Public Park (Sadlers Road)
1890:	Brick fireplace and chimney for picnic purposes
c.1890	Pond
c.1890:	Arbour
1893:	Summer house (Kiosk) erected near chimney
1894:	excavation of Waterhole
1895:	Shelter with seats and a board (possibly same as item above)
1904:	New entrance road along Park Avenue; Cypress avenue (trees since removed).
1905:	Dam and windmill (proposed).
1906:	Entrance gates to Arboretum (north-east corner of reserve)
1908–09:	Two picnic shelters erected (at lookout and in the Gardens)
1909:	Glasshouse
1916:	water supply
1916	Seesaw (in playground)
c.1916 (1931)	Aviary
1921:	Cannon
c.1924	Two swings (in playground)
1931:	Rebuilt Aviary
1936:	Fireplaces, water tanks, tables

Those elements are known to have been introduced to the study area but which are no longer extant are discussed below, as far as possible, using available archival, documentary, photographic, oral, and anecdotal evidence.

Seating, chairs, picnic tables (1870s–1890s)

No seating, chairs, or tables for picnicking appear to survive from this early era of the Park's establishment.

HISTORY: No evidence was found of the locations of these elements or the materials of their construction (although they were almost certainly timber). Seating and tables for picnicking throughout the study area in the present-day have been recently introduced.

Robbie Burns statue (1883)

HISTORY: The early statue of Scottish poet Robbie Burns was installed in the Camperdown Botanic Gardens in 1883, donated by William Taylor of Rennyhill. This gift represented the rich Scottish heritage of the district and ongoing sense of Scottish cultural identity. The statue was moved to the Shire offices in Camperdown in 2006, after the statue was damaged through vandalism. The statue was restored in 2011. The $\frac{3}{4}$ lifesize statue is significant in its own right, is listed on the VHR, and is reputed to be the oldest statue of the Scottish bard in the world.

Sundial (1888)

HISTORY: In 1888 a large sundial (stone or marble) was donated to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens by R.D. Scott of 'Gnotuk Park', possibly as a parting gift to the town (he departed Camperdown in 1889). Scott was a former local surveyor and former local protector of Aborigines. He had operated a weather station at 'Gnotuk Park' and was also an amateur astronomer, which suggests that the sundial had been his own. The sundial is believed to have remained extant in the Botanic Gardens until at least the 1960s. The former location of the sundial within the Park is not known, nor is its present-day location known.

Ornamental pond (c.1890)

HISTORY: The earliest identified reference to there being a pond in the Botanic Gardens is in 1890.²³⁷ In the late 1890s, the item 'Feed for Swans' appears in the financial statements of the Public Park Committee. It seems likely that the pond was suggested by Guilfoyle as a feature to be added to the Gardens when he provided his initial advice to the Public Park Committee regarding the layout of the Gardens in 1888-89. The pond was typical of the water features Guilfoyle included in his plans for provincial botanic gardens (with similar examples planned for the Koroit Botanic Gardens in 1881 for example). Evidence of plants around the pond, like Pampas Grass, Water Lilies and Cordylines, which Guilfoyle favoured, also link him to the design.

In 1911 it was reported, 'there are swans and ducks on the pond and peacocks strutting about'.²³⁸ A Rose postcard of c.1920s-30s shows the pond with fence around it; plants fringing the water. In 1916, the pond was described with grass-like plants on the water.²³⁹

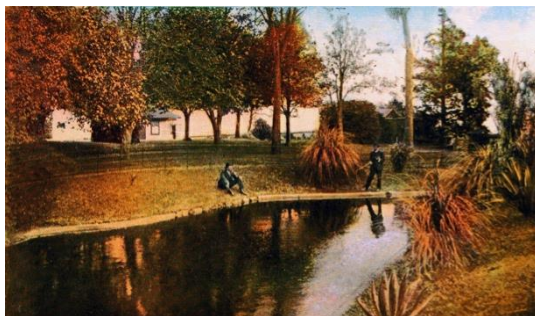
Reminiscences of Bruce and Margaret Waddell children place the Pond in close proximity to Picnic Shelter (immediate south west). Between 1948 and 1962 snakes were seen at the pond.²⁴⁰

²³⁷ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 18 March 1890.

²³⁸ *Leader*, 27 May 1911.

²³⁹ [news item], 23 January 1916.

²⁴⁰ Margaret Harvey, letter, n.d., held CDHS.



Tinted photograph featuring 'Ornamental Lake, Camperdown', c.1900-1914, fenced and showing strappy New Zealand plants favoured by Guilfoyle by 1910 (source: CDHS)



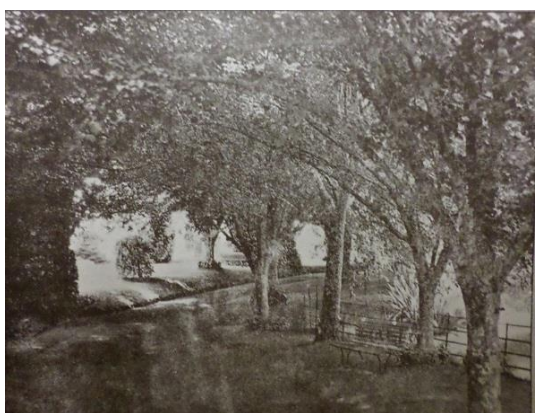
Postcard featuring the 'Swan Pond, Public Park Camperdown', c.1910-1930, fenced with young Linden trees left foreground (source: CDHS)



Postcard showing the pond in 'The Botanical Gardens, Camperdown, Vic.', c.1920-54 (source: SLV)



Black swans swimming in the pond, Camperdown Botanic Gardens, [n.d. c.1930s?] (source: CDHS)



Western District Centenary Souvenir, published in 1934, included a photograph of the pond, seating, and Linden avenue at the Camperdown Gardens (source: CDHS)



Approximate site of former pond (February 2016), east of the Linden avenue and to the immediate south-west of the picnic shelter.

Brick fireplace and chimney (1890)

HISTORY: The precise location of the former brick fireplace and chimney is not known, but oral and anecdotal evidence place it just outside of the Gardens enclosure in the vicinity of the entrance gates to the Gardens enclosure. Archaeological investigations may help to clarify its location within the Public Park at Camperdown.

A brick fireplace and chimney was erected in the Park in 1890, described in 1895 as well built;²⁴¹ most likely so visitors and picnickers could boil water for making tea. In 1894 a shelter was planned near the chimney,

²⁴¹ *Leader*, 15 June 1895.

and in 1895 the local press mentions a shelter with seats and a board located close to the brick fireplace and chimney.²⁴²

In 1950 it was reported that a new kiosk was to be erected in the Public Park.²⁴³

Table (c.1890)

HISTORY: A newspaper report of a visit to the BG in 1890 noted a table in the Gardens.²⁴⁴

Arbour (c.1890)

HISTORY: An arbour was mentioned in a newspaper account of a visit to the gardens in 1890.²⁴⁵ This was a typical structure favoured by WG and was quite likely an element introduced by him in his plan for the Botanic Gardens in 1888. A timber lattice-work arbour appears in the corner of a Rose postcard, titled 'In the Gardens', published c.1920s-1930s. The arbour looks to have a gabled roof form.



Detail showing timber lattice-work arbour on main path, south end of the Linden walk. (Rose postcard, source: SLV)

Shelter with seats and a board (1895)

HISTORY: Little is known about this element of the Gardens suffice to say that it was mentioned in 1895. It most likely relates to the shelter erected in 1894, and remodelled in 1909, in both cases by W.P. ('Perry') Knights. An historic photograph of a structure outside the main entrance gates looks to be a likely candidate for this shelter. Descriptions would indicate that this shelter was in close proximity to the brick fireplace and chimney (above).

²⁴² CPP Minute Book 2, 1883–?, CSC; *Leader*, 15 June 1895.

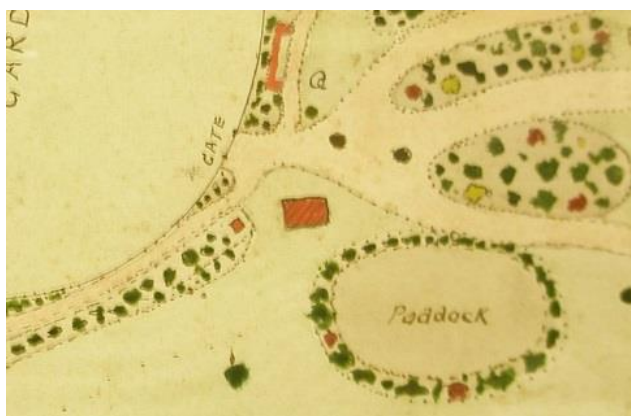
²⁴³ *Camperdown Chronicle*, xx May 1950.

²⁴⁴ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 18 March 1890.

²⁴⁵ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 18 March 1890.



Image of shelter (probably the kiosk) and adjacent water tank located outside entrance gates, photographed from within the enclosure, c.1910s. Water boiled at the fireplace no doubt was collected by the adjacent water tank on timber tankstand. (source: CDHS)



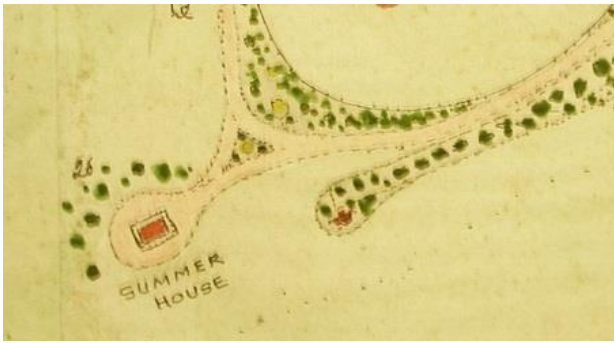
Detail from the Guilfoyle plan of 1910, showing probable location of the kiosk, erected by the 1890s, also described as a shelter, marked as a red rectangle, centre (source: CDHS)

Summer House (1909)

HISTORY: A ‘summer house’ was located at the lookout, south-west of the Gardens enclosure, as shown on Guilfoyle’s 1910 plan for the Public Park. Three kiosks were designed for the reserve in c.1908-09 by W.P. (‘Perry’) Knights: two were new structures and the third was a remodel of an earlier 1893 kiosk/shelter. The summer house at the lookout may have been rectangular in plan, as that is the shape used to indicate the summer house in this location on the 1910 plan. It was most likely gabled given that the three shelters were all designed by Knights and the surviving building of the three is gabled.

The summer house was one of a number of attractions established in the Park through the early twentieth century. By 1916 the Park’s full-time caretaker, David Fuller, attracted praise in the local media for the collection of cineraria, calceolaria, and cyclamen in the Summer House.²⁴⁶

²⁴⁶ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 19 September 1916.



Detail of the 1910 Guilfoyle plan for the Public Park Camperdown. A black rectangular shape with red infill denotes a Summer House (i.e. kiosk) (south-west of the Gardens enclosure).

Windmill (1905)

DESCRIPTION: A windmill is believed to have been erected on the high ground near the entrance to the Gardens.

HISTORY: In November 1905 it was noted that ‘windmill and tank to be erected on the south side of the entrance gate to the gardens’.²⁴⁷

Glasshouse (1909)

DESCRIPTION: The glasshouse appears to have been a gabled, rectangular-form structure. The precise location of the former glasshouse is not known, but anecdotal evidence places it within the Gardens enclosure, a short distance south of the potting shed (Management Plan, 2006). Archaeological investigations may help to clarify its location.

HISTORY: The glasshouse, also referred to as the hothouse or the greenhouse, was constructed in 1909 by McCrae,²⁴⁸ and was extended in 1917. An early reference to a hothouse in the Camperdown Park from 1931 notes that it contained flowers. In 1935, a small conservatory in the Park containing ‘typical sunhouse varieties’, such as begonias, is described.²⁴⁹ A glasshouse filled with pots existed into caretaker Abe Waddell’s era (1948–62), where his daughter recalls him growing cyclamens and maidenhair ferns (M Harvey, letter, n.d.). The glasshouse was most likely removed in the late 1960s.

Seesaw (1916)

DESCRIPTION: A large timber see-saw heavy enough to carry several adults, which was located in the children’s playground on the lawn to the east of and outside the Botanic Gardens enclosure.

HISTORY: The see-saw was acquired in 1916. The Committee agreed in 1916 to purchase a seesaw at a cost no greater than £5.²⁵⁰

²⁴⁷ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 7 November 1905.

²⁴⁸ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 14 August 1909.

²⁴⁹ *Camperdown Chronicle*, xx xx 1931; 9 April 1935.

²⁵⁰ CPP Minute Books, 4 February 1916.



Members of the Riches family, seated on the former see-saw in Camperdown Public Park, c.1935 (source: CDHS)

Aviary (c.1916, 1931)

HISTORY: The precise location of the former aviary is not known, but oral and anecdotal evidence place it just outside of the Gardens enclosure and in the vicinity of the present-day picnic shelter. Archaeological investigations may help to clarify its location within the Park at Camperdown.



Detail from original footage of the Camperdown Annual Traders Procession 1928, showing the aviary located in the Public Park (Source: CDHS)

Detail from postcard featuring the 'Swan Pond, Public Park Camperdown', c.1910-1930, showing a gabled structure that is possibly the aviary on right hand side (Source: CDHS)

The aviary was another drawcard for visitors. The earliest reference found to the Aviary at Camperdown Park dates from 1916.²⁵¹ A short film of the Public Park at Camperdown from 1928 shows an aviary of timber and chicken wire construction and part of an enclosed wall of corrugated iron.²⁵² The structure was repaired in 1928 by prominent Camperdown architect W.P. (Perry) Knights and then rebuilt entirely by Knights in 1931. In 1935, the aviary at Camperdown Park —as well as the small conservatory (or glasshouse) — was described as ‘an innovation’ that added interest to the Gardens,²⁵³ and a worthy inducement to townsfolk to make the trip to see it.

The original aviary may have been of a reasonable size, described in 1916 as ‘roomy’. By 1936, following construction of the new improved aviary, it was described as ‘commodious’.²⁵⁴ Noted in the new aviary designed by W.P. Knights were various timber perches (CC, 30 May 1931). The aviary was still in use in 1953, with ‘bird seed’ listed as one of the ongoing costs in the financial statements for the Camperdown Park, but was subsequently removed.

Over its almost 50-year existence, the aviary at Camperdown Park accommodated a variety of exotic and native bird species. Among the birds mentioned in newspaper articles about the Camperdown Public Park

²⁵¹ *Camperdown Chronicle*, September 1916.

²⁵² Historic Short Films of Camperdown, Vic., 2. ‘Captivating Camperdown’, (depicting the Annual Traders’ Procession, 1928, Camperdown & District Historical Society Inc.

²⁵³ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 9 April 1935.

²⁵⁴ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 19 September 1916, 9 April 1935.

are: pairs of three pheasant species — English Amhurst [sic.], Golden Amhurst [sic.], and Mongolian pheasants (1916); a King Lory Parrot, native to northern NSW and Queensland (1916); two Indian red-necked parrots, and a Mexican green parrot (1916); an Australian crane, or native companion (1917); a pair of white doves, presented as a gift to the Trustees of the Public Park (1926); galahs, pheasants and peacocks (1931); English and Japanese pheasants and a white cockatoo (1935); budgerigars (1936); Mallee parrots (1948); and canaries (1950).

Cannon (1921)

HISTORY: There was an established tradition in nineteenth-century Victoria to install war trophies as landscape ornaments in parks and gardens.²⁵⁵ In the distribution of war trophies to Victorian municipalities in 1921, following World War I, Camperdown Council was presented with a German field gun; presumably it was this gun that was installed in the Public Park.²⁵⁶ It was displayed here for several decades but its whereabouts is now unknown.



A family group poses with a German field gun installed at the Camperdown Public Park, c.1930s (Source: CDHS)

2.4.7 Visual assessment

Camperdown Botanic Garden and Arboretum occupies a superb scenic location above the surrounding volcanic plains with panoramic views over a number of major landscape features. These significant views are shown on the accompanying plan and on the photographs below.

From the higher ground on the western border of the Botanic Garden enclosure there are significant filtered views over the plains to the north and west with distant views of a number of landmarks formed by the remnant volcanic eruptions. There are also significant internal views from around the former rotunda lookout base.

Outside of the perimeter of the Botanic Gardens enclosure on the western edge, these significant views open out to create widespread panoramic views westwards over the volcanic lakes and beyond; once exploited by the summerhouse lookout as shown on the Guilfoyle Plan and now by interpretive panels adjacent to the car parking area.

Within the caravan park there are filtered views between the northern boundary and the Arboretum area and also from the main drive, southwards through the native tree plantation down to Lake Bullen Merri.

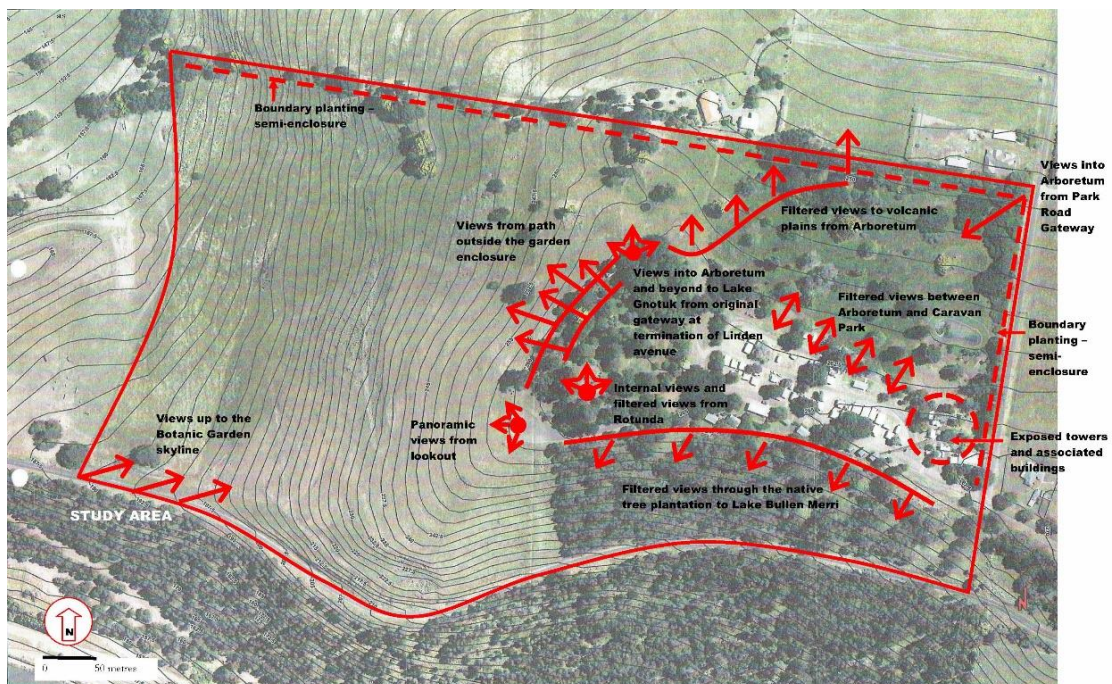
The remnant boundary planting around the study area forms a distinctive feature providing an element of semi-enclosure helping to define the site particularly along Park Road. In addition, there are significant views

²⁵⁵ Aitken and Looker 2002: 629.

²⁵⁶ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 4 June 1921; see photograph of the cannon, dated 1939, CDHS Collection.

up to the outer ridge of the Botanic Gardens from Sadlers Road along the approach from the volcanic lakes along the southern boundary.

The caravan park itself, particularly the infrastructural elements introduce visual clutter into the Arboretum but the facility as a whole is largely visually contained within the existing mature tree canopy. The communication towers and associated buildings form a visual intrusion.



Views and vistas within the study area (Context 2016)

2.5 Archaeological potential

A full assessment of archaeological potential was outside the scope of the project brief but some preliminary comments are provided.

There is potential for the existence of archaeological deposits within the study areas given that there has been only moderate ground disturbance over the settlement period. Elsewhere on the site, where ground disturbance has been less or almost non-existent, however, there is probably less likelihood of archaeological deposits due to a more minimal use of those areas over time.

Archaeological deposits that relate to the domestic use of the caretaker's cottage may exist around the building and within the footprint of the cottage. There may also be evidence of a refuse dump near the cottage, comprising household waste and/or rubbish dump from picnic and camping activities. There may be deposits in the vicinity of buildings (including lost buildings), such as the picnic shelters, summerhouse, kiosk, rotunda, fireplaces, etc. In particular, there was, historically (from the 1870s), a node of activity in the space between the horse paddock and the entrance to the Gardens. There may also be deposits through the caravan park area, as this was a popular picnic ground from the 1870s.

2.6 Ownership and use

2.6.1 Ownership

The study area forms part of a larger Crown land reserve, comprising 292 acres in the Parish of Colongulac, which was reserved in two parts in 1869 and 1870 as the 'Camperdown Public Park'. The entire site is owned by the Crown (the State of Victoria) and managed by Corangamite Shire under the *Crown Land Reserves Act* (1978).

A portion of the site, comprising approximately 3 acres (fenced), is used and managed by the Shire of Corangamite as a Botanic Gardens and the area immediately north of the Gardens is maintained as an Arboretum (collection of trees). The north-eastern section of the Arboretum is leased by the Council for grazing. Another section of the Arboretum, immediately east of and adjoining the Botanic Gardens enclosure, comprising 1.2 ha, is currently leased to a private operator who operates the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park.

A small area of the Arboretum is leased to a telecommunications authority for the siting of two large towers. Another small area of the Arboretum is leased to Wannon Water.

2.6.2 Use

The study area as a whole provides space for the recreational uses for the local community and for visitors, while a large area is also used for cattle grazing.

Current uses of the study area as a whole include:

- Walking and other physical exercise
- Dog-walking
- As a lookout or viewing site
- Picnicking
- Amusement and enjoyment (associated with ornamental features)
- Bird-watching.
- Children's playground
- Camping and caravans
- Grazing of cattle

Use of the study area by the public is presently mainly focused on the Botanic Gardens, the lookout area and the caravan park (including the children's playground). Use by the public of the north-eastern section of the Arboretum is limited (due to a current grazing lease), and the area immediately north of the caravan park but not within the current leased area of the north-east section is also limited due to access, although these areas were historically used for picnics, games, etc. The Native Tree Plantation to the south and the Western section of the Arboretum are less frequented areas, the latter section also being subject to a grazing lease.

Current uses of the Arboretum include:

- Picnics
- Walking
- Dog-walking
- Family get-togethers.
- Children’s playground
- Tree-planting ceremonies and civic events
- Camping
- Municipal caravan park
- Grazing of cattle
- Car-parking

Current uses of the Botanic Gardens enclosure include:

- Walking
- Dog-walking
- Admiring views; lookout point
- Botanical appreciation
- Listening to music
- Tree-planting ceremonies and civic events
- Weddings
- Playgroup activities
- Educational activities
- Community events
- Gardening (working bees)
- Garden ‘talks’ arranged by CBGAT

The Western section of the Arboretum was laid out as part of the Guilfoyle plan of 1910, but the perimeter plantings in this section, and the aerial photographs suggest use of this area for grazing has been long-standing. In later years, c.1950s, this area was also used for hill climb races by car clubs.²⁵⁷ The Western section of the Arboretum extends beyond the study area to the Lake Bullen Merri lakebank, where there was a bathing box (1909) and a landscaped area provided a pleasant setting for swimming, fishing and boating.

2.6.3 Names of the reserve (‘The Park’ / ‘Royal Park’ / the ‘Garden’)

The various names used in reference to the study area and the wider reserve reflect the use of the site over the period from the 1860s to the present day.

1850s-60s: The area was known as the Basin Banks

1870 – ‘The Park’ and ‘this fine Reserve for Recreative [sic.] and Ornamental purposes’

1880s: The reserve was briefly known as the ‘Royal Park’

1884: ‘botanical reserve’

1885: ‘botanical gardens’ (Vagabond, 1885)

1890: Guilfoyle to lay out a plan for the ‘Royal Park’, Camperdown

c1890–1910 – in Guilfoyle’s notes, he refers to ‘the Garden enclosure’

c1909 – ‘The Park, Camperdown’

c1910 – ‘Public Gardens, Camperdown’

1928: historic footage, sign at Park Road and Princes Hwy ‘The Park’

1945: ‘Public Park, Camperdown’ [image of Botanic Garden]

c.1920–54: ‘The Botanical Gardens, Camperdown’

²⁵⁷ Bruce Waddell, pers. com. May 2016.

2.7 Stakeholders

Traditional Owners

Traditional Owner groups are appointed by the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* as the responsible bodies for the Aboriginal heritage values of the site. Traditional Owner groups for the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are the Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation and Kuuyang Maar Aboriginal Corporation.

Corangamite Shire

Corangamite Shire acts as a Committee of Management for the Camperdown Public Park reserve under the *Crown Land Reserves Act 1978*. It is required to adhere to the sites' listing on the VHR under the *Victorian Heritage Act (1995)*. Corangamite Shire also manages a number of leasing arrangements for the site under a separate bill, the *Camperdown Public Park Lease Act 1973*.

DELWP

DELWP (Department of the Environment, Land, Water and Planning) is the owner of the site (as it is a Crown reserve) and oversees the management of Crown reserves, including those reserved for public purposes. DELWP provides guidelines for the operation of caravan parks on Crown land reserves, including where there are cultural heritage issues to consider.

Heritage Victoria

Heritage Victoria is a division of DELWP that operates under the *Heritage Act (1995)*. Through its listing on the Victorian Heritage Register, Heritage Victoria is responsible for the protection of the heritage values of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.

National Trust of Australia (Vic.)

The National Trust of Australia (Vic) is the leading advocacy group for heritage and conservation in Victoria, and an independent non-statutory organisation. The National Trust has been active in the identification and protection of significant natural and cultural landscapes in Victoria for over fifty years. The Victorian Branch also manages the Victorian Register for Significant Trees, of which several are listed for the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum. The Camperdown Botanic Gardens & Arboretum is classified by the National Trust as part of the Lake Bullen Merri and Lake Gnotuk Significant Landscape (file no. L10270).

Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum Trust Inc.

Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum Trust Inc. was formed in 2013 is an association dedicated to the conservation of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.

Lakes and Craters Holiday Park

The Lakes and Craters Holiday Park is a commercial enterprise and a lessee of the Crown land reserve known as the Camperdown Public Park. It currently occupies part of the Arboretum area.

Holders of grazing leases

Mr Lyle Tune is the current lessee of the Arboretum area, which he uses for grazing cattle, as well as the western section of the Arboretum.

Telecommunications companies

Private telecommunication companies are currently leasing an area for the operation of communications towers. No consultation has been carried out with these authorities.

Wannon Water

Wannon Water is currently leasing an area as a site for an auxiliary storage reservoir. No consultation has been carried out with this authority.

2.8 Community associations

2.8.1 Historical associations

There is clear historical evidence of strong and long-standing community associations with the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum as an important place for public recreation from 1870, a place of beauty for its Botanic Gardens and views, and as a place used for a range of social activities. Community members,

through local branches of service clubs such as Lions and Rotary, worked to restore the gardens from a neglected state in the early 1980s. Interest and support for the gardens restoration was demonstrated by the large numbers who joined the Friends group in the 1990s. The present-day Camperdown community retains strong associations with the place, as demonstrated by the prioritising for the restoration of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens in 2011 via the 'Imagining Camperdown' project. The strong membership of CBGAT, formed in 2013, also highlights local commitment and attachment to the place.

While camping and caravanning have been a long-term use of the site (from c.1930 and c.1960s respectively), this was predominantly a use by tourists rather than the local community.

Community associations with the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum have been explored to a limited extent through community engagement, as part of the development of this CMP.

2.8.2 Community engagement

Community engagement with the development of this CMP was sought through the following means:

- a community meeting ('Open house' Forum), held in Camperdown on Tuesday, 19 April 2016
- a printed questionnaire, prepared for interested community members unable to attend the forum
- an online questionnaire (as above) posted on Council's website, on c.20 April 2016, with a closing date of 29 April 2016
- questionnaire (as above) sent to the Australian Garden History Society and a response received 5 May 2016.

The 'open house' forum was held on Tuesday, 19 April 2016 at the Killara Centre, Camperdown, at which 60 people attended. Helen Doyle and Christina Dyson from Context were in attendance. Corangamite Shire was represented by several staff members and Councillors.

This event was advertised on the Council's website and Facebook page, as well as in two local newspapers, the *Camperdown Chronicle* and the *Warrnambool Standard*, and in various prominent public places, such as schools, pre-schools, local library, etc.

At the Forum, participants were asked to map places within the study area (using 'sticky dots') that were important or special to them and, if desired, to provide additional written details as to why these places had been chosen. Participants were also asked to consider and record their ideas about any issues and aspirations they had for the place. Many participants also discussed their views individually with the consultants attending the forum, and these views have been recorded. Many people also completed a questionnaire on the night.

The questionnaire explained that the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is listed on the VHR and sought the views of the community about the place, its significance to them, its management, and their desires for its future, by asking the following questions:

- What is special to you about the place known as the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum?
- Do you have a favourite place in the Reserve?
- What activities do you enjoy participating in at the reserve?
- Do you have any memories of the Gardens or Public Park that you would like to share?
- What is your vision for the future of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum?
- How do you regard the current use of the site?
- How, in your opinion, should the Botanic Gardens be maintained?
- How, in your opinion, should the Botanic Gardens be developed?
- How, in your opinion, should the caravan park be maintained and/or developed?
- Do you have any concerns or issues you would like to comment on about the way in which the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is managed?
- What are your aspirations for the future development of the reserve as a whole?

Over 40 questionnaires were received from participants who attended the forum and from others who were unable to attend.

A detailed response was also provided by Anthony Meecham, manager of the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park.

A questionnaire was also sent to the Chair, Victorian Branch, Australian Garden History Society, and this was completed and returned.

Information gathered through these processes demonstrated that the following communities have associations with the study area, and that these associations have developed in the following ways:

- Local community — associations developed through present-day and longstanding use of the place as a local park, for panoramic views of district, walking, dog-walking, contemplation, peace, playing, family picnics, BBQs, concerts and other cultural activities, painting, drawing, games, exercise
- local community and visitors from outside the local area — associations developed through uses associated with tourism, including picnicking, BBQs, family gatherings, camping, garden tourism, panoramic views of district.
- Heritage organisations — including the Australian Garden History Society, the Australia ICOMOS National Scientific Committee for Cultural Landscapes and Cultural Routes, the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) — associations developed through interests in Victoria's history of garden and landscape design, the history and cultural heritage significance of the study area, and the broader significance of the surrounding landscape.

Some questionnaires were received from people living outside of Camperdown, for example in Melbourne and Geelong, which have been included in this assessment. A detailed investigation of community associations for the site, beyond the local community and key heritage organisations, however, was beyond the scope of this project.

3 WHY IS THE PLACE SIGNIFICANT?

3.1 Introduction

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, *The Burra Charter*, defines ‘cultural significance’ as:

... aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

The Burra Charter further clarifies that:

Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

This section of the report provides an assessment against the recognised criteria for the assessment of heritage places, endorsed by the Heritage Council of Victoria in 2008. It then sets out a revised statement of significance for the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.

Understanding significance of the place, both its component parts and as a whole, will help shape conservation policies.

3.2. Previous assessments of significance

Previous studies

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens was recommended as being of State significance in the municipal heritage study in 1999; see Allan Willingham. ‘Camperdown Heritage Study’, 2 vols. 1999.

Camperdown Botanic Gardens was assessed as ‘A’ (recommended for State significance) by the Land Conservation Council in 1996; see Land Conservation Council, *Historic Places: South-West Victoria* (1996).

Existing heritage listings

Heritage Victoria

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register (H2256). (The current citation is given as Appendix A to this report).

The VHR Statement of Significance for the study area concludes that ‘the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are of historic, aesthetic and scientific (botanical) significance to the State of Victoria.’

The VHR citation gives the following reasons as to why the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are significant:

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are of historic significance for their association with William Guilfoyle with the gardenesque design being one of the last known examples of his public work before his death in 1912. Guilfoyle is regarded as one of Australia's greatest garden designers and his rare, extant plan and accompanying notes completed in [sic.] c1889 are held in the collection at the Camperdown Historical Society.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are of aesthetic significance as one of the largest public park reserves in Victoria enhanced by the dramatic site location on a hill rising between the picturesque twin volcanic crater lakes of Gnotuk and Bullen Merri. The location provides outstanding views from within the gardens over the lakes and the basalt plains of the western district. The only other hilltop botanic garden is at Daylesford, while Ballarat Botanic Gardens and Colac Botanic Gardens sit beside large lakes.

*The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are of scientific (botanical) significance as the mature gardens include two rare specimens of *Quercus leucotrichophora* (Himalayan Oak), an *Elaeodendron croceum* (African Holly) which is an endangered species and an avenue of nine *Lindens* (*Tilia x europaea*) which is the only known occurrence of the species used in this way. Other important trees in the Arboretum include the *Quercus pubescens* (Donny Oak), *Quercus petraea* (Sessile Oak), *Acer opalus* subsp. *obtusatum* (Italian Maple) as well as other uncommon species of deciduous trees and conifers which survive from the 1870s plantings.*

Elements individually listed as significant on the VHR (H2256)

B1 Picnic Shelter (Botanic Gardens enclosure)

B2 Potting Shed (Botanic Gardens enclosure) [note: also known as Tool Shed]
B3 Caretaker's Cottage
F1 Main entrance gates (to Botanic Gardens enclosure)
F2 Rotunda Plinth
F3 Former location of Robert Burns statue
F4 Arboretum entrance gates
F5 Reservoir [note: this is more correctly referred to as the Waterhole]
All paths marked as P1 on Diagram 2256
All the land shown as L1 on Diagram 2256 being part of Crown Allotment 4 and all of Crown Allotment 4E, Section 7, Parish of Colongulac
Trees
Two rare specimens of <i>Quercus leucotrichophora</i> (Himalayan Oak)
<i>Elaeodendron croceum</i> (African Holly) which is an endangered species
Avenue of nine Lindens (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>), the only known occurrence of the species used in this way
<i>Quercus pubescens</i> (Downy Oak), in the Arboretum – uncommon species
<i>Quercus petraea</i> (<i>Sessile Oak</i>)
<i>Acer opalus</i> subsp. <i>obtusatum</i> (Italian Maple), in the Arboretum – uncommon species
Other uncommon species of deciduous trees and conifers which survive from the 1870s plantings

In addition, the Robbie Burns statue, formerly located at the Camperdown Botanic Gardens, and currently located at the Corangamite Shire Offices is also listed on the VHR (H2328). The rendered concrete and brick pedestal custom designed for the statue of Robert Burns and his dog and the attached gun metal (bronze) plaque, located in the Camperdown Botanic Gardens, is included in the registration of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum (VHR H2256)

There are no sites within the Study Area listed on the VHI (Victorian Heritage Inventory).

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is located on land that forms part of the Traditional Country of the Djargurd wurrung. There is currently no Registered Aboriginal Party for this site, but an application by Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation is currently before the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council. Kuuyang Maar Aboriginal Corporation is also a recognised Traditional Owner group for the wider area in which the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is located.

ACHRIS identifies several recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the wider area of the Lakes Gnotuk and Bullen Merri, including artefact scatters. It is not known whether the archaeological survey process that identified some of the identified artefact scatters extended to the area of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, but given the presumed importance of this site (owing to it being as significant landform situated between two lakes) and the presence of a fresh water spring, combined with the low level of disturbance over most of the reserve, it is considered to have potential Aboriginal cultural heritage significance — that is, there is a high likelihood of Aboriginal cultural heritage material being present. The entire Public Park reserve, and the wider area taking in Lakes Gnotuk and Bullen Merri and their surrounds, is recognised as an area of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Sensitivity.

Documented accounts of the history of Camperdown from the late 1830s until the 1880s record close associations that Aboriginal people had with the Basin Banks (Lakes Gnotuk and Bullen Merri), including the area of the Camperdown Public Park. The Public Park occupies Crown land that was first set aside in c.1851 as a Survey Paddock by R.D. Scott, who was the local protector of Aborigines as well as the local surveyor. Scott is known to have distributed rations to the local Aboriginal people in the area in the 1860s,

and it could be assumed that this took place at or near the Survey Paddock or at his own property, ‘Gnotuk Park’, which was immediately adjacent to the Camperdown Public Park. In addition, the area is closely associated with leading campaigner of Aboriginal rights, James Dawson, the author of *Australian Aborigines* (1881), and his daughter Isabella Park Dawson, who lived at ‘Wurrung’ and later at ‘Rennyhill’, both of which are in close proximity to the Camperdown Public Park. Dawson’s son-in-law, William Taylor, who owned the neighbouring ‘Rennyhill’, was a member of the Committee of the Management of the Camperdown Public Park in the 1880s. Meetings of Aboriginal people are known to have taken place at both ‘Rennyhill’ in the 1880s and at ‘Wurrung’ in the 1860s and 1870s, the latter place also serving as a local protector’s depot. Further evidence of the close associations of Aboriginal people to the Basin Banks area includes mention of an Aboriginal camping ground on the banks of Lake Gnotuk in the 1860s,²⁵⁸ and anecdotal evidence that the general area was known in the late nineteenth century to be a place where Aboriginal people lived.²⁵⁹ The importance of this wider area to the local Aboriginal people is also demonstrated by the imposing granite monument that James Dawson erected in the Camperdown Public Cemetery in 1884 to the memory of his friend, the Aboriginal Elder Wombeetch Puyuun (‘King George of Camperdown’, also known as ‘King George of Coragulac’).

National Trust of Australia (Vic.) Register

National Trust of Australia (Vic.) Significant Tree Register

The National Trust’s Significant Tree Register includes the following trees from the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum:

- 9 Linden trees (*Tilia x europaea*) [note that there are in fact 12 trees that make up this ‘avenue’]
- 2 x specimens of Himalayan Oak or Banjh Oak (*Quercus eucotrichophora*)
- 1 x Forest Saffron (*Elaeodendron croceum*)

The Robert Burns Statue by John Greenfields, now located at the Shire of Corangamite offices in Camperdown, is classified by the National Trust of Australia (Vic.) – (B0515).

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens & Arboretum is classified by the National Trust as part of the Lake Bullen Merri and Lake Gnotuk Significant Landscape (file no. L10270).

Additional cultural recognition

Australian Garden History Society

The Australian Garden History Society recognises the significance of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum. It is listed as a current concern of the Victorian Branch of the Australian Garden History Society under heritage and advocacy issues. The mission of the Australian Garden History Society is to ‘promote awareness and conservation of significant gardens and cultural landscapes through engagement, research, advocacy and activities’.²⁶⁰

Register of the National Estate (RNE)

The RNE includes a listing for Western District volcanic lakes as an indicative place.

Kanwinka Geopark

The site forms part of the Kanawinka Geopark, a geological park with national status. The park encompasses the volcanic regions of south-eastern South Australia and western Victoria.

3.3 Analysis of significance

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is significant for a number of different reasons. The significance of the place can be examined for its following key functions, which will be examined in more detail:

- As a place of Aboriginal connections

²⁵⁸ *Geelong Advertiser*, 27 August 1861.

²⁵⁹ Memoirs re an Aboriginal camp at the Basin Banks. [add newspaper ref]

²⁶⁰ See www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au/category/detail/62

- As an inspirational landscape
- As a public park
- As a regional botanic garden in regional Victoria
- As a botanic garden (or public garden) designed by Daniel Bunce
- As a botanic garden (or public garden) designed by William Guilfoyle
- As a botanical collection
- As a place of community connections

3.3.1 As a place of Aboriginal connections

The Basin Banks was a place of high importance to Aboriginal people as part of the Traditional Country of the (Tarnbeere Gundidj clan of the) Djargurd wurrung. The area is associated with the documented massacre of Aboriginal people at Murdering Gully, near Camperdown, in 1839. A group of white men, led by Frederick Taylor, purportedly killed a large number of Aboriginal people and then pursued the sole survivor, an Aboriginal woman (known as ‘Queen Fannie’) who was carrying a child, to Lake Bullen Merri; the woman swam the breadth of the lake and escaped. There are numerous accounts of this incident in local histories and personal accounts, and several adaptations in later historical writings.

The Aboriginal people of the Camperdown area continued to have close connections with this area into the 1860s and 1870s, well after the reservation of the area as the Camperdown Public Park.²⁶¹ It remained an important camping, hunting and fishing area, and was a place where gatherings were held. It is also thought that Aboriginal people built eel traps on the lake banks.²⁶² While the water in the lakes was not palatable, there was a fresh water spring at the western end of the Public Park.

The study area is adjacent to the former home of early local surveyor Robert Dunbar Scott, who served as the local protector of Aborigines for the Board for the Protection of Aborigines from 1857 to the 1860s. The study area is also close to the residence of the champion of Aboriginal people and ardent conservationist, James Dawson, and his daughter Isabella Park Dawson (who later married William Taylor of ‘Rennyhill’). James and Isabella Dawson collected information about the languages and traditions of the Aborigines of south-west Victoria, which they published as *Australian Aborigines* in 1881. Dawson served as the local protector of Aborigines in Camperdown in the 1870s.

In line with the recent report ‘Acknowledging Shared Heritage Values’ (Context 2015), commissioned by the Heritage Council of Victoria and the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council, it is important that the Aboriginal and ‘shared’ heritage significance of the place is included in the VHR citation. The citation for the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum needs to be revised in the light of the rich association that Aboriginal people had with this place and the wider area, and their continued association with the wider area after the site was reserved as a Public Park. Consultation with Traditional Owner groups about the heritage values of this place will ensure that Aboriginal heritage values are represented.

3.3.2 As an inspirational landscape

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum forms part of a landscape long appreciated for its scenic value, and is much enhanced by its dramatic siting high on a volcanic cone rising between the twin volcanic crater lakes of Gnotuk and Bullen Merri. The location provides outstanding views from the lookout as well as from within the Arboretum and the Botanic Gardens enclosure over the two volcanic crater lakes and the volcanic plains of western Victoria, which are dotted with numerous volcanic cones. The study area is a notable feature of the wider landscape.

The site’s significant topography and scenic outlook was a key factor in the reservation of the site as public parkland, precluding it from alienation for private interests, and it was this which subsequently informed the design and layout of the Public Park as well as the placement of plantings and ornamental features. The Public Park promised to preserve the dramatic natural landform and superb vistas for the public good, and to improve by way of a landscape setting for the viewing area. The plan for the elevated Gardens area, and the placement and occasional removal of introduced trees, was to enhance and frame the celebrated outward views of the Basin Banks, and the visual drama of the volcanic country beyond: the vast basalt plains and distant protruding volcanic cones.

²⁶¹ *Geelong Advertiser*, 27 August 1861; *Camperdown Chronicle*, 20 October 1932.

²⁶² Dawson 1881.

The outstanding scenic values of the landscape of the study area have been long recognised. Historically, this landscape inspired a number of influential people, including artists Eugène von Guérard and Nicholas Chevalier, and the colonial writers James Bonwick, Garnet Walch, John Stanley James ('the Vagabond'), and others.

Historic postcards and souvenir pamphlets featuring Camperdown and the Western District have also included images of the study area, as well as outward views from the study area across the volcanic crater lakes, since at least 1909. A scene in the Gardens featured in the 1914 local history publication, *The Making of a Town*, by A.D. Davies. Different views of the Gardens feature in at least four postcards of Camperdown produced as part of the 1920–54 Rose Stereograph series. The Gardens is featured in the 1934 souvenir publication *The Western District Centenary Souvenir: One hundred years of progress, 1834–1934: the garden of Victoria* (1934). The Park (Arboretum, children's playground and expansive views) was included in advertising for Camperdown by Victorian Railways in 1950. As well as providing evidence of the aesthetic value of the scenic landscape, it also reveals how the site as a whole — the Public Park, the Botanic Gardens, and the scenic views — was historically invested with civic pride and regarded as a drawcard for tourists.

The study area is part of a larger landscape referred to as Western Volcanic Plains in the report entitled 'South West Victoria Landscape Assessment Study: Regional Overview Report' (2013) prepared by Planisphere for the former State government department DPCD. The landscape character of the Western Volcanic Plains is defined in this study as follows:

Volcanic activity has shaped much of South West Victoria's landscape. This extensive Character Type is formed by a flat to undulating basaltic plain scattered with volcanic features including stony rises, old lava flows, numerous volcanic cones and old eruption points which together create a unique visual landscape. This is a place of big skies, long views with volcanic rises that punctuate the horizon. When the first European settlers arrived they found the land primed for agriculture as it contained very few trees. Shelterbelts of cypress and pine were planted to protect crops and livestock from the winds that sweep the plain and are now a defining characteristic of the Type.

This landscape of the Western Volcanic Plains is identified in the Planisphere report as significant at the State level. Crucial to comprehending and appreciating part of this State significant landscape are the views from the study area of the two lakes and the panoramic views of the broad flat landscape of the volcanic plain beyond that is broken by inland lakes and punctuated by volcanic features.

Background views feature the distant rims of the lakes, and sweeping side to side panoramas across them highlight their circular formations.

Numerous volcanic rises are also visible in the background of views across Bullen Merri and Gnotuk, and the broad flat landscape of the volcanic plain that is broken by large inland lakes and volcanic features opens out at high points on the saddle between them.

3.3.3 As a public park with diverse features

Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, which is part of the larger Crown reserve reserved in 1869–70 as the Camperdown Public Park, was developed from the 1870s through to the 1920s with a diverse range of different features and elements (both within and outside the Botanic Gardens enclosure), including a band pavilion or rotunda, caretaker's cottage statue of Robbie Burns, sundial, arbours, kiosk, summerhouse, picnic facilities (fireplace, picnic shelters, seating), ornamental pond, aviary, glasshouse, lookout, cannon, children's playground, and an open parkland for games and sports. The full extent of the Public Park (some of which is outside the current study area) also incorporated bathing facilities and a lakebank kiosk, and a large area of grassland between the two lakes that was developed as a public golf course from the c1950s.

The Camperdown Public Park was developed as a place of resort for the local population, providing a range of facilities and designed spaces for public recreation and enjoyment, especially picnics, musical events, walking and games. From c.1930 it was also used for tourist camping, serving out-of-town holiday-makers. Caravans were permitted into the Park from the c.1960s and the development of a caravan park followed. The site continued to serve as a popular Public Park and Botanic Gardens into the 1960s. While many of the former recreational structures mentioned above are no longer extant, Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum retains many of the functions associated with recreational use.

3.3.4 As a regional botanic gardens in nineteenth-century Victoria

Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is one of an important collection of nineteenth-century botanic gardens established on public land in Victoria. Many towns in Victoria established public gardens or botanic gardens between the 1850s and the 1880s as part of civic development, and as part of widespread interest in acclimatisation, horticulture and botanical knowledge (see Table 2 for comparable gardens).

Table 2: Comparable botanic gardens in Victoria.

Location	Date	Extent of reserve, development, landscape designer
Geelong	1849	184 acres, 2 perches, temp reserved as Botanic Gardens Designed by Daniel Bunce from 1857.
Portland	1851	20 acres reserved as Botanic Gardens William Allitt, curator.
Hamilton	1853	10 acres reserved as 'Public Gardens' in the township. Initially laid out by William Ferguson; new plan by William Guilfoyle in 1881.
Williamstown Botanic Gardens	1856	10 acres
White Hills (Bendigo)	1857	15a, 2r, 34p reserved for 'Botanical Gardens'
Ballarat	1857	100 acres reserved as 'Botanical or Public Gardens'
Malmsbury	1857	1863: approx. 23 acres reserved for public gardens 1955: re-reserved to include recreation purposes
Kyneton	1858	18 acres, 1r, 0p reserved in 1881 as 'Public Gardens'. 1961: Re-reserved for 'Public Gardens, Recreation and Tourist Camping Purposes'
Belfast (Port Fairy)	1859	24 acres. Reserved for 'Botanical Gardens Purposes'. 1952: Re-reserved for 'Public Park and Recreation'
Alberton (Port Albert)	1859	Approx. 14 acres. Reserved for 'Botanical and Horticultural Purposes'
Castlemaine	1860	76 acres reserved as 'Botanic Gardens' in the township Philip Doran was the curator. Approx. 14 acres. Reserved for 'Botanical and Horticultural Purposes'
Sale	1860	34a, 0r, 30p reserved for 'Botanic Garden'. William Guilfoyle provided landscape suggestions, 1881.
Buninyong	1860	50 acres (later reduced to 10 acres) reserved as 'botanic gardens'
Beechworth (Queen Victoria Park)	1861	Reserved as 'Public Gardens' in 1861 14a, 2r, 30 p, reserved as botanic gardens
Wombat Hill (Daylesford)	1862	23 acres, reserved in 1872 for 'Public Gardens' 1889: Plan by Taylor and Sangster (not implemented)
Koroit	1862	20 acres reserved for 'public gardens' 1881: Guilfoyle plan, drafted by Robert P. Whitworth 1961: re-reserved as 'Public Gardens and Recreation'
Colac	1865	38 acres reserved for 'Botanical and Recreative Purposes'. Designed by Daniel Bunce in c.1868 and later J.C. Reeve.

Location	Date	Extent of reserve, development, landscape designer
		1910: new design by William Guilfoyle (partially implemented).
Warrnambool	1866	19a, 3r, 38p, temp reserved in 1877, after earlier site abandoned. Design by William Guilfoyle from 1877.
Bairnsdale (Queen Victoria Gardens)	1867	11 acres, 2 roods reserved as a 'Botanical Garden' 1880s: trees planted 1930s: camping park established
Camperdown	1869	292 acres reserved as a 'Public Park', with the intention of both recreational and ornamental purposes; a 'floral enclosure' was developed from 1870. Daniel Bunce laid out original 3-acre garden in 1870. William Guilfoyle re-developed the existing scheme from 1888-90, and through his surviving plan of 1910.
Ballarat East	1870	110a, 1r, 16p reserved for 'Public Park, Botanic Garden and Recreative purposes'
Horsham	1878	40a, 0r, 27p, temp reserved for 'Botanical Gardens' 1880: Guilfoyle plan, drafted by Robert P. Whitworth 1936: revised layout designed by curator Ernest Lord 1941: camping ground established. 1948: re-reserved as 'Botanical Gardens, Recreation Reserve and Tourist Camp'
Benalla		Site reserved for recreation but developed in 1880s as a public gardens.
Stawell	1863	Public gardens 1863 58a, 3r, 19p reserved for 'Botanic gardens' in the township. Layout designed by Guilfoyle
Terang	1880	As a site for Botanic Gardens, but appears to have been developed in the twentieth century as a public park (now the golf course)

References: Francine Gilfedder, 'Victoria's Provincial Botanic Gardens', VHJ, April 1996; Doyle Aitken, Jellie 1999, 'Koroit Botanic Gardens Conservation Plan'; 'Reserves', VPP 1881; Aitken and Looker (eds) 2002, *Oxford Companion to Australian Gardens*; VGG, various dates; Gwen Pascoe 2012, *Long Views and Short Vistas*.

Camperdown Botanic Gardens is unusual compared to other similar botanic gardens and public gardens in Victoria on account of its layout comprising a small Gardens enclosure set within a wider area of surrounding public parkland. A similar arrangement exists at Geelong Botanic Gardens, which was also initially laid out by Daniel Bunce. Bunce was influenced in this respect by the English master landscape designer Sir Humphrey Repton, who favoured this treatment.

Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is also atypical for being situated outside of the town centre (a distance of 2 miles away). The distance from town, in the case of Camperdown, is due to the initial reservation being motivated more by the remarkable natural advantages of the site (elevation, topography, unusual views of volcanic lakes), and the concern that this site be protected as a Crown reserve to preserve it from being sold, rather than by the desire to establish a large public park per se.

Just as the site was reserved primarily for its scenic and topographic value to the public, so too was the design for the reserve, developed by master landscape designer William Guilfoyle over the period 1888–1910, shaped and influenced by the natural features of the site, especially the viewing opportunities offered by the highest point in the Gardens, and the expanse of open parkland that provided a backdrop to these

views. The only other public botanic gardens in Victoria to be reserved on a hilltop, and designed with views in mind, is at Wombat Hill (Daylesford), but the quality of views at this site and the surrounding area of the Daylesford township is quite different to Camperdown with its setting of volcanic plains, lakes and volcanic landforms.

Victoria's provincial botanic gardens were developed with considerable investment of local resources, as well as through the contributions of notable landscape designers, curators, plantsmen and nurserymen, and were regarded with great pride by their local communities. Since its establishment, the Camperdown Botanic Gardens has developed associations with a number of significant individuals, which are summarised below (see Table 3):

Table 3: Notable people associated with the development of Camperdown Public Park

Landscape designers, nurserymen, plantsmen and caretakers associated with Camperdown Public Park (and Botanic Gardens), 1869-1960s	
Clement Hodgkinson, landscape designer and Secretary of the Lands Department, 1860s	Approved the additional area of land for the Public Park reserve, 1870
Daniel Bunce, curator of the Geelong Botanic Gardens	Initial layout and recommendations, 1870
Ferdinand Mueller, director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, 1856–1873	Supplied plants, 1873
[John Raddenberry], curator, Geelong Botanic Gardens, 1856–1873	Supplied plants, 1873
Thomas Adcock, Geelong nurseryman	Supplied plants, 1874 and 1883
Henry Fuller, gardener, Camperdown	Caretaker, 1881-1901
George Smith, nurseryman, Riddells Creek	Supplied trees and shrubs, 1881
Taylor & Sangster, nurserymen, South Yarra	Supplied trees and shrubs, 1880, 1881, 1889
William Guilfoyle, director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens	Advice and recommendations, 1888–1910, including surviving plan and accompanying notes, prepared in 1910
W.H. Errey and Sons, Leura Nursery in Camperdown	Supplied plants to CPP over a long period, from 1870s – 1930s. Specialists in Gladioli and Irises.
George Brunning, nurseryman, St Kilda	Supply of plants, 1897
David Fuller, gardener, Camperdown	Caretaker, 1901–1948
Leonard Buckland, solicitor and prized daffodil grower, Camperdown	Member of the Committee of Management, c.1900s. (Most likely responsible for the 'very fine collection of daffodils' noted in 1916).
Thomas Pockett, curator of the Malvern Public Gardens	Communication re: supply of water lilies, c.1906
Abraham Waddell, gardener, Camperdown	Caretaker, 1948–1962

3.3.5 As a public park and botanic gardens laid out by Daniel Bunce

Daniel Bunce (1812–1872), the curator of the Geelong Botanic Gardens, was approached by the Camperdown Public Park Committee of Management to advise on the layout of the reserve in 1870, not long after the reserve was gazetted. Bunce was a respected nurseryman, botanist and landscape gardener, and served as curator of the Geelong Botanic Gardens from 1857–72. Among Bunce's publications were his *Manual of Practical Gardening* (1837–38) and *Australian Manual of Horticulture* (1850). In his *Manual of Practical Gardening* Bunce recommended planting of shrubs 'to regular order, so that each may be seen distinctly without crowding up on one another', which reveals his espousal of the principals of the Gardenesque style of garden design, popular during the nineteenth century and commonly seen in public parks and botanic gardens, including at the Camperdown Public Park.

Bunce visited the Camperdown Public Park late in 1870 (charging the Committee a modest fee), after which he pegged out locations for serpentine paths and carriage drives.²⁶³ He pointed out to the committee members how the site should be best planned out, 'arranging for walks, plantations and shrubberies'.²⁶⁴ As noted above, Bunce was also partial to the style advocated by Sir Humphrey Repton in creating an enclosed Gardens area within a larger parkland. Bunce created this layout at Geelong Botanic Gardens, and on a smaller scale at Camperdown.

Bunce designed the layout of the Geelong Botanic Gardens and also prepared a plan for the Colac Botanic Gardens in 1868.²⁶⁵ The Geelong Botanic Gardens were laid out by Bunce as an extensive open parkland, dotted with exotics, principally with the conifers that he particularly favoured but also with a diverse, even eclectic, collection of deciduous exotics and cultivated Australian native species, and with a central Gardens and nursery area, which was intensely planted and protected with dense shrubberies and plantations.²⁶⁶ Bunce's layout for the Colac Botanic Gardens was essentially a large parkland fronting Lake Colac, with internal access via a circular carriage drive.²⁶⁷ Implementation of Bunce's plan was apparently slow, with the construction of the carriageway and planting of trees the only known details.²⁶⁸ As at Camperdown, William Guilfoyle, Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, was subsequently called upon for advice about the Colac Botanic Gardens, and in 1910 he prepared a plan for its remodelling and development.

It would seem that Bunce's plan for Camperdown Public Park, where he proposed an intensely planted enclosed garden crowning the hilltop and protected by plantations of forest trees, was influenced by his design at Geelong. At Geelong the central gardens area comprised 5 acres, whereas in the smaller town of Camperdown, and with the constraints of the steeply graded hills and escarpment on the west side, a steep access route, and a considerable distance of 2 miles from the township proper, a modest 3-acre Gardens enclosure was more realistic and more manageable.

Recommendations for establishing a nursery for raising trees, shrubs, and flowers at the Camperdown Public Park by 1874, using a four- to five-acre area, followed Bunce's plan for the Geelong Botanic Gardens where Bunce had also set aside a 'nursery', although this occurred at Camperdown two years after Bunce's death in 1872.

Few details are available about the early plantings in the Public Park and Gardens, but descriptions of the reserve in the 1880s and 1890s that mention mature trees allude to what may have been Bunce plantings. There are numerous references to 'pines' in the 1880s, as well as references to the tall-growing 'Californian pine' in 1882 and to 'sequoia' (*Sequoia sempervirens*) in 1885. According to an 1880s description of the Gardens, there was much dense planting of tall forest trees around the rotunda pavilion.²⁶⁹ Speculating about which species Bunce may have recommended leads most directly to pine and conifers, which he is known to have favoured. Conifers were also a dominant feature of his layout for the Geelong Botanic Gardens. Historic photographs from the c.1920s and 1930s of Geelong Botanic Gardens depict large mature specimens of Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) and of Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*).

Early photographs of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens depict mature trees existing by the early 1900s, including Norfolk Island Pines, Monterey Cypress and Cordylines. Given their maturity by the early 1900s, it is unlikely that these were planted on the recommendation of Guilfoyle, given that we only know of his involvement in the site from 1888, and this would mean that the trees were not much than 20 years old. This would suggest that Cordylines were pre-existing at the site before Guilfoyle's involvement and hence it is possible that they may have been planted on the recommendation of Bunce.

Bunce is also known to have favoured a variety of 'forest trees' including Oaks, Poplars and Chestnuts, all of which were planted at the Camperdown Botanic Gardens.²⁷⁰ The avenue of Lindens (*Tilia x europaea*) is also likely to have been a recommended Bunce planting. In 1895, a newspaper report remarked that the grove of Lindens was 'a feature of the Park'.²⁷¹ If these Lindens were only planted in c.1888-89, following Guilfoyle's initial recommendations, it is unlikely they would be sufficiently advanced a few years later. It is more likely,

²⁶³ *Western Press*, 7 December 1870, cited in Willingham 1999.

²⁶⁴ *Geelong Advertiser*, 7 December 1870 (reference kindly supplied by Lyle Tune).

²⁶⁵ Aitken and Looker 2002: 114.

²⁶⁶ Taken from citation for Geelong Botanic Gardens, VHR.

²⁶⁷ Aitken and Looker 2002: 146.

²⁶⁸ VHR report for Colac Botanic Gardens (VHR H2259).

²⁶⁹ *Australasian*, 7 March 1885; *Camperdown Chronicle*, 26 August 1885.

²⁷⁰ *Argus*, xx January 1860.

²⁷¹ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 28 December 1895.

therefore, that they were part of Bunce's original layout. Bunce is known to have had a preference for this species being planted as an avenue; in 1861, for example, he imported from England a large number of Lindens to plant in an avenue at the Geelong Botanic Gardens:

*Three hundred lime trees and twenty-five tulip trees have been received by Mr. Bunce per Victor from Liverpool. They are all quick, and the greater portion of the former will be used in planting a magnificent avenue in the grounds surrounding the Botanic Gardens.*²⁷²

In terms of Bunce's overall layout of 1870 for Camperdown, no plan is known to survive. What is known is that the Gardens area was roughly oval in shape and fenced, and that a section was devoted to a nursery that contained 300 young plants by 1874. Bunce's layout incorporated a complex network of paths (later rationalised by Guilfoyle) and a large concentration of conifers. A dense grove of 'Californian Pines' at the highest point of the Gardens, in the vicinity of the pavilion site, was most likely part of his plan. The planting of tall-growing pines on a hilltop, to create a desirable 'skyline', was a fashion of the late nineteenth century, as demonstrated for example by forester William Ferguson at the State Nursery, Mt Macedon.²⁷³ The wider Public Park at Camperdown was cleared of native trees to a large extent and part of the site was leased from c.1870, probably the far western portion where stock would have had access to water. It is not clear to what extent the wider parkland figured in Bunce's layout plan.

While Bunce is known to have been involved in the laying out, planting, design, and development of at least three public parks and botanic gardens in nineteenth-century Victoria (at Geelong, Colac, and Camperdown), surviving documentary evidence and physical evidence on the ground is rare and fragmentary. At Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, the following elements are therefore important as surviving physical evidence of the landscape design and planting preferences of Daniel Bunce and his associations with the study area:

- the oval-shaped central Gardens enclosure that crowns the hilltop, and the selection of the elevated plateau as a dramatic site for the Gardens;
- the main entrance path as the original entrance to the Public Park and the Gardens;
- the *Sequoia sempervirens* within the Gardens enclosure believed to have been introduced in the 1870s (Tree No. 7);
- conifers on the elevated plateau of the study area believed to have been introduced in the 1870s as part of a concentrated and hilltop pine grove, or pinetum, including Canary Island Pines (*Pinus canariensis*);
- The avenue of Linden or Common Lime trees (*Tilia x europaea*) is a rare surviving landscape feature designed for a regional botanic gardens by Bunce (Tree Nos: 23–34);
- Oak, Poplar, and Chestnut trees that are believed to have been introduced into the study area during the 1870s.

3.3.6 As a public park and botanic gardens laid out by William Guilfoyle

William Guilfoyle (1840–1912), curator and then director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens from 1873 to 1912, was not unfamiliar with the landscapes of the Western District. By the time his formal involvement with the Public Park at Camperdown began in 1888, Guilfoyle had already provided advice and layout plans for a number of public and private gardens in the Western District, including the botanic gardens at Warrnambool (1877), Koroit (1880), Stawell (1880), Hamilton (1881) and Horsham (1881), as well as several private gardens, including 'Rosemount' at Koroit (1880). Later, Guilfoyle was commissioned to prepare plans and advice for Colac Botanic Gardens (1910), and the private gardens, 'Dalvui' at Terang (1898), 'Mooleric' and 'Turkeith' in the Western District (c.1903–1912), as well as 'Mawallock' (1909).

Guilfoyle prepared a plan and advice for the layout of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens enclosure in 1888 and two years later provided a second plan and advice for the wider Public Park reserve (the whereabouts of these first two plans is unknown). Guilfoyle returned to the site in 1910 to prepare a third plan for the whole reserve with the intention that this be implemented over time. It is likely that parts of Guilfoyle's 1910 plan replicated his earlier plan of the wider Public Park produced in 1890, possibly with the provision in 1910 of more detailed planting advice, but the extent to which it was similar to earlier advice is not known.

Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is an important example of a Guilfoyle-designed public garden. Plans for the Guilfoyle's layout at provincial botanic gardens in western Victoria survive for Koroit, Hamilton, Horsham, Camperdown and Colac. Accompanying notes to these plans have survived in the case

²⁷² From the *Geelong Advertiser* 1860, reproduced in an article of 1910 titled '50 Years Ago'.

²⁷³ Paul Fox 2005, 'Keeping Aridity at Bay: Acclimatisation and settler imagination in nineteenth-century Australia', *Australian Humanities Review*, no. 36, July 2005.

of Colac and Camperdown (and possibly others). In comparison to Guilfoyle's other plans for public parks and gardens in provincial Victoria, the Camperdown Public Park was one of the largest (if not the largest) in size at 292 acres, and was distinctive for comprising two distinct sections: an enclosed, oval-shaped Botanic Gardens within an encircling Arboretum of open woodland planted with specimen trees, and fringed at its outer limits with denser perimeter plantings.

Guilfoyle's garden designs were distinguished by a varied and layered planting palette, a preference for bold and variegated foliage, and overall a result that was not unlike a picturesque landscape painting. He was an artist with a keen eye for perspective, with a keenness for creating and framing picture-like views, distinct spaces, and for an element of surprise. He favoured wide serpentine paths ornamented with rustic arbours, and incorporated layering and texture, for example, in his use of rockeries. In his plans for public gardens, he typically recommended an ornamental lake or pond, adorned with a timber 'summer house' built to a rustic design.

Signature elements of a Guilfoyle garden: inspired by the variety in nature; variety of foliage (colour, size, shape, texture), differing heights of trees, and careful distribution of trees to entice the eye towards vistas and spaces. In his 1873 report as curator of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, Guilfoyle wrote:

*'One of the greatest essentials in landscape gardening is the variety of foliage and disposal of trees and shrubs, whose height and contrast of foliage have been studied. At every step the visitor finds some new view – something fresh, lively and striking especially when tastefully arranged ...'*²⁷⁴

After making a trip to New Zealand in 1908, Guilfoyle began to incorporate more plants from New Zealand in his planting schemes, notable those with hardy characteristics, and with strappy and variegated foliage.

Guilfoyle's role at Camperdown Public Park is documented by the 1910 plan and accompanying notes, as well as in records of his visits to the site. His association with the reserve is unusual in terms of the length of his period of involvement: from 1888 until 1910 (it is possible that he provided advice before 1888, even in an informal way to a Committee member, but no evidence of this has been found). His relatively long association with the site could perhaps be explained by his social connections in the local area, for example his apparent friendship with William Taylor and James Dawson. The length of his involvement with the Camperdown Public Park may also be partly due to the large size of the reserve and hence the practical need of the Public Park Committee to implement a plan for the site in stages over a period of time, as available resources permitted, rather than all at once. This long period of association with the development of the Gardens suggests that Guilfoyle had a greater influence with the plantings and layout of Camperdown Public Park than has been previously understood. As a result of his long involvement, the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum represents a layered continuum of Guilfoyle's developing ideas about garden design rather than representing typical Guilfoylean design at one moment in time (i.e. c. 1888 or c.1910).

In many respects, the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum reflects a Guilfoylean palette and layout. Many of the surviving trees in the reserve relate directly to Guilfoyle's recommendations and others (in the Gardens) are 'known' favourites of Guilfoyle's, such as Cordylines and other New Zealand species, and a sprinkling of Australian natives, such as the Red Flowering Gum (*Corymbia ficifolia*), evident in the Park by 1895.²⁷⁵ As the earlier plans that Guilfoyle prepared for the Botanic Gardens enclosure in 1888 and for the wider Public Park in 1890 have not been identified (and are presumably lost), the plants he selected for these areas can only be speculation. It would be expected, however, that there would be some strong links between Guilfoyle's surviving planting scheme for the Arboretum in 1910, and his earlier plans for the Botanic Gardens enclosure in 1888 and for the Arboretum in 1890.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum also exhibit elements and a stylistic approach that are consistent with the layouts of other provincial botanic gardens in Victoria where Guilfoyle is known to have played a part. The former ornamental pond at the lower northern end of the Gardens, for example, fitted with Guilfoyle's typical inclusion of a lake or water body in a corner or along the edge of the Gardens layout; similar examples can be seen in his plans for both the Koroit and Hamilton Botanic Gardens. Likewise, Guilfoyle appears to have adapted the naturally occurring 'Waterhole' on the northern boundary of the reserve and incorporated this into the landscape plan. In other Guilfoyle gardens, where a lake or pond was not included as part of his design, the site may already have been endowed with a water frontage, such as a

²⁷⁴ Monthly Report of the Curator of the Botanical and Domain Gardens, 10 August 1873, reproduced in Suzanne Hunt and Anne Colman 2003, 'Turkeith and Mooleric, Birregurra', *Australian Garden History* 15 (2): 9–20.

²⁷⁵ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 26 February 1895.

natural lake or river — for example at Stawell Botanic Gardens (no longer extant) and at Colac Botanic Gardens.

3.3.7 As a botanical collection

Comparable with the collections of other public gardens in the large network of provincial botanic gardens in Victoria developed from the mid-nineteenth century, the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum also contains a large and diverse collection of mature trees, including a large number of introduced species and some that date from the establishment of the reserve in the 1870s, and in association with the advice of William Guilfoyle from 1888–90 and again in 1910.

Planting analysis — based on documentary evidence, such as early descriptions in contemporary accounts; the Guilfoyle Plan of 1910; historical photos; later sequences of aerial photographs; and combined with field assessment — enabled interpretation of how the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum developed and, in particular, how it was planted. Focusing on the collection of mature trees throughout the study area, this interpretation is discussed below.

Botanic Gardens enclosure: As discussed earlier in the analysis of Bunce, it is thought that Bunce was most likely responsible for the early plantings of pines and conifers within the Botanic Gardens and in the immediate surrounds of the Gardens enclosure. Plantings believed to provide evidence of Bunce’s contributions include the Canary Island Pines (*Pinus canariensis*) (extant 1984), the Californian or Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), plus the avenue of Linden trees (*Tilia x europaea*) and possibly some of the Norfolk Island Pines, Cordylines and Oaks.

As well as removing some of the innumerable ‘pines’ and obliterating a great many of the existing pathways, Guilfoyle’s planting additions in and around the Botanic Garden enclosure possibly included the placement of other conifers, including the Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*) at the entrance together with the other major trees such as the Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla* subsp. *macrophylla*), and the Akiraho (*Olearia paniculata*). Other evidence of Guilfoyle’s contribution can be interpreted in the arrangement and disposition of the trees, and in clusters of varied species, heights, foliage colours and textures — and in this way, framing views.

An alternative scenario is that the ‘ring of conifer species’ on the crown of the Gardens enclosure could remain from Bunce’s involvement. Either way, they remain early plantings and represent a fine and significant collection of mature trees.

Arboretum: To aid analysis of the development of the collection of plants in the Arboretum, the following table (Table 4) lists trees surviving in 2016 which correlate with plantings shown on the Guilfoyle Plan of 1910 and subsequent aerial photographs.

Table 4: Guilfoyle Plan: numbered and named trees (Refer to plans of study area included in Section 2)

Guilfoyle Plan: numbered and named trees		
No.	Name	Comment
16	Golden Poplar	<i>Populus x Canadensis</i> ‘Aurea’. Either gone or possibly planted a Golden Cypress instead – a mature specimen is extant in that approximate position.
17	Portugal Oak	<i>Quercus canariensis</i> (?) no such tree in vicinity. Could be the Dutch Elm (CMP#40) which is close by.
18	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Could survive as <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> ‘Glauc’ in the caravan park area (CMP#90).
19	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Also shown on 1947 aerial photograph but gone by 1971 aerial photograph
20	Portugal Oak	Could be one of the Algerian Oaks (<i>Quercus canariensis</i>) planted either side of the main drive that survive today.
21	Portugal Oak	Could be one of the Algerian Oaks (<i>Quercus canariensis</i>) planted either side of the main drive that survive today.

22	<i>Cupressus lambertiana</i>	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Lambertiana'. Planted either side of the main drive possibly as a gateway planting – appears to have been removed by the time of the 1971 aerial photograph
23	<i>Cupressus lambertiana</i>	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Lambertiana'. Planted either side of the main drive possibly as a gateway planting – still remained in 1984 (RBG Survey) but recently removed?
24	Golden Lambertiana	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Aurea'. Difficult to know whether planted in this position but could be ordinary Monterey Cypress and not Golden and still surviving in this position.
25	Golden Lambertiana	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Aurea'. Shown on the 1947, 1971 and 1990 aerial photographs but now gone.
26	Shrubs including <i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Possibly shown and remnant on the 1947 aerial photograph but gone by 1971.
	Golden Cypress	Still remains and a prominent feature in the Arboretum (CMP#115).
	Plane Trees	Still remain on eastern (Park Road) boundary (CMP#141) and clearly shown on the 1947 aerial photograph.
	Gum Trees to be kept	None surviving. There is a River Red Gum #114 near the Waterhole, within Guilfoyle's border plantation area, which could have been planted).

The table below (Table 5) lists trees surviving in the Arboretum in 2016 which correlate with established trees visible in the 1947 aerial photograph and which are considered to have been planted in association with the Guilfoyle Plan of Camperdown Public Park of 1910.

Table 5: Trees that appear established in 1947

Trees in Arboretum 'circling' the Botanic Gardens enclosure			
Plan No	2012 ref	Botanical Name	Common Name
48	5569	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
49	15547	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
50	5568	<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm
51	5565	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Pyramid Tree or Norfolk Island Hibiscus
52	5559	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
53	5558	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
54	5549	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
55	5539	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
56	5537	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress
57	5534	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress
58	5530	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress
59	5527	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress
98	5571	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm
99	5572	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress
100	5573	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress
101	5574	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	Monterey Cypress
102	New	<i>Lophostemum confertus</i>	Brush Box

103	New	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
104	New	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri
Trees in the caravan park area of the Arboretum (along main drive)			
60	15540	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak
61	15541	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak
62	15537	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak
63	15529	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak
64	15539	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak
66	15528	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
68	15532	<i>Acer opalus</i> subsp. <i>obtusatum</i>	Bosnian Maple
69	15527	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak
70	15526	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
71	8 (1984 survey)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (leathery-lvd form)	European Ash
72	15525	<i>Ulmus</i> x <i>hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm
73	15524	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak
74	15523	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak
75	15522	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak
Trees in garden area to the south of Caretaker's Cottage			
77	15496	<i>Tilia</i> sp.	
78	15495	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry
79	15492	<i>Ilex</i> x <i>altaclarensis</i>	Highclere Holly
80	15491	<i>Azara microphylla</i>	Box-leaf Azara
81	15493	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Giant Honey Myrtle
82	15489	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> subsp. <i>macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
142	15490	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Japanese Camellia
Trees in caravan park area of Arboretum (north of main drive)			
84	15576	<i>Ulmus minor</i> 'Variegata'	Silver Elm
86	15581	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak
90	15584	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca Group'	Blue Atlas Cedar
91	15573	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
92	15572	<i>Platanus</i> x <i>acerifolia</i>	London Plane
93	15569	<i>Tilia</i> x <i>europaea</i>	Common Linden
95	15564	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak
96	15558	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Irish Strawberry Tree
97	15555	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
Trees in north-eastern section of Arboretum including boundary plantings			
105	New	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
106	New	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
108	5584	<i>Platanus</i> x <i>acerifolia</i>	London Plane

109	5585	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	Desert Ash
110	5589	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
111	5592	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane
112	5597	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar
113	5603	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast or Sessile Oak
114	5602	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum
115	5598	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis Aurea'	Golden Monterey Cypress
118	5605	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Monterey Cypress
119	5610	<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm
120	5609	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	California or Coast Redwood
121	5607	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane
122	5606	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved Linden
123	5608	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	California or Coast Redwood
124	15621	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak
126	15591	<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	Karaka
132	5619	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak
133	5622	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
134	5612	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane
135	5613	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak
136	5614	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast or Sessile Oak
137	5615	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast or Sessile Oak
138	5616	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak
139	New	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Karo
140	5617	<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak
141	5620-1, 5623-20, 15606-9, 15612-13	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane
Trees in Western section of Arboretum, including northern boundary plantings			
151	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis Aurea'	Golden Monterey Cypress
152	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress
153	New	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan Cypress
154	New	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
155	New	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Irish Strawberry Tree
156	New	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum
157	New	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Tree
158	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia
159	New	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box
160	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia
160	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia
161	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia

162	New	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum
163	New	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum
164	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia
165	New	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly
166	New	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box
167	New	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Common Oleander
168	New	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
169	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis Aurea'	Golden Monterey Cypress
170	New	<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle
171	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis Aurea'	Golden Monterey Cypress
172	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress
173	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis Aurea'	Golden Monterey Cypress
174	New	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
175	New	<i>Ilex x altaclerensis</i>	Highclere Holly
176	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress
177	New	<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle
178	New	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Common Oleander
179	New	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri
180	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia
181	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia
182	New	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box
183	New	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box
184	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis Aurea'	Golden Monterey Cypress
185	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress
188	New	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm
189	New	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm
190	New	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
191	New	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
192	New	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Common or European Ash
193	New	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm

BOTANIC GARDENS ENCLOSURE (shrubs, ornamental borders and beds): Contemporary reports about the Gardens and oral histories reveal that from the 1880s–90s until at least the 1960s (that is, around the termination of caretaker Abraham Waddell), the Gardens enclosure also included noteworthy ornamental floral displays which seemed as much an enticement to visitors as the other features in the Public Park. Borders and display beds contained roses, varieties of bulbs, dahlias, and begonias, among other 'choice' and 'seasonal blooms', with such horticultural excellence making an important contribution to the aesthetic characteristics of the Gardens and swelling local civic pride.

Displays of horticultural excellence within public parks and regional botanic gardens that were also primarily for recreational use (as opposed to scientific use) were not unusual in the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. However, intensive horticulture in municipal public parks and gardens waned through the latter part

of the twentieth century (after the Second World War) in association with funding cuts and other resource shortages, at which time garden beds were sometimes simplified to save money, paths and garden beds grassed over, labour-intensive plants replaced with shrubs, decorative features allowed to decay, and glasshouses fell into dis-use. At the same time, resources were often diverted into upgrading ovals and sports facilities to meet the demands of a population with more leisure than ever before.²⁷⁶ At Camperdown Botanic Gardens a shift away from intensive horticulture seems to have coincided with the termination of Abe Waddell's curatorship in 1962, but his legacy would have continued to be reflected in the appearance of the Gardens for a period following his departure.

In terms of smaller-scale ornamental plantings, some woody shrubs survive from earlier plantings; from at least before 1984 and possibly from the 1960s. These include camellias, azaleas, rhododendrons, and abelia (confirm species with 1984 survey).

Much of the present-day planting of smaller plants and shrubs in the borders and ornamental beds has been recently undertaken (in the past decade or so). Many of the species have likely been chosen having regard to biological, functional and aesthetic considerations relevant to the present-day and plant availability. Even so, the ornamental planting in the borders and beds in the Gardens today echoes the traditions of diverse and showy floral displays and horticultural excellence, which is an important characteristic of the Gardens' historic and aesthetic value. There is also currently a strong representation of New Zealand and Canary Island plants, which were favoured by Guilfoyle, and thus reflecting the long Guilfoylean period of influence at the reserve.

3.3.8 As a place of community connections

As defined in the section above on Community associations (Section 2.6), three main community groups have demonstrated associations with the study area:

- local community — associations developed through present-day and longstanding use of the place as a local park, for walking and passive recreation, dog-walking, physical exercise, contemplation, peace, playing, family picnics, BBQs, panoramic views of district, concerts and other cultural activities, painting, drawing, games
- local community and visitors from outside the local area — associations developed through uses associated with tourism including picnicking, BBQs, family gatherings, camping and caravanning, garden tourism, panoramic views of district.
- special interest groups and organisations — associations developed through interests in Victoria's history of garden and landscape design, and the history and cultural heritage significance of the study area.

When asked what they regarded as special about the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, many members of the local community identified intangible qualities of the place; its history, historic significance, and atmosphere. Historic aspects of the place identified as special were the **history** of the study area, the initial intentions for the site and how they represent 'the extraordinary vision of our forefathers', and its connexions to acclaimed landscape designer and Melbourne Botanic Gardens Director, William Guilfoyle (1840–1912). The experience of being at once in the place, and looking out from it, was also identified as special because of the way it helps people feel connected to the landscape of the district and its history; in other words, to feeling a sense of place and a sense of the past, which are important attributes to formulating identity. Comments such as 'Very few Victorian towns have Gardens of this class' help to convey the high esteem in which the Gardens is held because of its historic connections to Guilfoyle, a high-profile landscape designer in late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century Victoria. On a more personal level, for long-standing residents of the local area, the place was identified as special because of the memories it evokes of important family events held in the Gardens, and because of cumulative memories developed through long-standing and frequent use of the park; the place as a whole 'represents much of my childhood memories'; it evokes memories of 'my (now adult) small children and their grandchildren running free'. Words such as tranquillity, serenity, laid back, quiet, peaceful, magical, calm, and restful were used to describe the **sense of place** of 'the Botanic Gardens', 'the Park', and 'the place' more generally, valued by the local community.

Overwhelmingly, the **scenic location** of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum on an elevated plateau above the two volcanic crater lakes, Lake Bullen Merri and Lake Gnotuk, and the **views** from the study area of the two lakes, across the western plains, and of the surrounding district were also highly valued by the local community. Words such as 'outstanding', 'superb', 'fantastic', 'wonderful', 'beautiful', and

²⁷⁶ Aitken and Looker 2002: 492.

‘unique’ help to convey the strength of this value to the local community and their sense of pride in this aspect of the place.

Data gathered in the community engagement processes revealed that community connections are the result of frequent use of the site for a range of **passive recreational purposes** and **organised or structured activities**:

- passive and casual recreation (for example, walking, walking the dog, flying kites, as a local park, as a place to stroll and sit, for playing with the grandchildren, for contemplation, for timeout in an otherwise busy life, for looking at the views, for picnics and BBQs). Historically, picnicking was the favoured activity in the Public Park from the 1870s until around the 1960s. It was used as such by locals and also by visitors who came to admire the celebrated reserve.
- organised or structured activities (including music concerts, Harmony Day, art days, family picnics, photography, camping, weddings, family days, working bees, tree plantings). Historically, the Park was also used for some organised entertainment, including annual Sunday School picnics, a Jubilee bonfire in 1887; the U.S. car rally in the 1920s and hill climb car races in the 1950s-60s, and musical events, such as the Beryl Jones concert in 1950.

3.4 Criteria for cultural heritage significance assessment

The assessment of significance in this CMP uses the assessment criteria in the Heritage Council of Victoria’s Criteria for the Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance (2008). For a place or object to be included in the VHR it must meet at least one of the following criteria.

Criterion A. Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria’s cultural history.

Criterion B. Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria’s cultural history.

Criterion C. Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria’s cultural history.

Criterion D. Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments.

Criterion E. Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Criterion F. Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

Criterion G. Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

These criteria will be examined in Section 3.5.

3.5 Assessment of significance

Criterion A Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria’s cultural history

Developed from 1869 as the Camperdown Public Park, and permanently reserved as such in 1879, the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is important as a representative example of the large areas of land that were reserved in nineteenth-century Victoria as public parkland and regional botanic gardens. The original reservation for the Camperdown Public Park was 292 acres, making it one of the largest reservations of Crown Land for the purposes of a public park in Victoria.

The site was developed from 1870 by nurseryman, botanist, landscape gardener, and curator of the Geelong Botanic Gardens from 1857–72, Daniel Bunce (1812–1872). It was further developed with advice from, and in accordance with plans drawn up by the leading landscape designer in Victoria and director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, William Guilfoyle (1840–1912), who was involved with the place for more than two decades, from 1888 to 1910.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum retains a number of features which survive from its early reservation, establishment, and development as the Camperdown Public Park, including: the Gardenesque design with Picturesque elements; expansive grassed areas with a diverse collection of specimen trees and perimeter plantings (the Arboretum); the central Gardens enclosure for ornamental displays and horticultural excellence (the Botanic Gardens); the lookout and outstanding views over the two volcanic crater lakes Gnotuk and Bullen Merri and the wider landscape of the volcanic plains beyond; the carefully designed views and vistas from the Gardens enclosure; the main entry drive; pathways within the Botanic Gardens; remnants of the 1880 caretaker’s cottage; the octagonal rotunda plinth (Botanic Gardens); the Waterhole

(referred to as a 'reservoir' in the VHR citation); ornamental borders, garden beds and mature specimen trees (Botanic Gardens); potting shed (Botanic Gardens); picnic shelter (Botanic Gardens); the pedestal for the Burns statue (Botanic Gardens); the site of the children's playground (Arboretum), and evidence of the former 'horse paddock' (Native Tree Plantation).

Criterion B Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is significant for the rare surviving documentary and physical evidence in-the-ground of the involvement of Daniel Bunce in the laying out, planting, design, and development of public parks and botanic gardens in nineteenth century Victoria (at Geelong, Colac, and Camperdown), and his landscape design and planting preferences. The avenue of Linden or Common Lime trees (*Tilia x europaea*) is significant as a rare surviving landscape feature designed for a regional botanic garden by Daniel Bunce (Tree Nos: 23–34).

Amongst the substantial collection of mature trees are a number of uncommon mature tree specimens often only found in botanic gardens or historic landscapes.

The 1910 plan for the Public Park Camperdown attributed to William Guilfoyle (held in the collection of the Camperdown & District Historical Society) is rare as surviving documentary evidence of Guilfoyle's intention for the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, and of Guilfoyle's landscape design work outside of his duties associated with the Melbourne Royal Botanic Gardens. Prepared in 1910 with the intent that it would be implemented over the subsequent decades, Guilfoyle's plan for the Camperdown Public Park and extant evidence of its implementation, represents the last known example of his public work before his death in 1912. The plan most likely reflects earlier advice and an earlier plan for the wider site that Guilfoyle prepared in 1890.

Criterion C Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history.

Not applicable.

Criterion D Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum have aesthetic significance as a public park and regional botanic garden designed from the nineteenth century in the Gardenesque manner with picturesque elements. The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum retains Gardenesque, Picturesque, and botanical gardens characteristics typical of late nineteenth century public parks and gardens, such as open lawn, areas planted with mature specimen trees, an enclosed area of intensive horticultural interest with ornamental borders and beds, a rare avenue of Linden trees (*Tilia x europaea*) within the Gardens enclosure, and garden buildings, such as a picnic shelter (1909) and potting shed (c.1880s), which remain from the reserve's early establishment and early development as a public park and botanic gardens.

Criterion E Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum forms part of a landscape that has been long appreciated for its outstanding scenic value, and is much enhanced by its strategic and dramatic siting high on a volcanic cone rising between the twin volcanic crater lakes of Gnotuk and Bullen Merri. Its siting on a volcanic cone above two volcanic lakes was a key factor in its initial reservation, and subsequently informed the design and layout of the Public Park as well as the placement of plantings and ornamental features. The location provides outstanding views from the lookout as well as from within the Arboretum and the Botanic Gardens enclosure over the two volcanic crater lakes and the basalt plains of the Western District, which are dotted with numerous protruding volcanic cones. Its dramatic setting has inspired artists and writers since the 1850s.

Criterion F Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

Not applicable.

Criterion G Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum has heritage significance for the Aboriginal community.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum has social significance for the local community as a place long-established and long used for a wide range of recreational activities, including annual school

picnics and annual picnics of service clubs and other local social groups (from 1870), walking and passive recreation, enjoying musical events (from c.1879), using children's play equipment (from 1888), and camping (from c.1930).

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum has special significance for the Scottish community of Camperdown and district. The early settlers of the district, particularly the squatters but also their servants, included a large number of Scots.²⁷⁷ Prominent Scots land-holders and settlers in the area included Peter McArthur of 'Meningourt', Daniel and Frances Curdie of 'Tandarook', Donald McKinnon or 'Marida Yallock', Archie Black of 'Gnotuk House', Duncan and Donald McNicol of 'Basin Banks', James Dawson of 'Wurrung', and William and Isabella Taylor of 'Rennyhill'. Settlers such as Niel Black of 'Glenormiston' brought out assisted immigrants from the Scottish Highlands to work their estates. Local government surveyor Robert Dunbar Scott, who instigated the reservation of the site and settled on an adjacent holding 'Gnotuk Park', was also Scottish.

The Robbie Burns statue donated to the Public Park in 1883 by Scotsman William Taylor is significant to those of Scottish descent in the area. The last caretaker of the reserve, Abraham Waddell, was also a native Scotsman. The Camperdown Caledonian Society was an active social group in Camperdown in the early twentieth century.

Criterion H Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is historically important for its association with horticulturist, explorer and curator Daniel Bunce (1812–1872). Bunce is known to have been involved in the laying out, planting, design, and development of at least three public parks and botanic gardens in nineteenth century Victoria (at Geelong, Colac, and Camperdown), yet surviving documentary evidence and physical evidence in the ground is uncommon and fragmentary. At Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, the following elements provide important physical evidence of the landscape design and planting preferences of Daniel Bunce and his associations with the study area: the oval-shaped central Gardens enclosure that crowns the hilltop; the *Sequoia sempervirens* within the Gardens enclosure (Tree No. 7); conifers on the elevated plateau of the study area believed to have been introduced in the 1870s as part of a concentrated and dramatic (i.e. from a distance) hilltop pine grove or pinetum (including Canary Island Pines (*Pinus canariensis*)); and oak, poplar, and chestnut trees believed to have been introduced into the study area during the 1870s. The avenue of Linden or Common Lime trees (*Tilia x europaea*) is significant as a rare surviving landscape feature designed for a regional botanic garden by Daniel Bunce (Tree Nos: 23–34).

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is historically important for its association with master landscape designer, William Guilfoyle, the director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens from 1873 until his death in 1912. Guilfoyle had a long association with the Camperdown Public Park, providing advice and planting recommendations for a period from 1888 (and possibly earlier) until at least 1910. His surviving layout plan of 1910, and the accompanying notes, represent one of his last plans for a public gardens in Victoria prior to his death in 1912. As a relatively late Guilfoyle plan, the planting recommendations in 1910 include the New Zealand species that Guilfoyle developed an interest in following his visit to New Zealand in 1908, but also contains his signature palette of conifers and exotics of varying texture and foliage. The layout of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens follows his typical style of serpentine paths and elements of surprise, with the addition of a pond and the pre-existing ornamental building (the band pavilion). His layout for the Arboretum is unusual in that it was strongly influenced by the Committee of Management's desire to use the park for grazing. As such, it is a largely open parkland dotted with specimen trees, including Oaks and conifers, and fringed along the boundaries with dense and botanically diverse plantings. The open parkland allowed the Botanic Gardens enclosure to dominate the elevated area of the reserve and allowed for uninterrupted views across the surrounding volcanic landscape.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is historically important for its association with the caretakers (curators) of the Camperdown Public Park, who made important early contributions to establishing the place (local significance), including Henry Fuller (1881–1901), his son David Fuller (1901–1948), and Abraham Waddell (1948–1962), and also for its association with local nurserymen who contributed to the development and management of the reserve, including William Errey and other members of the Errey family, and for its association with Leonard Buckland, a prize-winning local daffodil grower.

²⁷⁷ Kiddle 1961.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is historically important for its association with prominent local people and groups of people of importance in the history of Camperdown and the wider district (local significance) — including the first government surveyor R.D. Scott, prominent members of the Public Park Committee, including John Walls who is regarded as ‘the father of Camperdown’; the local settler and champion of Aboriginal rights James Dawson and his daughter Isabella Dawson, and Isabella’s husband William Taylor.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is historically important (local significance) for its association with the prominent Western District architects Alexander Hamilton of Colac and Warburton Pierre (‘Perry’) Knights of Camperdown.

3.6 VHR Statement of Significance

3.6.1 The existing VHR citation

The existing VHR citation for Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum (dated 3 April 1997) is as follows:

What is significant?

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are situated high on a hill approximately 6 kilometres west of the township of Camperdown at the end of Park Road with commanding views over the twin volcanic crater lakes of Gnotuk and Bullen Merri.

The 1.2 hectare site of the Botanic Gardens and 6.9 hectare Arboretum are part of the 118 hectare allotment which was initially reserved in July 1869 as the Camperdown Public Park. Access to the Botanic Gardens is through a caravan park, established in 1960, which occupies land within the original Arboretum.

In late 1870 the initial layout of the serpentine plan was undertaken by Daniel Bunce, curator of the Geelong Botanic Gardens from 1858, with a road through the park approved in 1871. Further modifications were instigated by David Harboard, Shire of Hampden engineer including enclosing the site with a picket fence, forming paths and planting out the site. By June 1874, over 300 trees had been planted and a nursery established for raising plant materials for the gardens, with the area around the botanic reserve gradually cleared and grazing allowed. On 28 July 1879 the 292 acre site was permanently reserved by the Board of Land and Survey and by this time the botanic reserve was used regularly as an ornamental and recreational ground.

In November 1877 the Public Park Committee sought designs for an ornamental building resulting in the construction of a picturesque, iron observation rotunda in September 1879, which was removed in 1960. The gate lodge designed by James Daskein, Shire of Hampden engineer, was constructed by Evans and Son in 1880 with a verandah added by Mc Crae and Fullarton in 1887. This is now used as caretaker's office for the caravan park.

In the late 1880s William Guilfoyle, Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, recommended improvements to the amenity and layout of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens which included removal of some inner paths and surplus trees as well as the metalling of the access road. Guilfoyle prepared a further plan and planting list for additional improvements in early 1890 which is extant. Further improvements were made between 1905-10 including the construction of new entrance gates, picnic shelters, reservoirs and a watering system. Later additions included a fish pond, aviary (c1930) and a glass house which have all been removed.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum include a number of mature significant trees including a rare example of an avenue of nine *Tilia x europaea* (Linden), two rare *Quercus leucotrichophora* (Himalayan Oak) and an endangered *Elaeodendron croceum* (African Holly). Other important trees in the Arboretum include the *Quercus pubescens* (Downy Oak), *Quercus petraea* (Sessile Oak) *Acer opalus* subsp. *obtusatum* (Italian Maple) as well as other uncommon species of deciduous trees and conifers that survive from the 1870s plantings. In 1986 [sic.] a *Pinus montezuma* (Montezuma Pine) was planted by James Guilfoyle, grandson of William Guilfoyle.

This site is on the land of the traditional owners.

How is it significant?

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are of historic, aesthetic and scientific (botanical) significance to the state of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are of historic significance for their association with William Guilfoyle with the gardenesque design being one of the last known examples of his public work before his death in 1912. Guilfoyle is regarded as one of Australia's greatest garden designers and his rare, extant plan and accompanying notes completed in [sic.] c1889 are held in the collection at the Camperdown Historical Society.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are of aesthetic significance as one of the largest public park reserves in Victoria enhanced by the dramatic site location on a hill rising between the picturesque twin volcanic crater lakes of Gnotuk and Bullen Merri. The location provides outstanding views from within the gardens over the lakes and the basalt plains of the western district. The only other hilltop botanic garden is at Daylesford, while Ballarat Botanic Gardens and Colac Botanic Gardens sit beside large lakes.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are of scientific (botanical) significance as the mature gardens include two rare specimens of *Quercus leucotrichophora* (Himalayan Oak), an *Elaeodendron croceum* (African Holly) which is an endangered species and an avenue of nine Lindens (*Tilia x europaea*) which is the only known occurrence of the species used in this way. Other important trees in the Arboretum include the *Quercus pubescens* (Downy Oak), *Quercus petraea* (Sessile Oak), *Acer opalus* subsp. *obtusatum* (Italian Maple) as well as other uncommon species of deciduous trees and conifers which survive from the 1870s plantings.

3.6.2 Inaccuracies and omissions in the current VHR citation

Considerable new research and analysis has been carried out in the preparation of this CMP. As a result, it has been found that some of the text in the existing VHR Statement of Significance and supporting information in the citation contains inaccuracies and omissions. It is recommended that the following points be reviewed and/or corrected, and a revised VHR citation prepared:

- The surviving William Guilfoyle plan held by CDHS is dated 1910 (not 'c1889' as stated in the VHR citation). There were also earlier Guilfoyle plans (1888 and 1890), now lost, that should be noted in the citation. Guilfoyle's long association with the site, from 1888 to 1910, should be noted as this has implications for the extent of his influence over the design of the site, with the 1910 plan still in the process of being implemented into the 1920s.
- It should be made clear that the surviving Guilfoyle plan of 1910 relates to the whole extent of the Camperdown Public Park (292 acres), of which the study area is a part.
- Accurate information about various elements and dates of when they were introduced needs to be incorporated where known.
- The Reservoir (F5) should be referred to as the 'Waterhole'.
- The James Guilfoyle tree was planted in 1996 rather than 1986.
- Additional significant trees need to be noted.
- Recognition of Aboriginal heritage values and shared values.

3.6.3 Revised draft VHR citation

Taking steps to revise the VHR citation is not an urgent task and does not need to be followed up as a priority, but ideally it should be corrected to reflect new understandings about the place which impact on its cultural significance.

A revised VHR citation for Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is suggested below:

What is significant?

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum at 220 Park Road, Camperdown, approximately 3 kilometres from the township of Camperdown at the southern end of Park Road. The place occupies the Traditional Country of the Djargurd wurrung.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is situated within a topographically dramatic landscape, on an elevated plateau with commanding views over the twin volcanic crater lakes of Gnotuk and Bullen Merri and expansive panoramic views over the surrounding volcanic plains of Victoria's Western District.

The 26.8-hectare portion of land is a part of the larger 118-hectare parcel of land reserved as 'Camperdown Public Park' in 1869–70. Access to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is through a caravan park, established in the 1960s on land within the original Arboretum.

Nurseryman, botanist, and landscape gardener, Daniel Bunce, curator of Geelong Botanic Gardens, made recommendations late in 1870 as to the initial layout of the Camperdown Public Park and how the site should be planned out by arranging for serpentine walks, carriage drives, plantations, and shrubberies. Serpentine paths and carriage drives were pegged out at this time. The circular 3-acre garden enclosure crowning the hilltop at the centre of the reserve was also part of Bunce's plan for the Public Park at Camperdown. A number of the conifers within and surrounding the Gardens enclosure are likely to have been planted on the advice of (or recommended) by Bunce, including the *Sequoia sempervirens* (Tree No. 7), mature specimens of *Pinus canariensis*, as is the avenue of twelve Linden trees (*Tilia x europaea*) within the Gardens enclosure (Tree Nos: 23–34). Mature specimens of oak, poplar, and chestnut trees throughout the site may also have associations with Bunce, as he is known to have favoured these species for public parks and gardens.

In 1871 six seats were installed under the existing native trees and in 1872–73 local contractor Dugald Cameron erected a perimeter fence around the 3-acre Gardens enclosure. Further modifications were instigated by David Harboard, the Shire of Hampden engineer, including enclosing the site with a picket fence, forming paths, and planting out the site. By June 1874, over 300 trees had been planted and a nursery established for raising plant materials for the gardens, with the area around the Gardens enclosure gradually cleared and grazing allowed.

In 1877 the Public Park Committee sought designs for an ornamental building resulting in the construction of an ornately designed, octagonal band pavilion with a decorative cast iron frieze, in 1879 to a design by noted Western District architect Alexander Hamilton. Taking full advantage of the view, the pavilion included a spiral staircase that led to an upper-storey platform lookout, embellished with a short, concave-sided spire. The rotunda was a significant addition in the Public Park's development as a designed landscape and as a popular, much frequented public space. The rotunda was removed in 1960.

The Camperdown Public Park was permanently reserved in 1879 as two separate Crown land reserves: comprising 165 acres and 127 acres respectively. By this time the Public Park at Camperdown was used regularly as an ornamental and recreational place.

A caretaker's cottage, designed by James Daskein, Shire of Hampden engineer, was constructed by Evans and Son in 1880 with a verandah added by McCrae and Fullarton in 1887. In 1881 a full-time resident caretaker was employed, Henry Fuller (d.1901), transforming the reserve into a well-managed and much praised garden and parkland. A tool shed was built in the Gardens during Fuller's period as caretaker (c.1880s-90s). Henry Fuller was succeeded by his son David Fuller (1879–1957). Altogether, the Fuller family lived and worked at the Camperdown Public Park for close to seventy years, providing an impressive period of service. The caretaker's cottage is now used as the caravan park manager's residence and office.

The Garden enclosure was further embellished in 1883 with a rare early statue of the Scottish poet Robbie Burns (carved in Edinburgh in 1830 by sculptor John Greenshields), which was donated by Committee of Management member William Taylor, and a supporting pedestal designed by notable Colac architect Alexander Hamilton, and in 1888 with a large sundial donated by surveyor R.D. Scott (no longer extant). By the mid-1880s, with plantings well established and maturing, the 3-acre Gardens enclosure at the centre of the reserve began to be referred to as a botanical garden.

In 1888 William Guilfoyle, Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, recommended improvements to the amenity and layout of the Botanic Gardens enclosure at Camperdown which included removing some superfluous inner paths and surplus trees as well as metalling the access road (this plan is lost). It is likely that the ornamental pond was also proposed at this time. In 1890 Guilfoyle provided an additional plan and advice for laying out the wider Public Park reserve (this plan is also lost). The development of the reserve from 1890, which most likely relied on the lost 1890 Guilfoyle plan, incorporated a number of improvements for visitors. Additional elements included a brick fireplace

and chimney for heating water (1890); a timber kiosk or shelter (1893); a waterhole (1894); and two additional 'kiosks' or summer houses (1909) and a bathing shelter (1909, outside study area). Within the Gardens enclosure, additional features included a potting shed (c.1880s), an ornamental pond (c.1890), a glasshouse (1909), and an aviary (1916, 1931).

In 1910, a further plan and planting list was prepared by Guilfoyle for guiding the further improvement of the Camperdown Public Park. This documentation, which remains extant, most likely represents a consolidation and further development of Guilfoyle's earlier 1890 plan of the Public Park together with his new planting preferences. By the 1910s, the western area of the Camperdown Public Park (outside the study area) was developed as a recreational area, offering boating, fishing, and bathing facilities.

From the 1880s, efforts were made to improve the reserve for children, with swings and other playground equipment installed and upgraded over time.

With the exception of one of the kiosks, the picnic shelter within the Botanic Gardens (1909; restored in 1985 and 2005), all of these features have been removed.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum include a number of mature significant trees, including a rare example of an avenue of twelve *Tilia x europaea* (Linden), also rare surviving evidence of landscape design by Daniel Bunce, two rare *Quercus leucotrichophora* (Himalayan Oak) and an endangered *Elaeodendron croceum* (African Holly). Other important trees in the Arboretum include the *Quercus pubescens* (Downy Oak), *Quercus petraea* (Sessile Oak), and *Acer opalus* subsp. *obtusatum* (Italian Maple), as well as other uncommon species of deciduous trees and conifers that survive from the 1870s plantings. In 1996 a *Pinus montezuma* (Montezuma Pine) was planted by James Guilfoyle, grandson of William Guilfoyle.

How is it significant?

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum has historic, aesthetic, and scientific significance to the State of Victoria.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum has historic, architectural, aesthetic, and social significance at the local level.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum has Aboriginal cultural heritage significance to the people of Victoria.

Why it is significant?

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, part of the Camperdown Public Park that was reserved in 1869–70, is of historical significance for its association with two significant landscape designers Daniel Bunce, who provided advice regarding the initial layout and plantings in 1870, and William Guilfoyle, who provided advice and recommendations regarding layout and plantings over an extended period from 1888 to 1910. Guilfoyle's layout for the Camperdown Public Park was one of the last known examples of his public work before his death in 1912. Guilfoyle is regarded as one of Australia's greatest garden designers and his rare, extant plan and accompanying notes completed in 1910 are held in the collection of the Camperdown & District Historical Society.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is of social significance (at a local level) to the people of Camperdown as an important place in the history of the district for a wide range of recreational uses, and as a place of collective community and family memory.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is of aesthetic significance as one of the largest public park reserves in Victoria enhanced by the dramatic site location on a hill rising between the picturesque twin volcanic crater lakes of Gnotuk and Bullen Merri. The location provides outstanding views from within the gardens over the lakes and the basalt plains of the Western District. The only other comparable hilltop botanic gardens in Victoria is at Wombat Hill (Daylesford), while Ballarat Botanic Gardens and Colac Botanic Gardens sit beside large lakes.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are of scientific (botanical) significance as the mature gardens include two rare specimens of *Quercus leucotrichophora* (Himalayan Oak), an *Elaeodendron croceum* (African Holly) which is an endangered species and an avenue of 12 Lindens (*Tilia x europaea*) which is the only known occurrence of the species used in this way. Other important trees in the Arboretum include the *Quercus pubescens* (Downy Oak), *Quercus petraea* (Sessile Oak), *Acer opalus* subsp. *obtusatum* (Italian Maple), as well as other uncommon species of deciduous trees and conifers that

survive from the 1870s plantings, including the Canary Island Pines (*Pinus canariensis*) and the Californian or Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). There is also a wider group of trees in the collection that are considered of outstanding significance for their rarity and form, including the rare *Olearia paniculata* ('Akirhoa').

3.7 Significance of elements

Introduction

While the whole of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum has cultural heritage significance at the State and local level, as identified in sections 3.5 and 3.6 of this report, some elements within the site are of greater or lesser cultural heritage value. The following rationale has been adopted for the relative significance of elements within the study area.

Primary significance

'Primary significance' applies to elements/spaces/views which contribute in a fundamental way to an understanding of the cultural significance of Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, as it exists. These elements usually retain a high degree of original fabric or intact design/layout or are particularly rare. They include:

- Landscape design elements and plantings, including trees, from the earliest period of the public park and gardens, likely to have been planted in association with Bunce or Guilfoyle, and which still demonstrate the original design intent.
- Important views which are clearly part of the original design, and of potential State or national significance in their own right.

Contributory significance

Elements/spaces/views which make a contribution to or support the cultural significance of the place are classed as having 'contributory significance'.

Generally, contributory elements are:

- typical of the of the original design intent (as a public park and regional botanic gardens established from the 1870s and through the early twentieth century), but not associated with the period of greatest significance (c.1870–1910s);
- of a secondary nature in the understanding of the cultural significance of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum; or
- elements which would be significant, but have been substantially altered or modified. While these elements contribute to the overall significance of the place, they are not of individual distinction.

Generally, trees of contributory significance are:

- trees that contribute to the design ethos and character of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.

Contributory elements may also be elements which

- now make a contribution to the landscape but were not part of the original design intent (a later layer), or have reduced integrity; or
- have undergone substantial alteration but contribute to the significance of the area through its association with the original built form or design intent.

Nil significance

An element or area that has be so altered that it retains no ability to demonstrate original built form, design intent, fabric, or which has never made any contribution to the cultural heritage significance of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.

Alternatively, an element or place of nil significance may be something that would otherwise be considered of significance, but its integrity is so reduced, and there is a lack of documentary, oral or other sources to provide a clear association, value or meaning for the element or place.

An intrusive element is one that does not contribute in any way to the understanding of the place, and actively prohibits or confuses the key views, understanding or is presenting risk to other important elements of the place.

Tangible heritage

VHR elements (listed in existing VHR citation)

A number of component elements are identified in the existing VHR citation, which are listed below. These elements are considered to be of primary significance.

B1 Picnic Shelter (Botanic Gardens enclosure)
B2 Potting Shed (Botanic Gardens enclosure)
B3 Caretaker's Cottage
F1 Main entrance gates (to Botanic Gardens enclosure)
F2 Rotunda Plinth
F3 Former location of Robert Burns statue
F4 Arboretum entrance gates
F5 Reservoir [should be more correctly termed 'Waterhole']
All paths marked as P1 on Diagram 2256
All the land shown as L1 on Diagram 2256 being part of Crown Allotment 4 and all of Crown Allotment 4E, Section 7, Parish of Colongulac

Other elements of primary significance (not identified in VHR citation)

In addition to those elements already identified as significant in the VHR citation for the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, there are a number of other elements, including aspects of the layout and design, that have been assessed in this report for their contribution to the heritage significance of the place. These are itemised separately below:

Layout and design: Central circular gardens enclosure laid out on elevated plateau and used for intensive horticulture
Layout and design: Arboretum
Layout and design: Siting of the lookout (and associated path/road)
Garden curtilage of the Caretaker's Cottage (this does not appear to be covered as part of B3, above)
Plan of Public Park Camperdown, attributed to William Guilfoyle (1910) (CDHS collection)
Robbie Burns statue (no longer in situ). This is listed separately on the VHR (H2328)

Elements of contributory significance

Pedestal for Robbie Burns statue attributed to Alexander Hamilton (1883)
Layout and design: Native Tree Plantation

Site of former ornamental pond
Site of former 'Paddock' for horses marked on 1910 Guilfoyle Plan (within the Native Tree Plantation)
Evidence of former track through the Native Tree Plantation, south of the main entrance, that corresponds with the path marked on the 1910 Guilfoyle Plan

Elements of Nil significance

Elements identified as having no cultural heritage significance are:

- Amenities block (1960s)
- Holiday cabins
- Communication towers

Significant Trees

Table 6 below lists the trees within the study area under three categories of significance as follows:

- **Primary significance:** trees from the earliest period of the public park and gardens, planted by Bunce or Guilfoyle.
- **Primary significance:** trees of good form, size or rarity.
- **Contributory significance:** trees that contribute to the design ethos and character of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.

Where appropriate, the comments field note existing VHR cited trees and possible candidates for the National Trust Register of Significant Trees, and name changes.

Table 6: Significant trees at Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum

Trees of Primary significance				
Plan No	2012 ref	Botanical Name	Common Name	Comment
1	5522	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	
2	5521	<i>Prunus</i> (Sato-zakura group)	Japanese Flowering Cherry	Need flowers to confirm ID
3	5516	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	
4	5515	<i>Picea smithiana</i>	West Himalayan Spruce	
5	5514	<i>Pinus montezumae</i>	Montezuma Pine	Planted by James Guilfoyle (grandson of William) on 23.3.96
6	5517	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	
7	5518	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	California or Coast Redwood	
8	5511	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	Suggested candidate for NTVSTR
9	5506	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	Suggested candidate for NTVSTR
10	5501	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	Check nuts to confirm ID
11	5507	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>europaea</i>	Common Olive	

Trees of Primary significance				
12	5505	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> (shiny-leaved form)	Dutch Elm	Wrongly identified as <i>U. glabra</i> 'Horizontalis' in 2012 survey
13	5504	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> (shiny-leaved form)	Dutch Elm	Wrongly identified as <i>U. x h.</i> 'Vegeta' in 2012 survey
14	5500	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	Wrongly identified as <i>P. glabra</i> in 2012 survey
15	5499	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Bunya Pine	
16	5498	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan Cypress	
17	5497	<i>Quercus lanata</i>	Grey Oak	Recent name change from <i>Q. leucotrichophora</i> as listed in VHR citation
18	5519	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	
19	5496	<i>Hesperocyparis lusitanica</i> 'Glaucua Pendula'	Weeping Mexican Cypress	Rare in cultivation possible candidate for NTVSTR
20	5492	<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	Akiraho	Wrongly identified as <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> in 2012 survey. Extremely rare in cultivation, candidate for NTVSTR
21	5479	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> subsp. <i>macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	
22	5467	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan Cypress	
23	5491	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Part of avenue row, listed in VHR citation
24	5490	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	“
25	5489	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	“
26	5488	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	“
27	5480	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	“
28	5481	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	“
29	5482	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	“
30	5483	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	“
31	5484	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	“
32	5445	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	“
33	5444	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	“
34	5443	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	“
35	5486	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Tree	
36	5464	<i>Quercus lanata</i>	Grey Oak	Recent name change from <i>Q. leucotrichophora</i> as listed in VHR citation

Trees of Primary significance				
37	5463	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	Wrongly identified as <i>P. glabra</i> in 2012 survey
38	5462	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> 'Vegeta'	Huntingdon Elm	
39	5459	<i>Ulmus procera</i> (hybrid)	English Elm	Check ID
40	5523	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	Possible <i>U. procera</i> hybrid – check ID
41	5439	<i>Calodendron capense</i>	Cape Chestnut	
42	5441	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese Windmill Palm	The only palm represented in the gardens
43	5437	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Aurea Marginata'	Variegated Common Holly	Wrongly identified as <i>I. aquifolium</i> in 2012 survey
44	5435	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> 'Tricolor'	Variegated Glossy Privet	Wrongly identified as <i>L. sinense</i> in 2012 survey
45	5433	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	
46	5431	<i>Ilex x altaclerensis</i>	Highclere Holly	Wrongly identified as <i>I. aquifolium</i> in 2012 survey
47	5570	<i>Prunus</i> (Sago-zakora group)	Japanese Flowering Cherry	Need flowers to confirm ID
48	5569	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	
49	15547	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	
50	5568	<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	Possibly <i>U. glabra</i> 'Viminalis' – check ID (Identified as <i>U. procera</i> in 2012 survey)
51	5565	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i> subsp. <i>patersonia</i>	Cow-itch Tree or Norfolk Island Hibiscus or Pyramid Tree	
52	5559	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	
53	5558	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	
54	5549	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	
55	5539	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	
56	5537	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Monterey Cypress	
57	5534	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Monterey Cypress	
58	5530	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis Aurea'	Golden Monterey Cypress	
59	5527	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Monterey Cypress	
60	15540	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
61	15541	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	
62	15537	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
63	15529	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	

Trees of Primary significance				
64	15539	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	
66	15528	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	
67	15530	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder	
68	15532	<i>Acer opalus subsp. obtusatum</i>	Italian Maple	Check ID – identified as <i>A. campestre</i> in 2012 survey
69	15527	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	Check ID – labelled as <i>Quercus bicolor</i>
70	15526	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	Wrongly identified as <i>Q. bicolor</i> in 2012 survey
71	8 (1984 surve y)	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (leathery- lvd form)	European Ash	Unusual leathery leaflets – check ID
72	15525	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	Wrongly identified as <i>U. procera</i> in 2012 survey
73	15524	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
74	15523	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
75	15522	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
77	15496	<i>Tilia</i> sp.		Check ID – identified as <i>U. glabra</i> in 2012 survey
78	15495	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Brush Cherry	Check ID
79	15492	<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i>	Highclere Holly	Wrongly identified as <i>I. aquifolium</i> in 2012 survey
80	15491	<i>Azara microphylla</i>	Box-leaf Azara	Not identified in 2012 survey
81	15493	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Giant Honey Myrtle	
82	15489	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> subsp. <i>macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	
83	15577	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	Check ID
84	15576	<i>Ulmus minor</i> 'Variegata'	Silver Elm	
86	15581	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
90	15584	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> Glauca Group	Blue Atlas Cedar	Unusual form
91	15573	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	Wrongly identified as <i>Q. robur</i> in 2012 survey
93	15569	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Identified as <i>T. cordata</i> in 2012
95	15564	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
97	15555	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	
98	5571	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	Wrongly identified as <i>U. procera</i> in 2012 survey

Trees of Primary significance				
99	5572	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Monterey Cypress	
100	5573	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Monterey Cypress	
101	5574	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Monterey Cypress	
102	New	<i>Lophostemum confertus</i>	Brush Box	Guilfoyle's <i>Tristania conferta</i>
103	New	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	
104	New	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	
105	New	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	
106	New	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	
107	5578	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	Check ID
109	5585	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>oxycarpa</i>	Desert Ash	Check ID
110	5589	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	
112	5597	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	Check ID
113	5603	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast or Sessile Oak	Rare in cultivation – check ID
114	5602	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	
115	5598	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis Aurea'	Golden Monterey Cypress	Tree noted on Guilfoyle Plan
116	5600	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	
118	5605	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Monterey Cypress	Check ID
119	5610	<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	Check ID – identified as <i>U. procera</i> in 2012 survey
120	5609	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	California or Coast Redwood	
123	5608	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	California or Coast Redwood	
124	15621	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
126	15591	<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	Karaka	Wrongly identified as <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> in 2012 survey
127	15592	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	Wrongly identified as <i>P. glabra</i> in 2012 survey
128	15619	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	Check ID
129	5631	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	California or Coast Redwood	
130	5633	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	Cabbage Palm	Group planting
131	15614	<i>Syzygium floribundum</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly	
132	5619	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	

Trees of Primary significance				
133	5622	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	
135	5613	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
136	5614	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast or Sessile Oak	Check ID – possible candidate for NTVSTR
137	5615	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast or Sessile Oak	Check ID – possible candidate for NTVSTR
138	5616	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
139	New	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Karo	
140	5617	<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak	Check ID – rare and possible candidate for NTVSTR
141	5620-1, 5623-20, 15606-9, 15612-13	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	Row of plane trees along Park Road boundary. Amongst the shrubbery border are mature <i>Prunus lusitanica</i> , <i>P. laurocerasus</i> and <i>Coprosma repens</i>
143	5442	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	Check ID
144	5478	<i>Elaeodendron croceum</i>	Saffron Wood	
142	15490	<i>Camellia japonica cv.</i>	Common Camellia	
145	New	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese Laurel	Guilfoyle favourite
146	New	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	“
147	New	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> Glauca Group	Blue Atlas Cedar	“
148	New	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Tree	“
149	New	<i>Ilex x altaclerensis</i>	Highclere Holly	“
150	New	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish Heath	Check ID could be <i>Erica arborea</i>
151	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis Aurea’	Golden Monterey Cypress	Older planting
152	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis’	Lambert’s Monterey Cypress	Older planting
153	New	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan Cypress	Guilfoyle favourite
154	New	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	“
155	New	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Irish Strawberry Tree	“
156	New	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	“
157	New	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Tree	“
158	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	“
159	New	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	“

Trees of Primary significance				
160	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	“
161	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	“
162	New	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	“
163	New	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	“
164	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	“
165	New	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	“
166	New	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	“
168	New	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Part of original post and wire fencelined
169	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis Aurea’	Golden Monterey Cypress	Over mature planting
170	New	<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle	“
171	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis Aurea’	Golden Monterey Cypress	“
172	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis’	Lambert’s Monterey Cypress	“
173	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis Aurea’	Golden Monterey Cypress	“
174	New	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	
175	New	<i>Ilex x altaclerensis</i>	Highclere Holly	Guilfoyle favourite
176	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis’	Lambert’s Monterey Cypress	Mature planting
177	New	<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle	Guilfoyle creeper
179	New	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	Guilfoyle favourite
180	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	“
181	New	<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	“
182	New	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	“
183	New	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	“
184	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis Aurea’	Golden Monterey Cypress	Mature planting
185	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis’	Lambert’s Monterey Cypress	“
186	New	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> ‘Horizontalis’	Lambert’s Monterey Cypress	“
187	New	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Remnant from early fenceline
188	New	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	Later planting

Trees of Primary significance				
189	New	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	“
190	New	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	Later planting, check ID
191	New	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	“
192	New	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Common or European Ash	Later planting
193	New	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	Later planting, check ID

Trees of contributory significance				
Plan No	2012 ref	Botanical Name	Common Name	Comment
65	15538	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar	
76	15521	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>	Lemonwood or Tarata	
85	15575	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>globulus</i>	Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum	
87	15580	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar	
88	15582	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>	Lemonwood or Tarata	
89	15583	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	
92	15572	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	
94	15567	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	Check ID
96	15558	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Irish Strawberry Tree	
108	5584	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	
111	5592	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	
117	5999	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Indian Bean Tree	
121	5607	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	
122	5606	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved Linden	Wrongly identified as <i>T. x europaea</i> in 2012 survey
125	15620	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved Linden	
134	5612	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	
142	15490	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Japanese Camellia	
194	New	<i>Wollemia nobilis</i>	Wollemi Pine	New planting
195	5434	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	
196	New	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus	Guilfoyle plant
197	New	<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree	Recent planting
198	New	<i>Dendriopoterium menendezii</i>	Rosialilla	Recent planting

Intangible heritage

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum has intangible heritage values for the people of Camperdown and its significant role as a place strongly tied to community memories and family memories. It has been regarded as a special place in the district for many generations and evokes feelings of connection to place and of a 'sense of place'. Its high aesthetic quality with outstanding views and attractive garden setting makes this a place that people want to visit. The place holds rich associations for many people with childhood and local traditions, such as annual Sunday school picnics and sports days and family get-togethers.

4 KEY FACTORS SHAPING POLICY

4.1 Introduction

The heritage values (or cultural significance) of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum (as set out in Section 3) result in constraints and opportunities that may apply in the future use and management of the place. These must be identified and taken into account in the formulation of conservation policies.

This section sets out the factors that should be considered in developing conservation policies for the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum. It addresses issues for the place that arise from its significance, ownership and management, past and present uses, and the aspirations of Corangamite Shire Council (as Committee of Management) as well as those of other stakeholders.

This is in keeping with guidance from the Burra Charter (2013), which states:

Policy for managing a place must be based on an understanding of its cultural significance. (Art. 6.2)

Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a place such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition. (Art. 6.3)

4.2 Opportunities and constraints arising from significance

4.2.1 Opportunities

The opportunities arising from significance include the following:

- Valuing the significant plantings and layout of the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, and planning for the succession planting of significant trees and for the restoration (in part) of aspects of the 1910 Guilfoyle Plan.
- Developing the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum as a major local tourist attraction that celebrates the historic designed landscape, the outstanding views and the geology, and increases visitation from the immediate district and further afield.
- Recognising the botanical values and rich cultural history of the place, and encouraging greater understanding of these attributes by the public.
- Valuing the surviving significant buildings on the site, and looking to reconstruct or re-interpret the lost rotunda building and to restore the caretaker's cottage.
- Encouraging the use of the place for public and community cultural events, including those that relate to music and performing arts.
- Development of an interpretation plan for the place.
- Development of a comprehensive tree management plan.
- Developing relationships with relevant Traditional Owner groups in the future interpretation, management and use of the place.

4.2.2 Constraints

The constraints arising from significance include the following:

- The need for additional resources for the management of the site, including the conservation of heritage fabric.
- The considerable size of the reserve, which demands considerable resources for maintenance and restoration works, as well as environmental factors such as fire safety.
- The potential conflict posed by the anticipated further development of the Caravan Park facility in its current location with the identified heritage values of the (full extent of) the Arboretum.
- The poor public accessibility to the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum due to the sharing of the main entrance road with the caravan park operation.
- The visual dominance of the caravan park signage at the main entrance compromises the visibility and profile of the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, and does not create a welcoming experience for visitors to the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.
- The senescence of significant trees, and the need to replace them.

- The need to better protect the sensitive environment of the Botanic Gardens enclosure from ball games (that may damage young plant stock), and dog faeces.

4.3 Client views

4.3.1 Aspirations

This includes the client's expressed aspirations for this place, management objectives and plans, and any existing policies.

The client's views and aspirations are well expressed in the project Brief (December 2015):

- The Shire of Corangamite desires a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) that will recognise the significance of the site, and guide the management and maintenance of the State heritage-listed Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum into the future. It is intended that this CMP will replace the 2006 draft Management Plan.
- The Shire of Corangamite wishes to retain the Caravan Park facility in its current location within the Arboretum for economic reasons.
- The CMP meets the desire of the local community for the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum to be restored. Restoration of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum was identified as the 'number 4' priority by the community throughout the development of Camperdown's community plan (Imagining Camperdown – Community Priorities for Township Development 2013–23).

4.3.2 Resources

Corangamite Shire desires that the recommendations of this CMP be achievable within available resources. The current resources allocated to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum for the 2015-16 year amounted to approximately \$20,000 p.a. in wages for gardening staff. This would need to include fees for a professional arborist.

The cost of any proposed conservation works, and associated expert advice, that is in addition to the routine works by salaried garden staff would need to be budgeted for. Likely budgetary needs for the restoration program over a 5-year and a 10-year period need to be clearly set out.

The resources required to achieve the recommendations in this report will exceed the current resource allocation. However, the Council has advised: 'Council has a sound asset management approach as highlighted by its Asset Management Policy and consideration for asset renewal. All and any required identified works would be incorporated into Council's 10-year capital works plan and considered as a part of Council's budget process and within the Strategic Resource Plan.' (Greg Hayes, pers. com., June 2016)

4.4 Statutory listings

4.4.1 Victorian State Government

As a place on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR H2256) all works to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, apart from those with specific exemptions, are subject to the requirements of the *Heritage Act* 1995.

The Executive Director, Heritage Victoria, is responsible for approving changes to the place, while the Shire of Corangamite acts as a referral authority in this matter.

Permits are required for works or activities in relation to the registered heritage place. Currently, the following works to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are exempt from a heritage permit where works are in accordance with the following Conditions:

General Conditions: 1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object.

General Conditions: 2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible. Note: All archaeological places have the potential to contain significant

subsurface artefacts and other remains. In most cases it will be necessary to obtain approval from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria before the undertaking any works that have a significant sub-surface component.

General Conditions: 3. If there is a conservation policy and plan endorsed by the Executive Director, all works shall be in accordance with it. Note: The existence of a Conservation Management Plan or a Heritage Action Plan endorsed by the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria provides guidance for the management of the heritage values associated with the site. It may not be necessary to obtain a heritage permit for certain works specified in the management plan.

General Conditions: 4. Nothing in this determination prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.

General Conditions: 5. Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authorities where applicable.

Minor Works: Note: Any Minor Works that in the opinion of the Executive Director will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the place may be exempt from the permit requirements of the Heritage Act. A person proposing to undertake minor works must submit a proposal to the Executive Director. If the Executive Director is satisfied that the proposed works will not adversely affect the heritage values of the site, the applicant may be exempted from the requirement to obtain a heritage permit. If an applicant is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that the permits co-ordinator be contacted.

Landscape:

1. The process of gardening, mowing, hedge clipping, bedding displays, removal of dead plants and weed control, emergency and safety work and landscaping in accordance with the original concept.
2. The replanting of plant species to conserve the landscape character, rare and unusual species, exotic and native trees, planted in beds, shrubberies and as specimen trees in lawns.
3. Management and maintenance of trees including formative and remedial pruning, removal of deadwood, pest and disease control, cabling, mowing, weed control and mulching.
4. In the event of loss or removal of trees, replanting with the same species to maintain the landscape character identified in the statement of significance. Removal of tree seedlings and suckers but excluding herbicide use.
5. Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard: Pruning of amenity trees AS 4373.
6. Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard: Protection of trees on development sites AS 4970.
7. Removal of plants listed as Prohibited and Controlled Weeds in the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.
8. Sensitive repairs, conservation and maintenance to structures and hard landscape elements, memorial plaques, asphalt and gravel roads and paths, stone and concrete edging, fences and gates.
9. Installation, removal or replacement of garden watering and drainage systems beyond the canopy edge of mature trees.

4.4.2 Corangamite Planning Scheme

All municipalities in Victoria are covered by land use planning controls which are prepared and administered by state and local government authorities. The legislation governing such controls is the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

The protection and management of landscapes of state or local cultural heritage significance may occur through local planning schemes, specifically planning scheme overlays including the Heritage Overlay, Significant Landscape Overlay, Environmental Significance Overlay, and/or the Vegetation Protection Overlay (or a combination of these).

As noted in Section 3.2 of this CMP, a combination of three overlays in the Corangamite Planning Scheme apply to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum:



(detail) Corangamite Planning Scheme map 16HO Heritage Overlay. Study area shown as HO6.

(detail) Corangamite Planning Scheme map 16SLO Significant Landscape. SLO2 applies to the major part of the study area; what appears to include the entire elevated plateau area from the Park Road boundary to the lookout area west of the Botanic Gardens.

(detail) 16ESO Environmental Significance Overlay, showing ESO1 which includes the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum within a broader landscape context.

Heritage Overlay (HO6) – the Schedule for HO6 does not specify Tree Controls. The Schedule specifies that Prohibited uses may be permitted.

A planning permit is not required under Clause 43.01 as the place is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register (however for any works apart from minor works a permit is required from Heritage Victoria).

Under Clause 43.01-5 Use of a Heritage Place a permit may be granted to use a heritage place (including places on the VHR) for a use which would otherwise be prohibited if all of the following apply:

- The Schedule to this overlay identifies the heritage place as one where prohibited uses may be permitted (Yes)
- The use will not adversely affect the significance of the heritage place (?)
- The benefits obtained from the use can be demonstrably applied towards the conservation of the heritage place (?)

The Heritage Schedule of the Corangamite Planning Scheme lists the Robert Burns Statue (formerly located within the Camperdown Botanic Gardens) as part of HO52. In 2009 the statue was relocated to the Shire of Hampden Offices, 181 Manifold Street, Camperdown. While general exemptions for conservation works apply in the case of the statue, it is important to note that any movement of this artwork or its components (for example, returning the statue in the Botanic Gardens) is subject to a permit application and written notification is required for any proposed conservation activities.

Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO2) – SLO2 applies to ‘Botanic Gardens’. While the Schedule refers to the place as ‘Botanic Gardens’, the map accompanying SLO2 (Grid 16SLO), SLO2 covers a larger part of the study area than just the Botanic Gardens enclosure. Close analysis shows that SLO2 does in fact apply to the whole of the study area.

Under Clause 42.03 Schedule 2 of the significant landscape overlay, the following landscape character objectives are to be achieved:

- To recognise and protect the botanic and historic significance of the Botanic gardens.
- To encourage the upgrading of the Botanic gardens in a manner which is sensitive to their Victorian character.

In accordance with Schedule 2 of the significant landscape overlay a permit is not required for buildings and works undertaken by the Corangamite Shire Council for the purposes of public park and recreation.

Under Clause 42.03, before deciding on an application, the Responsible Authority must consider:

- The likely impact on visual character.
- Whether the proposal is consistent with maintenance and restoration of the historic and botanic significance of the gardens.
- The intended Von Muller [sic.] Master Plan for the garden or other management guidelines adopted by the responsible authority for the Botanic Gardens.
- Any applicable heritage study or historical research for the site.

Note that reference above to the ‘Von Muller [sic.] Master Plan’ is an error, with Ferdinand Von Mueller being confused as the architect of the ‘Master Plan’ rather than his predecessor William Guilfoyle. It is recommended that Council correct the wording of the heritage overlay to read instead: ‘the 1910 Plan for Public Park Camperdown attributed to William Guilfoyle’.

The adjoining SLO1 applies to the Volcanic Landscape Area of the two volcanic crater lakes, Gnotuk and Bullen Merri and surrounding landscapes. This landscape is identified as one of the State’s most significant volcanic landscapes and features. Crucial to comprehending and appreciating part of this significant landscape are the views from the study area of the two lakes and the panoramic views of the broad flat landscape of the volcanic plain beyond that is broken by inland lakes and punctuated by volcanic features. The siting of the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum on a volcanic cone above two volcanic lakes, was a key factor in the initial reservation of the study area, and subsequently informed the design and layout of the Park as well as placement of plantings and ornamental features.

Environmental Significance Overlay ESO1 – applies to a large majority of the study area (it covers all except an area of 2 hectares in the north-east corner – the other side of the ridgeline) together with Lakes Gnotuk and Bullen Merri and surrounding land, which are listed for their environmental significance as part of the wider volcanic landscape.

Obligations to meet the environmental objectives for ESO1 are included in the Schedule under Clause 42.01 (included as Appendix C in this report).

4.4.3 Aboriginal Victoria

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum occupies an area of land designated as being of Aboriginal sensitivity.

Under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006, any proposed groundworks may necessitate a statutory requirement to prepare a CHMP.

4.5 Principles and guidelines

4.5.1 The Burra Charter

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter), first drafted in 1976, sets an Australian standard of best practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural heritage significance, including owners, managers and custodians. The Burra Charter and its Guidelines are the key documents guiding the management of places of cultural value. (See Appendix B of this report)

Demonstrating the Burra Charter process

The Charter’s diagram (below) shows the typical sequence of investigations, decisions, and actions in the conservation process. Decisions taken for one part of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum may impact on another. The process encourages thinking that considers the whole place and all of its heritage values.



Diagram (above): The Burra Charter Process

Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy, and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy.

Heritage values are not static and change over time, leading to different management decisions. Decisions taken in the past are evident in the physical fabric of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum today. Changes in circumstances, or new information or perspectives may require change in the way the place is managed in the future, and possibly some reiteration of the Burra Charter process.

4.6 Use

This section considers past and current land use, other uses, activities, and associated events, and whether they are ‘compatible uses’ for this place.

4.6.1 Historical uses of the site

From the early period of the reservation in 1869–70, the study area was part of a much larger Crown land reserve of 292 acres known as the ‘Camperdown Public Park’. The first section to be developed was the oval-shaped Gardens enclosure in the early 1870s and early uses included passive recreation, walking, and botanical and horticultural appreciation. The wider Public Park reserve was laid out in stages, following the advice of William Guilfoyle (1888–90; 1910) who designed it as a lightly wooded parkland, dotted with specimen trees and with ornamental plantations along the perimeters.

The Camperdown Public Park was used from 1870 for public recreation, which was a compatible use of a Crown land reserve set aside for that purpose. A heavily used area of the Public Park was between the main entrance gates and the Botanic Gardens reserve, and the parkland to the north. This was used for general recreation, including walking and picnicking, as well as for community social events, school picnic races, church picnics, for concerts and musical events, as a site for a children's playground, as the site for a kiosk (to procure hot drinks), as a horse paddock (for visitors' horses). Further north along the main internal road, to the west of the Botanic Gardens enclosure, was the lookout and summerhouse, which was used for admiring the view and for picnic parties. Visitors to the Gardens also climbed the rotunda (1877) to admire the view, listened to musical performances, appreciated the fine collection of trees and floral displays; fed the ducks and swans at the pond (c.1890), and admired the birds in the aviary (c.1910s).

The earliest reference found to tent camping in the Camperdown Public Park is c.1930 (but is possibly occurred earlier). The early camping area was most likely along the main entrance drive, which corresponds to the site of the present-day caravan park. Caravans used the site from the c.1950s, probably around the time the Council took over as Committee of Management, and a 'caravan park' was formally opened in 1966, after which time the Public Park no longer employed a gardener/caretaker and the camping and caravan use began to dominate as the main use of that section of the reserve.

The local community of Camperdown and the wider district continued to use the Public Park for passive recreation, such as walking, dog-walking, picnics and kite-flying. In more recent years, since the rejuvenation of the Botanic Gardens, various civic functions have taken place here.

Areas of the wider Public Park have been subject to grazing leases since the 1870s.

4.6.2 Current uses of the site

Current uses of the site include:

- Passive recreation
- Walking
- Dog-walking
- Picnics and barbecues
- Appreciating the views
- Children's parties and playgroups
- Civic functions
- Community events
- Water supply
- Bird-watching
- Flying model aeroplanes
- Garden activities: walks and talks; working bees
- Grazing cattle
- Camping and caravan park
- Residential (caretaker's cottage)

4.6.3 Compatible use

The Burra Charter (section 7.2) notes that a heritage place should have a compatible use:

The policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of activities and practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place. (Burra Charter 2013: 4)

The ongoing use of the place as a botanic gardens and arboretum or public parkland is considered a compatible use, as are many of the recreational activities associated with the historical use of the Public Park and Botanic Gardens. The use of the caretaker's cottage for residential use is also a compatible use given its historical function.

The grazing of cattle in the current period is a compatible use owing to the long history of grazing at the site, and a use that was recognised by Guilfoyle in his 'Key to the plan' of 1910. But the compatibility of this use is qualified with the requirement that grazing in no way jeopardises the cultural significance of the place.

Guilfoyle made a note that quiet milch cows were preferred at the site, probably echoing a concern that rougher beasts would harm the plant stock. If grazing remains a current use when new plant stock is introduced to the Arboretum in the future, including for example the boundary planting of the western section of the Arboretum, then it is important that the young trees and shrubs are protected with tree guards or, in the case of plantations, possibly with temporary fencing.

The use of the Arboretum for unpowered tent camping is a compatible use, given the history of this use at the site from c.1930, and the provision of water tanks, fireplaces, and the use of picnic shelters and tables for this purposes from the 1930s.

The use of the Arboretum for powered camping and caravan sites requires a number of additional elements, including power boxes, hard surfacing, and built facilities. That these are out of keeping with the historic character of the place, dominate the site visually, obstruct views and impact adversely on the cultural heritage significance of the place, is essentially an incompatible use. The fact that the caravan park use was introduced in the 1960s, and so may be argued to be an 'historic use', does not necessarily mean that it was a compatible use at that time (but merely that it was allowed to happen at a time when no rigorous heritage assessment process had taken place or was even in existence in Victoria). The fact that this use has continued since the 1960s — a period of over fifty years — does not mean it has *become* a compatible use, as this use remains a potential threat to the recognised cultural heritage significance of the place.

Any future development of the caravan park that is unsympathetic with the cultural significance of the place would deem the caravan park facility even further from being compatible as a use. On the other hand, a sympathetic re-imagining of the camping and caravan park that minimises and reverses adverse physical change, respects the historical use of the place, minimises intrusive clutter, enhances views, and makes an effort to relate appropriately to the historic designed landscape in which it sits, may bring it closer to being a compatible use.

4.7 Views of stakeholders

4.7.1 Traditional Owner groups

Traditional Owners are appointed by the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 and are responsible for protecting the Aboriginal heritage values of the site. The relevant Traditional Owners for the site are Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation and Kuuyang Maar Aboriginal Corporation.

Both Traditional Owner groups have agreed to be involved in consultation for this project about the Aboriginal cultural values of the site. (Fees for consultation with Aboriginal TO groups were not included in the original project budget.)

Consultation with Kuuyang Maar Aboriginal Corporation was carried out in June 2016 and a statement reflecting what was expressed is given below.

Consultation with Joey Chatfield, representative of Traditional Owner group, Kuuyang Maar Aboriginal Corporation, 10 June 2016

The following views are those of Mr Joey Chatfield, Kuuyang Maar Aboriginal Corporation, communicated to Helen Doyle, heritage consultant, Context Pty Ltd, on 10 June 2016:

The Kuuyang Maar Aboriginal Corporation wishes to record the following views as a contribution to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum CMP:

- That the whole area of the hill and nearby lakes, including the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum area but also extending further to the lakes and around the whole vicinity, is an important place for Aboriginal people.
- The high point in this area was used by Aboriginal people as a viewing point — for keeping track of the whereabouts of different tribes, e.g. looking for smoke from fires of other groups, etc. Aboriginal people would have camped on the low ground near Lake Bullen Merri where there was water and shelter.
- There are few open areas of public (Crown) land for Aboriginal people to visit in the Camperdown area and this is an important place for that reason.
- That we are opposed to any further development of buildings or other structures on the hill and the surrounding land that would interfere with it as a natural open area, with great views.

- There are documented records of Aboriginal people using this area in the ‘settlement’ period and these are important to us as they link our people with this special place. For example, Aboriginal Elder Wombeetch Puyuun (Camperdown George) is known to have lived in this area and is buried nearby in the Camperdown Cemetery.
- The historical records about Aboriginal culture and language that were kept by James and Isabella Dawson, who lived close to the Public Park, are very important to the Aboriginal people in western Victoria. They provide information about place names in the area and tell of the Lake Bullen Merri bunyip. The Aboriginal people who provided the Dawsons with this information from, including Wombeetch Puyuun (Camperdown George), lived in this area.
- We would like to see revegetation with native trees of some areas of the reserve
- We would be happy to be involved in a local reference group, looking to develop suitable interpretation of this place relating to its Aboriginal cultural heritage.

Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation has expressed a willingness to participate in the consultation process. It is anticipated that this consultation can occur shortly (before the report is released for public comment).

4.7.2 State government agencies

Heritage Victoria

Heritage Victoria, which administers the *Victorian Heritage Act 1995*, operates within the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP). Heritage Victoria serves to protect the heritage values of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, through its listing on the Victorian Heritage Register (H2256).

In 2016, the Victorian Heritage Council refused a permit for some of the proposed structural developments for the caravan park, situated within the Arboretum, including an in-ground swimming pool, a jumping pillow and a number of holiday cabins, on the grounds that they would have an adverse impact on the cultural heritage values of the site.²⁷⁸

Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP)

DELWP, as the relevant State government department that administers Crown land in Victoria, is the owner of the site (Crown reserve ‘Camperdown Public Park’, Rs 3586). DELWP oversees the management of Crown reserves in Victoria through the *Crown Land Reserves Act 1978*. It provides guidelines as to what is considered best practice for the operation of camping grounds and caravan parks on Crown land reserves in Victoria, and specifically where there are cultural heritage issues to consider.

Aboriginal Victoria (AV)

Aboriginal Victoria administers the *Aboriginal Heritage Act (Vic.) 2006* (amended 2016) that protects Aboriginal cultural heritage in Victoria. Under the *Act*, the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is deemed to be an area of Aboriginal Cultural Sensitivity, which can necessitate that a CHMP (Cultural Heritage Management Plan) is required before any groundworks are carried out at the site.

Aboriginal Victoria also administers ACHRIS, a heritage tool that records Aboriginal heritage sites in Victoria. ACHRIS records several significant Aboriginal heritage sites in the vicinity of, but not within, the boundaries of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.

Victorian Environment Assessment Council (VEAC)

VEAC is a government authority that is concerned with the best practice of public land management. VEAC has recently released a draft report examining the management of cultural heritage on Crown land reserves.²⁷⁹

4.7.3 Local government

Corangamite Shire Council

²⁷⁸ Heritage Council of Victoria, Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum (H2256), Permit Application P23732, Decision of the Heritage Council, July 2016.

²⁷⁹ Victorian Environmental Assessment Council 2015, *Statewide Assessment of Public Land: Interim report on public land classification*, interim report, September 2015:
http://www.veac.vic.gov.au/documents/SAPL%20Interim%20Report%202015_online.pdf

Corangamite Shire Council acts as Committee of Management for the Camperdown Public Park reserve under the *Crown Land Reserves Act 1978*. The Council leases parts of the Public Park reserve under a separate bill, the *Public Park Lease Act 1973*. As land manager, the Council is concerned to manage the reserve in an economically viable manner and to adhere to the requirements of the site's listing on the VHR.

Council carried out extensive community consultation through the program 'Imagining Camperdown' in 2011. Restoration of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens was identified as the number 4 priority project through the development of the Camperdown Community Plan.

Council is committed to the continuing operation of the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park under a lease arrangement, and to the continuing leasing arrangements for grazing on areas of the Arboretum.

4.7.4 National Trust of Australia (Vic.)

The National Trust of Australia (Vic.) supports the conservation of the study area to protect heritage values. The site is classified by the National Trust as part of the Lake Bullen Merri and Lake Gnotuk Significant Landscape (file no. L10270). The Victorian Branch of the National Trust also manages the Victorian Register of Significant Trees, of which several are listed for the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.

4.7.5 Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum Trust Inc.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum Trust Inc. is committed to supporting Council in better managing, maintaining, monitoring and developing the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum as one of Victoria's historic regional botanic gardens.

The CBGAT has provided an outline of its role:

Since its establishment in late 2012 (and incorporation in 2013), the CBGA Trust has conducted monthly working bees, planted \$25,000 worth of plants (with Council funding) in the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum and undertaken mulching and protection of trees. We have added shrub, windbreak, bulb and understorey plantings, including a variety of rare and unusual plants, palm species and other monocots aimed at realising aspects of the Guilfoyle plan, and begun collections of plants originating in New Zealand and the Canary Islands (on the advice of a number of heritage and horticulture specialists). We have also begun a plant collection database. In the Arboretum, before it was handed over for private lease, we planted around 45 trees, basing selection on the original Guilfoyle planting lists. We also installed fencing and reinforced existing tree guards to protect trees from cattle.

We have worked at improving and increasing enthusiasm and knowledge about the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum. We have published a brochure, 13 editions of a newsletter and a series of greeting cards, conducted a bus trip and seven public talks by prominent figures in horticulture, which have attracted scores of visitors to Camperdown. We have presented regular talks and garden tours, assisted a group of postgraduate students undertaking a university research project, and become a participant in state-wide and national botanic gardens and garden history networks.

Two of the initial aims of the Trust were to contribute to the development of a Conservation Management Plan and the establishment of an expert advisory committee, although the latter has not eventuated.

Over the last 12 months we have had to direct substantial energy and volunteer effort (and personal financial resources) to defending the conservation of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum and to challenge what we consider to be improper planning decisions.²⁸⁰

4.7.6 Current leasees

Lakes and Craters Holiday Park

The current operators of the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park run a commercial enterprise on the site under a 21-year lease arrangement. They took on the leasehold (in 2013) with the intention, and with approval from Council, to further develop the holiday park with additional infrastructure and tourist-style facilities. The

²⁸⁰ Janet O'Hehir, CBGAT, pers. com., May 2016.

operators hold the view that expanding the facilities at the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park will increase tourists to the site and that this will benefit Camperdown generally.²⁸¹

Grazing leases

The current lessee of the Arboretum area runs beef cattle on this area of the reserve. He also maintains the leased area, including tidying the vegetation along the boundary fences and around the Waterhole.

Telecommunications companies

Telecommunications companies are currently leasing an area for the operation of communications towers. No consultation has been carried out with this authority, and it is not known whether this authority has plans or intentions to further develop other communication towers on this site.

Wannon Water

Wannon Water is currently leasing an area for the site of a reservoir. The lease is due to expire in 2018.

4.7.7 Other occupants and users of the recreation reserve

Other community and sporting groups occupy parts of the original extent of the Camperdown Public Park (Lakes Recreation Reserve) that are outside the study area (but in relative close proximity to it). It is recommended that these groups be consulted, to inform them about and seek their views on the CMP:

- Camperdown Golf Club
- Lake Bullen Merri boating clubs
- Corangamite Model Aircraft Club
- Fishing groups
- Hampden Tennis Association
- Camperdown Golf Bowls Club
- Camperdown Cricket Club
- Camperdown Horse Trials
- Camperdown Pony Club
- Lakes Adult Riding Club

4.7.8 Community organisations

Lions Club of Camperdown

The Lions Club made a significant contribution to the restoration of the Botanic Gardens that was initiated in the 1980s.

Camperdown & District Historical Society

The local historical society is a stakeholder of the history and heritage of Camperdown. The early records of the site, including the William Guilfoyle plan of 1910 and early photographs of the place, are in their safe-keeping.

4.8 Community views

4.8.1 As a priority of the 'Imagining Camperdown' program

In 2011 Council carried out extensive community consultation through the program 'Imagining Camperdown'. The restoration of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens was identified, through the development of the Camperdown Community Plan, as the number 4 priority project along with the removal of the Caravan Park and the restoration of Queens Park.

4.8.2 Views expressed through community engagement

The following views are taken from an analysis of feedback from community engagement that took place in the course of the project (see Section 2.8.2).

Through 2016, during which time this report was being, the local community remained in favour of the restoration of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum. Locals regard the place as a key heritage

²⁸¹ Anthony Meecham, pers. com., 29 April 2016.

asset of the town, as a source of local pride and something to be looked after and valued, in particular the historic trees and the views. People have strong memories of the place, and often rich personal and multi-generational family associations, and many would like to see the reserve used more frequently by the public.

Some points raised by the community members in respect of future aspirations for the place include:

- protection of the significant trees;
- improved public access;
- the need for more car-parking (a concern for senior residents);
- the need for greater clarity of signage;
- responsible resource allocation; and
- the need for a clear vision for the site that respects both heritage concerns and modern-day practicalities.

There is, generally speaking, support for the caravan park continuing to operate within the Arboretum area, but local residents have expressed different views as to what extent the ‘holiday park’ operation should be further developed, or if it should be left as is. Others question whether the caravan park should remain in the Arboretum at all. Some feel that both functions should continue and should co-exist.

Many local people objected to the draft masterplan for the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park that was prepared in 2014, and the apparent lack of proper public consultation about this. Amongst local residents, a division emerged between those in favour and those opposed to the proposed plan. Other members of the community preferred that both uses continue to co-exist for the sake of avoiding a situation of ongoing conflict over this issue amongst local residents.

Those in favour of the caravan park redevelopment plans appreciate the improved management of the caravan park by the current lessee, especially the removal of permanent vans and the general ‘tidying up’ of the place, and see the facility as a potential drawcard for tourists and the opportunity for increased revenue to the town. While these views are valid economic arguments, others question the validity of a commercial operation existing on a Crown reserve that is set aside as public parkland, and regard future development of the caravan park operation as failing to take into account the heritage significance of the whole place, and the siting of the Caravan Park within that place.

Members of the community also expressed general concerns about the current management and leasing arrangements of the reserve, and a wish for greater transparency in future decisions and plans for the reserve. There is a strong perception by community members that this is public land, reserved for public park purposes, and thus it should remain open and publicly accessible just as was always intended. There is a perception by some members of the community that access to the Public Park (Arboretum) and Botanic Gardens is more difficult (or compromised) than it should be.

4.9 Condition

This section considers the condition of the place, and its component elements, in relation to the values for which the place is considered significant. A physical description of the elements within the study area is given in Section 2.

4.9.1 Horticultural elements

- The condition of the trees within the Botanic Gardens and the eastern section of the Arboretum has been assessed in the recent tree survey by Homewood Consulting Pty Ltd (2012).
- Within the Botanic Gardens enclosure, most of the trees are in good condition with all the conifers showing healthy crown growth. The deciduous trees such as the Linden Avenue seem to require little maintenance at all. The garden beds would benefit from some pruning and replanting with suitable plants that reflect the planting period of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- The overall landscape within the Botanic Gardens enclosure is mostly a pinetum (collection of conifers) with such other additions (deciduous and evergreen non-coniferous taxa) as the Linden Avenue (Bunce), Oaks and Elms, a Moreton Bay Fig and Saffron Wood (both attributed to Guilfoyle), and a smattering of *Cordyline*, *Ilex* and *Pittosporum* taxa (most probably also attributed to Guilfoyle)
- The area outside the Botanic Gardens to the west has been planted with several Monterey Cypresses that are mostly in poor health and there is certainly evidence that some have already been removed — they

do dominate this part of the landscape and, with their horizontal form, the better ones would be worth protecting and major tree works initiated.

- Within the grounds of the Arboretum there are many trees that require significant maintenance so the general appearance is quite scrappy. The collection of Oaks is notable and their identification needs to be confirmed with specimens of foliage and acorns. Further plantings of interesting and rare Oaks and (perhaps) different Cypress taxa would enhance the landscape and tie the two areas together.
- The jungle of boundary plantings (laurels, etc) needs a major overall – hard pruning and removing where necessary – it is here that the large Canary Island Pine and the (supposed) Downy Oak reside and these trees also require substantial maintenance
- Horticulturally, the whole site is very interesting in that there is a confluence of two major garden designers, Bunce and Guilfoyle, who have left their mark on this windswept knoll over the two crater lakes. The large Canary Island Pines and the most unusual and rare *Olearia paniculata* ('Akirhoa') stand out as fantastic specimens and are worthy of nomination for the National Trust Significant Tree Database.

4.9.2 Physical structures and other elements

The condition of the surviving physical structures and other elements in the reserve are generally in good condition, with several structures having undergone restoration works in recent times. They currently appear to be well maintained. Other structures and elements need attention, for example the entrance gates and fence remnant at the north-east corner, and the Waterhole on the northern boundary of the Arboretum.

A general assessment of physical structures is set out below, but it is recommended that a more detailed assessment of individual buildings is carried out before any restoration works are undertaken.

Structure or element	Condition	Recommended long-term works
Caretaker's Cottage	Good overall condition. Integrity compromised by various additions	Undertake a heritage assessment of the building, relying to some extent on the previous assessment. Restore the cottage, where possible and feasible, in line with its original form and fabric. Also restore the associated cottage garden based on historical photos, documents and oral evidence. Original plans and descriptions are believed to exist.
Main entrance gates	Good condition.	Restore the entrance and enhance the gates by rationalising some of the associated signage. Maintain timber gates. Long-term goal would be to reclaim this as the main entrance to the Camperdown Public Park
Main entrance path	The layout of the main entrance road survives. Some of the trees along this road are compromised by close proximity of 'permanent' vans.	This entrance path/road is a key element of the early landscape design. A possible long-term goal is to investigate an alternative road surface that is more in sympathy with the historic fabric of the place. Mature trees along this road need protection from motor vehicles, trailers and caravans.
Gates into the Botanic Gardens enclosure	Good condition.	These gates were possibly reconstructed in the 1980s-90s. They differ in style from the gates that are shown in historic photos. They can be left as is, or a possible long-term goal would be to reconstruct the gates in line with those in historical photographs.
Lower (Arboretum) gates	Fair condition; require some restoration to be operable; need repainting	The existing gates at this location appear to be those erected at the north-east corner of the reserve in c.1906. They should be restored, made operational, and repainted.

Structure or element	Condition	Recommended long-term works
Tool shed	Good condition (restoration work was carried out in last 10 years)	Long-term goal would be to retain and maintain in good condition. Re-assess condition on a regular basis and re-paint as necessary.
Picnic shelter	Good condition (restoration work was carried out in last 10 years)	Long-term goal would be to retain and maintain in good condition. Re-assess condition on a regular basis and re-paint as necessary.
Plinth of Burns statue	Good condition	Retain as is.
Foundations of former rotunda	Good condition	The proposed reconstruction of the former rotunda would utilise the existing stone footings. The existing report on the feasibility of reconstruction (Richard Aitken 1985) could be used as the basis of new works. (A copy of this is held by CDHS)
Arches in circular Rose bed	Good condition	Retain as is.
Paths with terracotta edging in Gardens enclosure	Good condition	Retain as it and maintain as necessary.
Fence enclosing Botanic Gardens	Good condition	This fence was erected in 2003-04 and should not need replacing in the near future. A long-term action would be replacement, when necessary, with the new design drawing, if possible, on new information about the design of the original fence.
Waterhole	Concrete wall is in good condition. Surrounding plants are overgrown.	Tidy the overgrown trees and shrubs around the Waterhole. See expert advice as to the best way to restore / manage this element. The waterhole would need to be fenced when the Arboretum is opened up as public parkland. A suggested long-term goal would be interpretation of this element.
Amenities building (public toilets)		

4.10 Threats

Fire

Bushfire is an ongoing concern in the hot and dry summer months. Fires can be started by lightning, by faulty power poles, by arson, and inadvertently by human activity, including camping. Fire safety is an important management issue for the site and a nominated 'safe meeting place' should be identified at the reserve. Precautions for fire prevention and fire safety at the site should be strictly monitored and followed.

Climate change

Projections from CSIRO and the Australian Bureau of Meteorology for the south-west Victoria indicate a warmer, drier climate and more chance of extreme weather events.²⁸² This will threaten the existing mature trees in the historic garden. In response to the expected changes in climate, it would also be sensible to investigate the suitability of tree species recommended in this CMP for planting in the CBGA, and to

²⁸² Bureau of Meteorology, 2012.

determine which alternative species may be more resilient to higher temperatures and less rainfall, and hence more suitable.

Extreme weather events (storms) – Extreme weather events (excessive rain and high winds) are becoming more common events in Victoria and can often cause large trees to fall unexpectedly. This is a public liability risk and mature trees need to be monitored in terms of the likelihood of this happening.

Rabbits

Rabbits are an ongoing, and to some extent unavoidable, problem at the reserve due to their high numbers across south-western Victoria where the soft volcanic soil provides an ideal habitat. They dig up the garden beds and pose a threat to the establishment of valuable new plant stock. This problem needs ongoing monitoring and for the Shire Council to put in place some suitable precautionary strategies.

Vandalism and theft

There have been instances of vandalism at the site since the establishment of the Public Park. Plants were stolen in the 1870s. In the middle decades of the twentieth century, the timber buildings on site (picnic shelters) were routinely damaged by vandals. In 2007, the historic statue of Robbie Burns, cast in Scotland in 1830, was significantly damaged and as a result it has been relocated from the Gardens. Vandalism has declined in recent years, probably helped by the secure entrance gates and the visible presence of the current caravan park operator.

Theft of plant material was a problem historically, owing to the remote nature of the site. Theft is a minor problem at present but as the Gardens builds up its plant collection as part of an envisaged restoration process, there is an associated increase in the risk of theft of plants. The CBGAT have reported that some new plants have been stolen over the last 12 months. Precautions need to be put in place to limit the risk of ongoing theft.

Impact of motor traffic

The mature trees in the Arboretum area need a greater measure of protection to prevent cars, trailers and caravans parking too close to the tree trunks, which can cause soil compression and root damage. The proposed new access road through the Arboretum needs to be designed to leave adequate space around tree canopies and root systems.

4.11 Management and operational issues

4.11.1 Current management concerns

Key management concerns are:

- to consider methods of improving the overall management of the Botanic Gardens;
- to address management practices relating to the caravan park and Arboretum;
- to consider improved management arrangements for the specimen trees that are located within the caravan park area;
- to address the current resourcing limitations – some options for additional funding are discussed in Section 6.3

4.11.2 Management structure

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum occupies a Crown land reserve. Corangamite Shire Council as Committee of Management for the site represents the landowner (the Crown, or the State of Victoria).

The management of the reserve needs to be reviewed to ensure the optimal outcomes for the site and the efficient allocation of resources.

Within Corangamite Shire, there are a number of different departments that deal with specific management functions or responsibilities. This does not appear to be the best approach to the management of this complex site, which also has particular requirements due its listing on the VHR. One central manager, who is the key 'go-to person' with clear overall responsibility for the place, would be a better set-up that would provide greater cohesiveness in functionality.

4.11.3 Operational issues

The site is complex and the associated operational tasks are somewhat fragmented between the different responsible bodies and stakeholders. Communication between the key bodies (CSC managers, CBGAT and Council garden staff) is often poor and inadequate. This has been the cause for conflict between the respective parties.

Council employs gardeners and maintenance staff who regularly mow lawns and maintain the gardens as well as manage the structures onsite. Typically, staff are allocated on a routine management plan to tend to the gardens' needs. This represents an investment of approx. \$20,000 annually in maintaining the Gardens.

Necessary maintenance work in the Botanic Gardens is also carried out by members of the CBGAT, and in the caravan park by the current lessee of that facility. Likewise, the holder of the grazing lease for the north-east section and the Western section of the Arboretum carries out maintenance work in those areas, such as trimming, cutting tree branches and spraying. There is also a long trench dug in the Arboretum, the purpose of which is presumably run-off, but which would appear to contravene the proper management of the grassed area in the Arboretum.

It would be advantageous to nominate a central authority (ideally one person or department of the Council) who has overall responsibility for the reserve as a whole and its various sections (as mentioned above). This person would need to have training in the management of culturally significant landscapes.

Council has indicated that it is unlikely to allocate any funds to the Arboretum.²⁸³ If Council is in agreement to open up the north-east section as public parkland, this funding shortfall either needs to be reviewed by Council or an outside funding source needs to be identified.

4.11.4 Feedback from parks and gardens staff, Corangamite Shire

Two members of the Council's parks and gardens staff were interviewed in July 2016 and the following points were raised:

- That Council's parks and gardens staff carry out regular maintenance of the Botanic Gardens area and immediate surrounds. Two staff members spend about 1 day on average per week on site.
- Council staff are mostly occupied with tasks such as mowing, spraying, clearing debris, and removing garden refuse that has accumulated after working bees held by the CBGAT.
- Council garden staff feel that it is important that there is better communication between the Council staff and the CBGAT, and that this communication needs to be better facilitated by the Shire.
- Council garden staff would like to do some more work at the site, particularly project work, but they say this work is constrained by time and resources as they have a large area to manage. Altogether there are 14 staff who work across the Shire's parks and garden reserves, and are also responsible for all the street trees within the Shire.

4.11.5 Heritage management

Ideally, the heritage management of the site should be treated 'as a whole', in accordance with the registration of the whole site on the VHR. Whilst it is understood that the caravan operation will continue at its present location, it is important that the land occupied by the caravan park is seen as being part of a larger State-registered heritage site and any future development plans take this into consideration.

In terms of the particular management requirements of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum as a cultural landscape and a collection of significant trees, future options to be investigated include appointed an Expert Advisory Committee, comprising individuals with appropriate expertise who could assist with these needs, and for the Committee of Management becoming a member of BGANZ (Botanic Gardens of Australia and New Zealand), who could offer assistance and information about propagation, seed banks and Special Collections.

A local government guide titled *Incentives for Heritage Protection Handbook* (2008) lists some key attributes for successful local heritage management, which can be read as useful 'guidelines'. It states that (among other points not listed here) a successful heritage manager is a local government that:

- undertakes heritage promotion and education, interprets significant local heritage and promotes heritage tourism.

²⁸³ Corangamite Shire Council, Project Brief, December 2015.

- builds capacity for community management of heritage by providing opportunities for volunteerism and by providing training and/or information to heritage place owners.
- recognises and rewards volunteer participation and positive outcomes for heritage places (for example, through restoration or reuse projects).
- builds effective working relationships with relevant tourism, arts, community, and state heritage organisations.²⁸⁴

4.11.6 Management of the Caravan Park

The Project Brief (December 2015) makes clear that the caravan park facility (operating as the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park) will remain in its current location for the present time, and that this should not be a subject of discussion in this report.

Issues relating to the management of the caravan park need to be considered. Day-to-day management of the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park, which occupies part of the Arboretum, is the responsibility of the lessee. As such, the lessee needs to be aware that some operational tasks, such as trimming trees and replacing tree stock, require professional expertise and in some cases a permit from Heritage Victoria. The construction of buildings, significant groundworks, and some landscaping works may also require a permit. Appropriate processes need to be put in place so that the lessee is aware of the regulations associated with individual trees in a landscape that is registered on the VHR and listed as a site of Aboriginal sensitivity through AV.

4.12 Future planning issues

The key issues considered in the future planning of the site include:

1. The feasibility of reinstating elements of the Guilfoyle plan
2. Restoration and reconstruction of structural elements
3. Access and car-parking
4. Long-term replacement planting
5. Shared use of public facilities
6. Appropriate interpretative material
7. Sustainability issues

4.12.1 The feasibility of reinstating elements of the Guilfoyle plan

Philosophical rationale

The Guilfoyle plan of 1910 is the most significant historical document known to survive detailing the former layout and intended design of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum. Substantial research about the Guilfoyle plan and its implementation, and understanding of Guilfoyle's long association with the site – as detailed in the history section of this CMP (see Section 1) and supported by the VHR citation – justifies the Guilfoyle plan of 1910 to be recognised as a key guiding document.

In the case of the Botanic Gardens enclosure, however, which is the botanically richest area of the site, the surviving Guilfoyle plan of 1910 has limited use as a guiding document as it does not detail the Gardens sufficiently. Guilfoyle's plan shows the Botanic Gardens area simply as an empty oval-shaped area labelled 'Gardens', with two built structures marked: the rotunda on the higher ground and the picnic shelter on the lower ground. No paths or plantings are marked on the plan, although we know that Guilfoyle's re-designed paths were well established by that time (1888). The current layout of the Botanic Gardens, which probably fairly closely follows the path system as adapted by Guilfoyle in 1888, together with the survival of several structures within the Gardens, as well as a rich collection of trees with Guilfoyle associations, offers a close approximation of how Guilfoyle probably envisaged the site. The ongoing development of garden beds in recent years also shows an understanding of and concordance with Guilfoyle's planting style.

While records indicate that Guilfoyle drew up a plan for the Gardens enclosure in 1888, this plan has not survived. This most likely included Guilfoyle's revised path system, which we know was an edit of Bunce's earlier path system, and made recommendations for additional features, for example rustic

²⁸⁴ Commonwealth of Australia (Chairs of Heritage Councils) 2008, *Incentives for Heritage Protection Handbook*: 24.

arbours, the ornamental pond, locations of garden beds (in characteristic Guilfoyle style) and tree plantings.

Leaving aside the Botanic Gardens, the question is to what extent should the **Arboretum** (incorporating the Caravan Park) be managed, developed and/or modified according to the Guilfoyle plan of 1910. The Arboretum is a large area, where the extent of evident Guilfoylean treatment varies throughout. The general principles to guide restoration (or reconstruction) of some areas or elements within the whole place according to the Guilfoyle plan of 1910 should be:

1. Relative cultural significance of component elements (i.e. the existence of historical fabric and/or evidence of lost historical fabric; as well as integrity and intactness)
2. Present and future use
3. Evidence of former elements

Recapping on the identified elements of primary significance (identified in the VHR listing) that are located within or on the boundary of the broad Arboretum area, these are as follows (**GROUP A**):

- Caretaker's Cottage
- Arboretum entrance gates
- Waterhole
- Main entrance path and path encircling the Gardens
- Botanic Gardens entrance gates

In addition, this CMP has identified further elements of primary significance within the Arboretum area (**GROUP B**):

Arboretum - layout and design

- Siting of the lookout (and associated access road)
- Garden curtilage of the Caretaker's Cottage

This CMP has also identified elements of contributory significance within the Arboretum (**GROUP C**):

- Native Tree plantation (layout and design)
- Evidence of former access track through the Native Tree Plantation
- Site of the former horse paddock

The surviving historic elements and features that appear in the Guilfoyle plan should be retained. These include all items in Group A, as per the VHR citation, as well as the additional elements of significance identified in Group B, and the elements of contributory significance identified in Group C.

A sensible prioritising in restoring the place in accordance with the Guilfoyle plan would be as follows:

- to respect the existing main entrance as the historical entrance to the Camperdown Public Park and Botanic Gardens
- to reinstate the entrance at the north-east corner of the reserve, and create a route for pedestrians and vehicles from this entrance to the Botanic Gardens
- to maintain and improve the perimeter plantings along the east side of the Park Road boundary of the Arboretum
- to maintain and improve the perimeter plantings in the Arboretum (along the northern boundary), including the area around the Waterhole and the northern fenceline of the Western Section of the Arboretum
- to replace some of the large conifers encircling the Botanic Gardens area outside of the Gardens fence that are senescent or have already been lost
- to enrich the plantings of specimen trees in the Arboretum, including the north-east corner, the Caravan Park, and the higher eastern end of the Western section of the Arboretum.

- To replant some suitable indigenous Eucalypts in the Arboretum (Caravan Park area and north-east corner), following the direction on the Guilfoyle Plan for ‘Gum Trees to be Kept’

There does not appear to be sufficient evidence that the three paths radiating from a point near the main entrance gates to the Botanic Gardens, as depicted by Guilfoyle in 1910, were ever formally constructed. It seems they were probably his ‘improvements’ on what was already existing at the site – namely, the straight main entrance road, and two foot tracks or desire lines emanating north and south respectively of this main entrance road. Guilfoyle himself admitted that the straight entrance road was preferable to the curved road he depicted in the plan so we can therefore treat the main entrance road as Guilfoyle’s default design (in addition, of course, to representing a remnant of the earlier Bunce layout).

Some limitations apply to the implementation of the Guilfoyle plan in the Arboretum, which are as follows:

- Any re-establishment of former Guilfoyle plantings that are now lost or compromised are dependent on funding for plants, labour, etc.
- It would be a low priority to plant out the southern perimeter area along the Sadlers Road boundary with island beds as per the plan, as this area does not appear to have ever been implemented according to the Plan.

While a significant area of the site was developed in accordance with the 1910 Guilfoyle plan, it does not appear that the plan was fully implemented over the entire reserve. Newspaper reports indicate that the intention was for the plan to be implemented as funds allowed, over a period of a couple of decades.

Practical considerations

Practical considerations include:

- The extent of the plan to be implemented, restored or reconstructed
- Available resources
- Timeframes (including budget cycles)
- Compatibility with existing uses

Treatment of caravan park

The Guilfoyle plan of 1910 pre-dates the caravan park facility by 50 years or so and also pre-dates casual recreational camping in the reserve by approximately 20 years. As such, elements of Guilfoyle’s treatment of the Arboretum area (designed as a large public parkland sprinkled with specimen trees) will be incompatible in some respects with the form and function of the existing caravan park.

Where possible, there needs to be a holistic approach to any implementation of Guilfoyle’s plan in the Arboretum, through tree-planting, including the caravan park area. The caravan park, occupying land within the Arboretum, should follow the same overall plan for succession planting, including the selection of species, as it sits within the same historical designed landscape. The existing operations of the caravan park need to be respected. It would not be desirable, for example, to carry out succession planting in a location that interferes with an existing caravan site.

Future planning for the Caravan Park needs to be mindful of the context of this facility within an historic designed landscape and to work towards compatible planning focused on sympathetic design, and minimising adverse effects on cultural heritage.

North-eastern entrance and access path

Re-instating the former entrance gates at the north-eastern corner of the reserve, as an alternate entrance to the main entrance, presents a practical solution to improve public access. A gate at this corner existed from at least c.1906, and it would have been used for access (but most likely restricted to foot traffic and horses), but it is unlikely that a formal path was ever formed. No documentary evidence has been found that indicate that a path was formally laid out through this area.

There is some public support for a pathway to be established from this entrance and leading up to the Botanic Gardens, but also some opposition; the issues surrounding a roadway here need to be carefully considered.

While the existing main entrance to the site would be retained, the provision of a second entrance would provide visitors with a more appropriate sense of arrival to this significant historic site. As long as the caravan park remains operating in the Arboretum, this alternative entrance is a sensible solution to the existing problems surrounding the shared nature of the main entrance.

The north-east entrance would have been used historically for non-motorised vehicular traffic, i.e. horses and buggies, which would presumably have been driven up from the north-east gate to the horse paddock area. The volume of traffic would probably have been relatively low except at holiday periods, and would not have posed the problems that motorised traffic, especially buses, would pose if they utilised this route today. A possible solution is to repair and re-establish this gateway and form an access road in, but according to the following provisions:

- That the existing gates and fence remnants be incorporated into the new entrance as much as possible, if feasible to do so;
- that this would be an alternative and not a replacement entrance;
- that impacts on vegetation are minimised by the new road;
- that large buses continue to use the top 'main entrance';
- that only a limited number of new car parks are made;
- that the road surfacing is sensitive to the environment and in sympathy with the existing roads and paths at the reserve, and that not line-marking, kerbing or channelling is introduced;
- that the gates would be adapted to allow the option to be closed off to cars if that became necessary.

4.12.2 Restoration and reconstruction of structural elements

The following works in restoring and reconstructing structural elements of the site should be considered as part of the restoration of the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum:

Restoration of north-eastern entrance gates

The timber gates that survive at the north-eastern entrance of the reserve should be restored for use as a public access point for pedestrians and also possibly for light vehicular access as per the reinstatement of the north-east entrance (as discussed above), as far as it is feasible to do so. The gates will need to be made good and repainted.

Reconstruction of the eastern boundary fence

It would be appropriate for a uniform boundary fence to be erected to replace the existing fence along Park Road. This would visually reinforce the cohesiveness of the reserve as a whole site.

Consideration would need to be given as to the style of fence and the physical and visual connection between the new fence and the existing openings.

The new fence could be in a modern (but sympathetic) style and secure but powder-coated black (so that it appears recessive), and with historically appropriate style of feature gateways. Alternatively, the boundary fence could be a reconstruction of the original (probably) picket fence, as per the fence at Warrnambool Botanic Gardens, where the individual pickets were custom made in imperial measurements rather than in metric. Historical photos and early records of the Public Park Committee need to be examined to assist in determining the appropriate new style of fence.

Reconstruction of the rotunda

The reconstruction of the observation rotunda has had considerable public support over the years. The rotunda was erected in 1877 to a design by notable Colac architect Alexander Hamilton. It was famed for the superb views that were obtained for the viewing platform accessed by a circular stairway. The building was removed in 1960 (due to deterioration). Parts of the structure have been retained privately and copies of the original plans for the building also survive. In 1985, in the early stages of the restoration of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens, a report into the feasibility of reconstructing the rotunda was prepared by heritage architect and garden historian, Richard Aitken. This report was prepared with public funding, with the expectation of future reconstruction.

The reconstruction of the rotunda is an idea that continues to have support and it is recommended that Council further investigates this. It would be appropriate to revisit the Aitken report and to

consider the required resources and time-frame for the reconstruction to be achieved. The work would need to be carried out by a qualified heritage architect.

An alternative proposal that would also take advantage of the spectacular views would be to install a re-interpretation of the former rotunda. This has also been suggested in other reports.²⁸⁵

Reconstruction of Summer-house at look-out

The reconstruction of the Summer-house at the lookout is not a project that is considered a priority for the restoration of the CBGA, although an alternative structure could be considered at this location to benefit sight-seeing and picnic parties.

Reconstruction of other 'lost' elements

Likewise, it is not considered a priority, or indeed necessary, to replace the other lost structures, such as picnic shelters, kiosks, fireplaces, etc. These are not considered to have sufficient significance in their own right to warrant reconstruction.

Caretaker's Cottage – long-term restoration and conservation

The long-term restoration of the Caretaker's Cottage is a worthwhile objective in the overall restoration of the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum. The cottage was erected in 1880, a verandah added in 1887, and other changes were made over the years (eg 1930s). While the function of the building as a liveable residence should continue, it is envisaged that aspects of the historic fabric could be restored and/reconstructed. The garden curtilage should also be restored in accordance with its function as a cottage garden. It is understood that early plans for this building survive. In addition, historic photographs of the building could be identified or sourced in readiness for this project.

A previous heritage assessment of this building was prepared some years ago so it would be worth revisiting and reviewing this document to minimise the need for additional reports. It is possible that there have been changes made to the building since this heritage assessment was prepared, and these would need to be taken into account. This assessment would need to be done by a qualified conservation architect. Funding for this project would need to be ear-marked for future (longer-term) works.

4.12.3 Public access, signage and circulation

Gaining public access to the Camperdown Botanic Garden and Arboretum can pose a problem for the first-time visitor. Directions to the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum (as opposed to the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park) from the Camperdown town centre are poor. Signage for the Gardens is found on the Princes Highway at the intersection of Park Road and the Cobden Road major intersection, as well as at the Cobden Road intersection of Park Road, but these signs could be made more visible.

At present the entrance to the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is from Park Lane through the caravan park. It is the only entrance to the gardens and presents a challenge for visitors, and especially first-time visitors. When confronted with a busy entrance with associated flags, security gates and views of caravans and cabins it is not clear whether you have arrived at the right place. The challenge is therefore in the design of the entrance space and associated signage. At present, the sign for the Botanic Gardens is orientated to face Park Road and not Park Lane, thus following directions from the town for the holiday park. The sign itself includes associated information and safety signs for the holiday park and overwhelms any mention of the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.

Having ventured into the entrance area and along the main drive the second challenge is knowing where to park once the first-time visitor approaches the entrance to the garden enclosure. There is a hard-graveled area to the right, edged with large boulders, that seems to suggest an area for car-parking but there are no clear signs to confirm this. And of course if the visitor carries along the main drive / asphalt road it eventually leads to the lookout area, but again, there are no waymarks to direct the visitor. Once the first-time visitor is aware of what to navigate to find the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, the challenge lessens, but the entry experience of passing through a major holiday park with its speed bumps, awareness of holidaymakers and various car manoeuvres remains compromised.

Historically (Guilfoyle plan of 1910), three access roads into the park were proposed, including the main entrance drive. The track to the south of the main drive which connected Sadlers Road with the

²⁸⁵ For example, Heather Forward, RMIT student report, 2014.

entrance to the botanic garden no longer exists, although its route up the sloping ground can be detected within the grass sward as it approaches the caravan park. The route through the Arboretum area in the north-eastern section of the park is also absent although the ‘gate’ is still extant and the layout of the Arboretum trees in this area suggest how a drive could have been laid out.

Current signage



Views of the main entrance



Main entrance to the Botanic Gardens enclosure



Entrance sign

4.12.4 Car-parking

Historically, the first ‘parking’ area provided at the Public Park was the ‘horse paddock’, located just south of the main entrance road near the entrance to the Botanic Gardens.

At present, there is limited and ‘ad hoc’ parking (wherever you can find a space) within the reserve. The introduction of additional car parking spaces can be seen as both beneficial and detrimental. Additional car-parking would draw more visitors and assist those individuals with physical mobility issues, but without the provision of a large carpark a large number of vehicles onsite poses problems.

There is little room for additional car parking without excising land from the caravan park or the Arboretum. The most sensible places for additional park spots would be between the Amenities Block and the road to the lookout, and north of the entrance gates to the Botanic Gardens, between the perimeter fence and the caravan park (near the children’s playground). Some parallel car-parking spaces could also be formed in the road reserve along Park Road near the north-east entrance, with permission from the relevant authority.

Within the reserve, there are problems with parking under mature trees (due to soil compaction and root damage, and damage to low canopies). Signage needs to alert visitors to these issues, and request that cars are not parked close to mature trees. This also needs to be remedied in some areas with a suitable form of barrier.

For new car-parking spaces within the reserve it would be preferable that a soft, loose surface be used that is sympathetic to the historic landscape.

It is recommended that one car space near the lower picnic shelter (between the fence and the playground) be designated for ‘disabled’ car-parking permit holders.

4.12.5 Shared use of public facilities

The shared use of the following public facilities by those using the caravan park and those using the Public Park and Botanic Gardens should continue:

- The main entrance drive (with limitations – i.e. preferable that large vehicles and buses continue to use this entrance; pedestrian access should continue)
- The existing Amenities Block (and its proposed replacement)
- The children’s playground
- The continued operation of the existing waste treatment system

4.12.6 Appropriate interpretative material and signage

Tree labels

Significant trees in the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum should be affixed with appropriate tree labels, detailing the scientific and common names of the tree and its geographic origin. Assistance and/or advice regarding appropriate labelling to be sought from RBGV and the National Herbarium. HV should also be consulted. Advice should also be sought as to the best method of affixing labels to trees without causing damage.

Historical interpretation

Information relating to the history and significance of the Camperdown Public Park and Botanic Gardens should be conveyed to visitors in an interesting and innovative manner. Aspects to consider would be the establishment of the site in 1869-70 (rather than 1879 as stated on current sign board); the respective roles of Daniel Bunce and William Guilfoyle. Other information could include the names and dates of the curators, and perhaps an acknowledgement of the Fuller family who occupied the Caretaker’s Cottage for 70 years during the heyday of the Camperdown Public Park and Gardens.

The current Robbie Burns interpretative material needs to be removed and replaced.

Robert Burns Interpretive Panels



Introduction panel to the Robert Burns Statue Trail



Panel 1: Camperdown's Robert Burns Statue



Panel 2: 'A Red, Red Rose'



Reference to a Robert Burns poem of 1794 set against the Swiss artist Eugene von Guerard's painting, The

Basin Banks near Camperdown, 1857 represents confused interpretation.



Panel 3: Our Scottish Heritage – with 3 town notables



Panel 4: Robert Burns Scotland's National Bard

The Aboriginal history of the place is also an appropriate subject for interpretation in regards to this site, and any interpretation relating to Aboriginal people needs to be done in partnership and with the co-operation of the relevant Traditional Owner groups.

A sensitive approach to signage should be taken, both in terms of the information conveyed and the form of the interpretative material. Minimal interpretative material is needed and physically obtrusive formats should be avoided. Any proposals for new interpretative material need to be put out for public comment. Approval from Heritage Victoria is also required.

4.12.7 Sustainability issues

The sustainability of the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum should take into account the following:

Funding – The commitment by Council to the Restoration of the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum requires additional resources. Avenues for additional funding in the short term and the long term are critical. Options for funding are discussed in Section 6.3.

Labour - Additional labour may be required seasonally or at particular times of increased activity in the course of restoration. Options for additional short term labour are discussed in Section 6.3.

Water supply – The current water supply to the Botanic Gardens, operating on a sprinkler system through the town supply, would seem to be satisfactory at the present time and into the future. The restoration of the Arboretum and the planting of young trees means that an additional water supply is needed. This needs to be addressed as a priority in planning the restoration program. Any new sprinkler system in the Arboretum would need to take into account the pre-existing septic run-off.

4.13 Future and replacement planting

4.13.1 Succession planting and ongoing contributions to the existing landscape

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum currently contains an eclectic mix of conifers, evergreen and deciduous trees that reflect late nineteenth and early twentieth century plantings, overseen by Daniel Bunce (c.1870) and William Guilfoyle (1888–1910). The extensive use of conifers at Camperdown and other regional botanic gardens is, in part, a result of the acclimatisation experiment begun by Ferdinand von Mueller while he was director of the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (Melbourne) in the 1850s. For example, seed from California bought to Australia, included that collected from wild specimens of California or Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), Giant Redwood (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*), Monterey Cypress (*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa*) and Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*), were germinated and now are commonly seen throughout south-eastern Australia, apart from the Giant Redwood the other three taxa are represented at Camperdown.

Many other pines were also planted in Victoria, including Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), native to the Canary Islands; Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*), native to Northern Africa, the Canary Islands, south-eastern and south-western Europe and Western Asia; and Maritime Pine (*Pinus pinaster*), native to south-eastern & south-western Europe. Of these three taxa, only the Canary Island Pine is grown

at Camperdown with the other two listed on the proposed new conifer plantings table along with many other pines, cypresses etc.

Other non-coniferous specialist plant collections can be seen at other botanic gardens and in particular, the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (Cranbourne and Melbourne), where we can find taxa growing representing the Australian Forest Walk, New Zealand and Southern China endemics. Of special note is the New Zealand collection, which was William Guilfoyle's last hurrah at the gardens before his death a little later on — his fascination with 'The South Seas' (i.e. the South Pacific) flora encompassed species from (said) New Zealand, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands etc., as well as plants from eastern parts of New South Wales (and of course Norfolk Island) and Queensland.

At Camperdown, there are remnant plantings of Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*), Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla* subsp. *macrophylla*) and a spectacular (and highly significant) Akirhoa (*Olearia paniculata*) which link Guilfoyle to the site.

As the trees at Camperdown grow to maturity and into over-maturity there is a need to conserve the landscape and planting style that was originated by Bunce and later by Guilfoyle. Bunce was the first curator at the Geelong Botanic Gardens, a brilliant propagator to all accounts, and followed the trends of his peers planting conifers, cordylines and all things exotic.

4.13.2 Propagation of tree taxa

Within the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are some taxa worthy of attempts to obtain material (cuttings and/or seed) for propagation and so to conserve the ongoing gene pool.

These are Saffron Wood (*Elaeodendron croceum*), Akirhoa (*Olearia paniculata*), Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), Grey Oak (*Quercus lanata*), Durmast or Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*) and Downy Oak (*Quercus pubescens*).

The logistics of initiating this process is dependent on several factors including time for existing staff to physically get the cuttings and/or seed and then have an environment where they can successfully produce planting material.

4.13.3 Practicalities

A suggested plan for succession planting to enable a staged approach to the replacement of trees in the Botanic Gardens, would be to use an area of the Arboretum as a 'nursery' ground for new trees. This could serve as a holding bay for replacement plants, which would be ready to transplant in the Botanic Gardens when the need arose.

4.13.4 Tree-planting plan

Two tables have been prepared to guide new plantings at the site. These are 'Suitable Succession Plantings' (replacing existing known plantings) and 'New Conifer Plantings' (see below), which will ensure the character of the site is not compromised by introducing taxa that are inappropriate to the previous choices of both garden designers as is the proposed new conifers listing. (Further botanical information on these proposed plantings are given in Appendices G and H.)

Other detailed lists provided in Appendices E and F can also be used to boost the numbers of species in the two (proposed) Special Collections of Macaronesian and New Zealand endemics. Check lists of existing Macaronesian and New Zealand plants in the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are also provided (see Appendix F).

The following plan sets out guidelines for succession planting. Recommended new species are grouped below in two tables.

1. Suitable succession plantings	
BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Bunya Pine
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> Glauca Group	Blue Atlas Cedar
<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	New Zealand Cabbage Tree

BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum
<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	Karaka
<i>Cupressus funebris</i>	Chinese Weeping or Funeral Cypress
<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan Cypress
<i>Elaeodendron croceum</i>	Saffron Wood
<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis Aurea'	Golden Monterey Cypress
<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress
<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i> subsp. <i>patersonia</i>	Cow-itch Tree, Norfolk Island Hibiscus or Pyramid Tree
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box
<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>europaea</i>	Common Olive
<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	Akiroha
<i>Picea smithiana</i>	West Himalayan Spruce
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
<i>Quercus lanata</i>	Grey Oak
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast or Sessile Oak
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak
<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	California or Coast Redwood
<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese Windmill Palm
<i>Ulmus minor</i> 'Variegata'	Silver Elm
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus

2. Suitable new conifer plantings	
Botanic name	Common name
<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir
<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	Spanish Fir
<i>Agathis australis</i>	New Zealand Kauri
<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey Puzzle
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense Cedar
<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i> var. <i>drupacea</i> 'Fastigiata'	Upright Japanese Plum Yew
<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Hinoki Cypress
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Sawara Cypress
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Elegans'	Japanese Cedar
<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Chinese Fir
<i>Cupressus cashmeriana</i>	Kashmir Cypress
<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	Rimu
<i>Hesperocyparis arizonica</i>	Rough-barked Arizona Cypress
<i>Juniperus cedrus</i>	Canary Islands Juniper
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper
<i>Juniperus recurva</i> var. <i>coxii</i>	Coffin Juniper
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red-Cedar
<i>Libocedrus plumosa</i>	Kawaka
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka Spruce
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Turkish Pine
<i>Pinus coulteri</i>	Big Cone or Coulter Pine
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>laricio</i>	Corsican Pine
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Western Yellow Pine
<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine
<i>Pinus torreyana</i>	Soledad or Torrey Pine
<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Blue or Himalayan Pine
<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	Totara
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Redwood
<i>Thujaopsis dolabrata</i>	Hiba Arbor-vitae
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern Hemlock

The table below recommends which species to plant and in which area of the site, broadly speaking, they should be planted.

The distinct areas considered are the Botanic Gardens, the Arboretum, the western section of the Arboretum, and the Native Tree Plantation. In terms of tree selection, the Caravan Park area is treated here as part of the Arboretum in order to maintain a consistent landscape design as per Guilfoyle's plan of 1910.

Trees recommended for succession planting			
Precinct	Botanical Name	Common Name	Recommendations
BOTANIC GARDENS	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Bunya Pine	Specimen trees spaced on lawns
	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	
	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> Glauca Group	Blue Atlas Cedar	
	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	
	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	New Zealand Cabbage Tree	In lower Cordyline grove; specimen trees on lawns; as perimeter planting
	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	
	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	
	<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	Karaka	
	<i>Cupressus funebris</i>	Chinese Weeping or Funeral Cypress	
	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan Cypress	
	<i>Elaeodendron croceum</i>	Saffron Wood	
	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis Aurea'	Golden Monterey Cypress	
	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	
	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i> subsp. <i>patersonia</i>	Cow-itch Tree, Norfolk Island Hibiscus or Pyramid Tree	
	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	
	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>europaea</i>	Common Olive	
	<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	Akiroha	
	<i>Picea smithiana</i>	West Himalayan Spruce	
	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	
	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak		
<i>Quercus lanata</i>	Grey Oak		
<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast or Sessile Oak		
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak		

Trees recommended for succession planting			
	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	
	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	California or Coast Redwood	
	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	To replace significant existing row
	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese Windmill Palm	
	<i>Ulmus minor</i> 'Variegata'	Silver Elm	
	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	
	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	
	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus	
	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir	
	<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	Spanish Fir	
	<i>Agathis australis</i>	New Zealand Kauri	
	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey Puzzle	
	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense Cedar	
	<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i> var. <i>drupacea</i> 'Fastigiata'	Upright Japanese Plum Yew	
	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress	
	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Hinoki Cypress	
	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Sawara Cypress	
	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar	
	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Elegans'	Japanese Cedar	
	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Chinese Fir	
	<i>Cupressus cashmeriana</i>	Kashmir Cypress	
	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	Rimu	
	<i>Hesperocyparis arizonica</i>	Rough-barked Arizona Cypress	
	<i>Juniperus cedrus</i>	Canary Islands Juniper	
	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper	
	<i>Juniperus recurva</i> var. <i>coxii</i>	Coffin Juniper	

Trees recommended for succession planting			
	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red-Cedar	
	<i>Libocedrus plumosa</i>	Kawaka	
	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	
	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka Spruce	
	<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Turkish Pine	
	<i>Pinus coulteri</i>	Big Cone or Coulter Pine	
	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	
	<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>laricio</i>	Corsican Pine	
	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine	
	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine	
	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Western Yellow Pine	
	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	
	<i>Pinus torreyana</i>	Soledad or Torrey Pine	
	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Blue or Himalayan Pine	
	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	Totara	
	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Redwood	
	<i>Thujaopsis dolabrata</i>	Hiba Arbor-vitae	
	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern Hemlock	
ARBORETUM	<i>Ulmus minor</i> 'Variegata'	Silver Elm	
	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	
	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	
	<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	
	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	
	<i>Quercus lanata</i>	Grey Oak	
	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast or Sessile Oak	
	<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak	
	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	
	<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis Aurea'	Golden Monterey Cypress	

Trees recommended for succession planting			
	<i>Hesperocypris macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	
WESTERN SECTION OF ARBORETUM	<i>Hesperocypris macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis Aurea'	Golden Monterey Cypress	
	<i>Hesperocypris macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	Specimen tree
	<i>Ulmus minor</i> 'Variegata'	Silver Elm	Specimen tree planting in upper section as per current group of elms
	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	
	<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	
	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	Along northern perimeter boundary
NATIVE TREE PLANTATION	<i>Aciacia implexa</i>		
	<i>E. viminalis</i>		
	<i>Acacia</i>		
	<i>Others??</i>		

4.13.6 Developing new collections

Special Collections

Special Collections have a long tradition in botanic gardens all over the world, and are considered a key requirement of a recognised botanic gardens.²⁸⁶ Special Collections are an important means of preserving rare species, providing an educational function, attracting visitors, and raising the profile of gardens that hold significant collections. As such, they should be encouraged in the future development of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens.

Two Special Collections are being developed in the Camperdown Botanic Gardens, a Macaronesian plant collection (inc. Canary Islands) and a New Zealand plant collection. Some background material on these Macaronesian and New Zealand endemics is given in Appendix G. Examples of plants suitable for adding to these Special Collections is also included here. Check lists of existing Macaronesian and New Zealand endemics in the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are given in Appendix G.

It is considered that these are appropriate collections to establish given the strong historical associations of these plant groups with William Guilfoyle, both at Camperdown Botanic Gardens and at a great many of Guilfoyle's other gardens. It is recommended that they should be given approval by Council and further developed.

²⁸⁶ Criteria for a BG. Add ref.

Proposed Leonard Buckland Daffodil Collection

An opportunity to establish a significant collection of Daffodils (*Narissus taxa*) arose in 2014 through the gifting of a large collection of Daffodil bulbs to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum Trust, amounting to between 25-30 different cultivars. This collection was established and developed at Keyham homestead, Camperdown, the former home of local solicitor and prize-winning Daffodil grower, Leonard Vine Buckland (d.1930).²⁸⁷ Buckland was an esteemed Daffodil grower and plantsman (famous throughout Victoria in floricultural and horticultural circles) and served as a member of the Committee of Management of the Camperdown Public Park from c.1909. He was awarded a perpetual trophy for his Daffodil cultivars by the Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria.

The CBGAT proposes to establish a grove of Buckland Daffodils within the Arboretum. This would present a large annual massed display that would be an attraction for visitors. This is considered an appropriate proposal as part of future planning for the CBGA due to the historical links with Buckland and the broader horticultural significance of the collection. The 'fine collection' of Daffodils that was displayed in the Gardens in 1916 was almost certainly provided by Buckland.

A suitable area in full sun should be agreed upon by CBGAT and the Council. Council's parks and garden staff would need to be made aware of the location of the bulbs by late Winter (perhaps by temporarily fencing them off) so that the shoots were not be inadvertently mowed.

Proposed collection of plants Indigenous to the area

A collection of plants indigenous to the local area is proposed for the Native Tree Plantation. This has not yet been established or planned and is contingent on approval by the Council. This proposal offers the opportunity to better understand the natural history of the study area and also is in step with Guilfoyle's approach to retaining the native trees where possible. It is also in keeping with the aspirations of the Traditional Owner group, Kuuyang Maar Aboriginal Corporation (consulted with for this project, June 2016).

Plants suitable for planting in this area would be:

- Lightwood (*Acacia inplexa*)
- Manna Gum (*Eucalyptus viminalis*)
- Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*)
- Murnong (*Microseris lanceolata*)
- Drooping She-Oak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*)
- Fern or bracken

Ideally, the appropriate species would be propagated from existing indigenous plants in the area or part thereof. New plants in this area would be established selectively and sensitively so to retain the appearance of a lightly wooded grove with an understory of ferns and native grasses.

²⁸⁷ *Camperdown Chronicle*, 24 November 2014.

5 CONSERVATION POLICY

5.1 Introduction

The conservation policy has been developed on the basis of the preceding assessment of cultural heritage significance of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum (Chapter 3) and other factors that need to be considered when formulating policy (as presented in Chapter 4).

The responsibility for the Conservation Policy and Action Plan is with Corangamite Shire Council as Committee of Management for the study area under the *Crown Land Reserves Act 1978* unless otherwise formally delegated through lease or other written arrangements with other bodies.

The policy provides direction for the conservation and ongoing management of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum as a whole, and of the significant areas and elements within the place. The policy also guides decision-making about appropriate changes to the place so that its cultural heritage values are retained and enhanced, and adverse impacts on cultural heritage significance are avoided or minimised.

The conservation policy includes both general and specific policies related to the place as a whole, and to significant areas and elements.

Policies are generally set out with a series of Actions to implement and support the adjacent policy. Each action is given a priority ranking with the following requirement:

- 1 – undertake within 1–2 years
- 2 – undertake within 2–5 years
- 3 – undertake within 5–10 years

Ongoing

For the purposes of framing conservation policies and associated actions, six different precincts within the study area are identified as different management zones according the diagram below. For some of the conservation policies the Caravan Park area (Area 2) will be treated as part of the Arboretum (Area 3):



Management zones shown in above plan are as follows:

- 1. Botanic Gardens enclosure
- 2. Caravan Park
- 3. Arboretum
- 4. Native Tree plantation
- 5. Western section of the Arboretum
- 6. Lookout and carpark

5.2 Terminology

Where the term ‘**significant element**’ is used, it refers to any view, layout, design feature, area, fabric, built structure, landscape element, planting, related objects, or other part of the site which has been identified in this report as being of cultural heritage value to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum (see Section 3). Significant elements are identified in Section 3.7 as being of Primary significance, contributory significance, or as not significant (‘nil significance’).

Unless specified, the policies apply across the whole site, meaning the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, which is the study area to which this CMP applies. This may be referred to as ‘**the whole place**’.

A glossary of terms from the Burra Charter is included in Section 1.2.

5.3 Conservation principles

Defining a conservation policy for the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum requires recognition of all aspects of significance and resolution of the issues, constraints and opportunities summarised in Section 4.

The heritage significance of the place has been understood in Section 3 as a series of layered and interrelated historic themes—that is, as:

- a place of Aboriginal connections
- an inspirational landscape
- one of a network of regional botanic gardens established in nineteenth-century Victoria
- a public park and botanic garden laid out by Daniel Bunce
- a public park and botanic garden laid out by William Guilfoyle
- a botanical collection
- a public park with diverse features
- a place of community connections

In conserving cultural heritage significance of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum the complexity of these layered and interrelated historic themes needs to be recognised.

The heritage significance of the place imposes an obligation to consider and protect the multiple and layered heritage values of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, which includes both tangible and intangible heritage.

Principles

The Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (2013) provides conservation principles for conserving heritage places and values and these have been considered in establishing the principles below.

The following principles provide the fundamental philosophical basis for the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum conservation policy.

- Recognise all aspects of cultural heritage significance
- Recognise that the use of the place as a public park is a central component of significance
- Recognise the relative significance of elements
- Integrate conservation processes into all the activities associated with place management
- Respect and support existing, historical and botanical connections
- Recognise that interpretation is a core element of conservation

5.4 Conservation objectives

The conservation policy has been developed to achieve a series of identifiable conservation-related objectives and includes policies relating to the whole place and its significant elements.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is significant at the State level. The cultural heritage significance at the State level rests in the area of the Camperdown Public Park known as the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, reserved in 1869/70, and includes its use as a public park, its setting and views, design and layout, fabric, plantings, and historical associations.

The cultural heritage significance of the place is embodied in its tangible and intangible heritage values.

Tangible heritage values include:

- the setting of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum within the volcanic plains of Victoria’s Western District, a landscape that is also recognised as significant in its own right
- the outstanding scenic views from the place over two volcanic crater lakes and the volcanic plains
- the design and layout of the whole place
- physical fabric (landscape elements, trees, built structures)
- related objects (Robbie Burns statue; Plan of Public Park Camperdown attributed to William Guilfoyle, 1910)
- its use as a public park for recreation, camping and ornamental purposes

Intangible heritage values include:

- its historical associations
- community connections with the place.

Having regard to the significance of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, the policies are framed to:

- maintain and enhance Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum as a public park reserved for recreation and ornamental purposes
- recover and enhance a sense of the site as a ‘whole’ – as a large public park set within a distinctive landscape setting
- retain and enhance all significant views both within the site and outwards from the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, encouraging visitors to experience a strong ‘sense of place’ and appreciate the wider volcanic plains
- retain and enhance the Botanic Gardens enclosure
- retain and conserve other elements according to their identified relative significance (see Policy section xxx)
- within available resources seek to recover the significance of historically important areas and elements of the site where significance has been lost or diminished over time
- allow for a diversity of passive and organised recreational uses consistent with the heritage values of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum
- allow for the continuation of existing uses; specifically the caravan and camping park.
- ensure that any new works, development, or other changes are designed to retain and enhance the cultural heritage significance of the site
- embrace a management arrangement for the site that embraces big-picture, co-ordinated, and transparent planning and values-based decision-making
- ensure that the management of the site, and any future changes to the management of the site, is collaborative, respectful, and inclusive in terms of the wider community of Camperdown.

5.5 General policies

The following policies establish the foundation for the conservation and management of the whole place.

5.5.1 Burra Charter

It is policy that:

- All future conservation and adaptation works to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum must be carried out having regard to the principles of the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* 2013 (the *Burra Charter*).
- Evidence presented in this CMP forms the basis of the cultural heritage significance of the place as a whole, and the elements within it.
- Management decisions will be taken with reference to the policies in this CMP.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Refer to the principles of the *Burra Charter* in the process of assessing the suitability of any proposed works. These principles provide guidance on the conservation and adaptation of place and elements being of cultural heritage significance. The *Burra Charter* is included as an Appendix.
- Reference should be made to the policies in this CMP when making decisions regarding management, works, development, and use of the place.

Priority:

- Ongoing

5.5.2 Statement of Significance

It is policy that:

- The statement of significance should provide guidance for the conservation and planning for the whole place; 'the whole place' meaning as defined on the map in VHR H2256.
- The heritage values and assessed significance should guide the management and development of the place.
- The CMP Statement of Significance should be the principal point of reference. Reference should also be made to the Heritage Victoria Statement of Significance.

Priority:

- Ongoing

5.5.3 Permit process for HV

It is policy that:

- Permit applications are dealt with by HV and Council is a referral agency in this.

Priority:

- Ongoing

5.5.4 Adverse Impacts

It is policy that:

- Adverse impacts on the cultural heritage significance of the whole place or component elements as a consequence of change are avoided or minimised.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Review all proposed change with reference to this CMP, considering the specific impacts of the proposal on the significance of the whole place and on significant elements (see Policy 5.6.1)
- Where change is contemplated, this should be focused in parts of the site of lesser significance, where there is greater scope for adaptation and lower risk of adverse impacts on significance.

Priority:

- Ongoing

5.5.5 Heritage Impact Assessment

It is policy that:

- All proposed change should be thoroughly assessed having consideration of potential adverse heritage impacts, applying the principles and policies contained in the CMP.
- A Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP), as defined under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, may be necessary where major groundworks are proposed.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Ensure that all permit or other approvals applications are accompanied by a Statement of Heritage Impact that assesses potential heritage impacts against the policies and principles set out in this CMP.
- Allow adverse change only where the change
 - The policies and objectives of this CMP are achieved;
 - makes possible the recovery, conservation, or interpretation of aspects of greater significance;
 - ensures the security and/or viability of the place;
 - adequately records and, where appropriate, interprets the significant element prior to change.
- Maintain comprehensive records of work undertaken.

Priority:

- Ongoing (process triggered by works proposal)

5.6 Recognise significance

5.6.1 Cultural Heritage Significance

It is policy that:

- The elements which make up the place are managed according to the relative levels of cultural heritage significance identified in this CMP.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Use the relative levels of significance to guide conservation and change.

Priority:

- Ongoing

5.6.2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

It is policy that:

- Aboriginal cultural heritage values are to be assessed with any changes proposed, and in the future planning and interpretation of the site.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Support any assessment of change so that it recognises the rich associations that Aboriginal people had with this area, and that this association with the place continued after the site was reserved as a Public Park.
- A CHMP may need be prepared in the event of any proposed new development that involves groundworks (*Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*).

Priority:

- Ongoing

5.7 Setting and boundaries

5.7.1 Setting

It is policy that:

- All activities associated with conservation and management of the study area strive to protect and enhance its strategic and dramatic siting high on an elevated plateau above two volcanic crater lakes and overlooking the volcanic plains of the Western District.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Explore themes related to the geological history and dramatic landscape setting of the study area, for example, in the interpretation of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum (including as the *raison d'être* for the siting of the Public Park)

Priority:

- 2

5.7.2 Planning Policy

It is policy that:

- All works to the study area should be consistent with relevant policy associated with SLO2 and ESO1.

Recommended Action/Guidance:

- Refer to Recommended Actions for Policy 5.7.1.

Priority:

- Ongoing

5.7.3 Extent of Public Park

It is policy that:

- The relationship of the study area to the original extent of the Camperdown Public Park reserved in 1869–70 should be recognised.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Incorporate into the interpretation of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum that it was originally part of a larger extent of land reserved as a Public Park in 1869–70.

Priority:

- Ongoing

5.7.4 Approach to the Park

It is policy that:

- The identity of the study area as a historic public park, as experienced on approach and on arrival from Park Road, should be recovered and enhanced.

Recommended Actions/Guidance

- Within available resources and cost redesign and interpret the fencing treatment of the entirety of the Park Road boundary and at the main entrance (off Park Road) to help recover the historic and continuing identity of the whole place as the Camperdown Public Park since 1869–70.
- Allow the preservation of each component of the park that achieves the original objectives and aspirations of the Camperdown Public Park

Priority:

- 3

5.8 Views and vistas

5.8.1 Significant Views

It is policy that:

- The significant views from the study area are preserved and protected.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

1. Refer to Recommended Actions for Policy 5.7.1
 2. Investigate upgrading the Lookout area to better interpret the significant views from this historic view point.
 3. Ensure the density of new trees planted in the Arboretum (and Caravan Park area) retains an open parkland character of trees lightly dotted here and there in grassland so that views from the Arboretum areas of the elevated plateau to the surrounding volcanic plains are retained. (This is consistent with the design intent of the 1910 Plan attributed to Guilfoyle)
 4. Ensure the density of trees in the Native Tree Plantation area retains an open woodland character so that filtered views to Lake Bullen Merri and Lake Gnotuk are retained.
 5. Ensure planting within and around the periphery of the Botanic Gardens enclosure (ie the Lookout and Carpark zone) retains, enhances, and frames views of the wider landscape.
- Confine denser tree plantings with understory plantings to the perimeters of the study area and major pathway and road intersections (consistent with the design intent of the 1910 Plan attributed to Guilfoyle)

Priority:

- Action 1 = ongoing
- All other actions = 2

5.9 Layout and design

5.9.1 Historic Layout

It is policy that:

- The historic layout of the whole place and the arrangement of its component parts as a place for public recreation and appreciation of the landscape be conserved and maintained. This should be

achieved with reference to what is known of the original Bunce vision and design, as well as the Guilfoyle refinements that are justifiable and achievable.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

1. Over time, seek to rationalise fencing and other internal boundaries, with the objectives of ensuring unified and recessive design that does not obscure understanding and appreciation of the whole place as a large public park. (This Action does not apply to fencing of the Botanic Gardens enclosure.)
2. Investigate re-establishing public access to the Botanic Gardens through the Arboretum and opening the north-east gate for pedestrians, and allowing appropriate low impact uses in the north-east corner of the Arboretum (currently leased for grazing)
3. Investigate the introduction of low-impact vehicular access via the north-east gate through the Arboretum and a meandering pedestrian pathway through the Arboretum to the Botanic Gardens enclosure. A pedestrian pathway that echoed the serpentine alignment of the pathway shown in this location on the 1910 Guilfoyle plan would be appropriate, but an exact replication would not be necessary. The paving material should be comparable (in colour and texture) to that used on the paths in the Botanic Gardens to connect the two areas. Whilst limited car parking could be provided outside the park on Park Road there are significant constraints in regard to this, such as traffic and drainage concerns as well as cost.
4. Investigate allowing a publicly accessible children's playground in location of existing.
5. Investigate opening up the linear plantation between children's playground and Botanic Gardens enclosure by thinning existing planting.

Priority:

- Actions 1, 2, 3, 4 = 2
- Actions 5, 6 = 1

5.9.2 Association with Daniel Bunce

It is policy that:

- Significant elements associated with Daniel Bunce be retained, enhanced, and interpreted as a priority.
 - *Daniel Bunce was responsible for the early layout of the site, including the establishment of the centrally placed Gardens enclosure and its oval shape (in plan); dense plantings of many coniferous trees; and a planting style that was characterised by order and regularity*

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

1. Retain and conserve all significant elements which are likely to be associated with Daniel Bunce.
2. Continue to research more about Bunce's plan for the site through ongoing research.

Priority:

- Action 1 (1) and Action 2 (ongoing)

5.9.3 Association with William Guilfoyle

It is policy that:

- Significant elements associated with William Guilfoyle be retained, enhanced, and interpreted as a priority.
 - *Notable landscape designer and Melbourne Botanic Gardens director William Guilfoyle provided advice and layout plans for the Public Park from 1888-90 and in 1910, and is attributed with the picturesque layout of the study area as a whole and the picturesque reconfiguration of the Gardens enclosure. The surviving 'Plan of Public Park Camperdown' attributed to Guilfoyle and the accompanying Key to the Plan of Camperdown Public Park (both 1910) provide clear evidence of Guilfoyle's design intent for the place, the principles that informed his planting choices for the wider Public Park (not within the Gardens enclosure), and the precise species and placement of trees and shrubs.*

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

1. Retain and conserve all significant elements which are known to be associated with Guilfoyle and reflected in the VHR citation, as well as elements that have been identified in this report.
2. In addition, consideration of other matters given careful consideration by Guilfoyle that relate to his design for the Park were:
 - a. 'Harmony in the arrangement of shades of green and coloured foliage'
 - b. 'Preservation of the best views from the gardens'

- c. repetition of species in different locations for ‘balancing the landscape view’
 - d. the disposition of perimeter garden beds,
 - e. the circular ornamental garden bed and rose garden, open lawn, specimen plantings, pathways, avenue plantings, and historical structures.
3. Actively demonstrate respect for and celebration of Guilfoyle’s long association with the Public Park at Camperdown, which is a continued source of pride to the local community and which is highly significant to those interested in landscape design history.
 4. Refer to policy and recommended actions associated with plant conservation and succession.
 5. Refer to guidance on species selection in this report.
 6. Continue to research more about Guilfoyle’s vision for the site through ongoing historical research

Priority:

- Actions 1, 2 = 1
- Actions 3, 4, 5 = ongoing

5.9.4 Historic Entrance

It is policy that:

- Whilst an alternative entrance to the Public Park and Gardens is proposed at the north-east corner of the reserve, the existing main entrance (shared by the CP) should be recognised and enhanced as the historic entrance to the Public Park
 - *The existing entrance into the study area off Park Road and the straight-aligned entry drive into the study area pre-date the 1910 Guilfoyle plan, formed in 1870, and have continuously provided the principal entrance into and access through the Park.*

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Design and install effective new signage at the main entrance to the study area that reflects its traditional and historical entrance to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum and that clearly indicates the Botanic Gardens and views.
- Explore options for caravan park operation to embrace and celebrate the history and significance of the Public Park in their marketing, branding, activities, signage (on-site and web presence).
- Review effectiveness of signage at Princes Highway turnoff.

Priority:

- 2, 1, 1

5.10 Significant elements

5.10.1 Primary Level Significance

It is policy that:

- Elements of primary significance should be retained and conserved as a priority.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Use the CMP to clarify which elements are identified as having primary significance (see Section 3).
- Prioritise the retention and conservation of elements identified as having primary significance in future management of the place.

Priority:

- Ongoing.

5.10.2 Alteration & Adaptation

It is policy that:

- Alteration or adaptation to primary significant elements is only allowed where:
 - it will conserve and respect the cultural significance (including that of its Aboriginal connections) of the whole place or the values of the significant element
 - it is the only way to preserve the element in situ
 - it will reconstruct important parts of significant elements which have been lost or damaged.
 - It will facilitate continuation of existing uses and activities including the caravan and camping park but not at the expense of identified elements of cultural significance.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Ensure a Heritage Impact Assessment is undertaken prior to making decisions about whether a proposed alteration or adaptation would not adversely impact on the cultural significance of the whole place or significant elements (with reference to this CMP).

Priority:

- Ongoing.

5.10.3 Primary Significance**It is policy that:**

- Where possible, that elements of primary significance should be retained.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Use the CMP to clarify which elements are identified as having local significance (see Section 3).

Priority:

- Ongoing.

5.10.4 Alteration and Adaptation**It is policy that:**

- Alteration or adaptation to elements of contributory significance may be allowed, providing that:
 - other elements of primary significance or the significance of the whole place are conserved and adverse cultural heritage impacts are avoided.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Ensure a Heritage Impact Assessment is undertaken prior to making decisions about whether a proposed alteration or adaptation would not adversely impact on the cultural significance of the whole place or significant elements (with reference to this CMP).

Priority:

- Ongoing.

5.10.5 Lost Significant Elements**It is policy that:**

- Removal of locally significant elements may be permitted providing that:
 - it reveals other aspects of greater significance, or
 - it provides for the construction of an earlier, more significant element, and
 - documentary evidence is provided to support and justify the action.
- Lost significant elements may be replaced pending an investigation as to the feasibility of their retrieval, replacement or reconstruction

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Use the CMP to clarify which elements are identified as having local significance (provide cross reference back to relevant part in Section 3).
- When replacing lost significant elements, reconstruct like for like where photographic or documentary evidence exists.

Priority:

- Ongoing.

5.11 Plantings

Planting policy is structured according to the following six zones:

- Botanic Gardens enclosure
- Arboretum (incorporating the Caravan Park)
- Western section of the Arboretum
- Native Tree Plantation
- Lookout and Carpark area

Note on replacement, new, and succession planting

Policy for replacement, new, and succession plantings is considered in relation to each part of the study area. In developing policy, consideration has been given to the cultural heritage significance of the whole place as a designed landscape, the heritage character of the landscape provided by its design, layout, and mature plant collection, and individually significant trees. However, there is also a need to take on board the matter of climate change. A useful document to refer to is the recently published *Landscape Succession Strategy: Melbourne Gardens 2016–2036*, published by the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (2016).

The RBGV's *Landscape Succession Strategy* defines landscape succession as, usually, 'a shift in vegetation composition and structure in response to human needs and preferences and changes in the biophysical environment.' The RBGV strategy has helped formulate the policy in this CMP (2016) that takes into consideration changes in environmental conditions and understanding since the Public Park was first reserved in 1869–70, and the likely scenario of a future climate that is drier and hotter with increased probability of extreme events.

Plantings - The Arboretum area

5.11.1 Management of Trees and Shrubs

It is policy that:

- Management of the trees and shrubs in the Arboretum area reinforces and enhances the cultural heritage significance of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.
- Where an individual tree identified as significant poses an immediate threat to public safety or to another significant element it may be removed immediately.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Retain existing trees and shrubs identified as significant.
- When necessary engage an arborist who is experienced in working with trees of cultural heritage significance to undertake priority maintenance works to restore or maintain structural integrity and health of significant trees and shrubs, as necessary.

Priority:

- 1

5.11.2 New and Replacement Plants

It is policy that:

- New and replacement plant species are selected and placed in the landscape having regard to the design objectives articulated by William Guilfoyle in his 'Key to the Plan' of 1910. Accordingly, new and replacement species will be selected and placed in the landscape on the basis that they are:
 1. 'the most suitable trees for the soil and situation'
 2. 'harmony in the arrangement of shades of green and coloured foliage'
 3. 'preservation of the best views from all points'
 4. repetition of species in different locations for 'balancing the landscape view'
- In the absence of a Landscape Masterplan general guidelines for new and replacement species selection and locations are given in Section 4.13.4 of this report.
- New and replacement planting must take into account current the use and function of the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park (Caravan Park), but should as far as possible reinforce and enhance the cultural heritage significance of the whole site
- Replace (like-for-like) significant trees and shrubs, except in the case where there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the species:
 - no longer satisfies Criterion 1 above
 - is unlikely to thrive/survive in the predicted climate conditions of the next 50–100 years
 - will require considerable resources to support, beyond what is considered reasonable
 - is now identified as an environmental weed.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- New plantings where not referred to directly in the succession planting plan must undergo assessment by the Committee of Management prior to being established. Appropriate referral to Heritage Victoria will be required.

- Recover and prioritise the north-eastern corner of the study area as public parkland Ensure density of trees planted retains an open landscape character (trees lightly dotted here and there in lawn) consistent with the historic landscape character and public use of this part of the study area.
- Where resources allow, engage appropriate professional input at development, implementation, and maintenance stages.
- Building on the work of the CBGAT, draw up an appropriate planting plan including genera in character with Guilfoyle's design intentions. This would include a mix of exotic species, both deciduous (such as oaks) and a variety of conifer taxa (such as Cypress, Bhutan or Himalayan Cypress, or Cedar for example) and Eucalypts.
- Restore and reconstruct perimeter plantings of trees and shrubs, using evidence of remnant early twentieth century border plantation and plantings listed in Guilfoyle's 1910 'Key to Plan of Camperdown Public Park'. Restoration work should maintain remnant tree and shrub species and work in harmony with existing park infrastructure.
- Establish/maintain a watering regime for new trees and young trees
- Establish tree guards around young or vulnerable trees
- Strictly monitor the planting of 'commemorative trees' and where this is appropriate species to be determined according to the overall policy for new and replacement trees.

Priority:

- Action 1 = 2-3
- Action 2 = 1
- Action 3 = 2
- Action 4 - ongoing

5.11.3 Special collections**It is policy that:**

- The Committee of Management to consider the proposed Leonard Buckland Daffodil special collection to be established in the Arboretum area.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Pending approval of the COM, to develop plans for the proposed Leonard Buckland Daffodil special collection

Priority:

- 1

Plantings - Botanic Garden enclosure**5.11.4 Management of Trees and Shrubs****It is policy that:**

- Management of trees, shrubs, and other plantings within the Botanic Gardens enclosure reinforces and enhances the cultural heritage significance of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum by ensuring that the Gardens comprise:
 - a plant collection that is primarily non-Australian plant species (deciduous and evergreen) but also Australian plant species, contains some rare and unusual specimens, and is species diverse
 - a collection that is planted primarily for aesthetic effects (as opposed to scientific) in a picturesque manner, with a mix of open lawn, specimen trees, linear plantings, and ornamental beds
 - ornamental beds of mixed floral species arranged primarily for aesthetic effect (as opposed to scientific)

As Bunce, Guilfoyle, Fuller and son, and Waddell were known as keen and/or skilled plantsmen or horticulturists, it seems likely that the garden beds would have been developed and maintained with considerable horticultural knowledge and sophistication from c.1870 to the 1960s. Photographic evidence showing parts of the Gardens from c.1910s to 1954 and remnant plantings attest to this.

Species selection, placement, and their integration with mature plantings in the present-day garden beds currently also display considerable horticultural knowledge and sophistication, which is appropriate and desirable for retaining and enhancing the cultural heritage significance of the Gardens.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Retain existing trees and shrubs identified as significant.
- Consolidate planting records for beds and specimen trees.
- Before new plantings are carried out, an approval process with the COM needs to be followed
- Where necessary engage an arborist who is experienced in working with trees of cultural heritage significance to undertake priority maintenance works to restore or maintain structural integrity and health of significant trees and shrubs, as necessary.
- Ensure garden beds continue to be developed and managed with appropriate horticultural knowledge and sophistication.
- Consider using the circular garden bed in the lawn and/or the garden bed with urn for seasonal displays of showy single genera or species. Historically appropriate plants for this purpose include chrysanthemums, daffodils, hyacinths, gladioli, dahlias, begonias, massed lily and iris.
- Balance horticulturally intensive garden beds with others that require less intensive maintenance in line with available resources.
- Continue to develop and support the two special collections, the New Zealand collection and the Macaronesia collection, that have been established by CBGAT.

Priority:

- 1

5.11.5 New and Replacement Plants

It is policy that:

- In the absence of a Landscape Masterplan general guidelines for new and replacement plants (species selection and locations) are given in Section 4.13.4 of this report).
- New and replacement plant species are selected and placed in the landscape having regard to the design objectives articulated by William Guilfoyle in his 'Key to the Plan' of 1910. Accordingly, new and replacement species will be selected and placed in the landscape on the basis that they are:
 1. 'the most suitable trees [shrubs and other plants] for the soil and situation'
 2. 'harmony in the arrangement of shades of green and coloured foliage' and floral display
 3. 'preservation of the best views from all points'
 4. repetition of species in different locations for 'balancing the landscape view'
- Replace (like-for-like) significant trees, shrubs, and other plants, except in the case where there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the species:
 - no longer satisfies Criterion 1 above
 - is unlikely to thrive/survive in the predicted climate conditions over the next 50–100 years
 - will require considerable resources to support, beyond what is considered reasonable
 - is now identified as an environmental weed.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

1. Select new species on the basis of consistency with species known to have been used in the Botanic Gardens historically (refer section 2.3.2 on Ornamental garden beds), included in the Hawker survey (1984), or surviving mature shrub species, and having regard to the criteria in **Policy X**.
2. Establish/maintain a watering regime for new trees and young trees
3. Establish tree guards around young or vulnerable trees
4. Strictly monitor the planting of 'commemorative trees' and where this is appropriate the species of tree planted should be determined according to the overall policy for new and replacement trees.

Priority:

- Actions 1 and 2: Ongoing.

5.11.6 Special collections

It is policy that:

- The existing special collections of trees established by CBGAT in the Botanic Gardens enclosure from (1) New Zealand and (2) Macaronesia be maintained and further developed subject to approval. The plants of these two collections follow the general planting tastes of William Guilfoyle and were represented in the Public Park and Botanic Gardens historically

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Continue to develop these significant special collections, with their links to Guilfoyle, referring to the guidelines provided in this CMP (see Appendix)

Priority:

- ongoing

Plantings - Western section of Arboretum

5.11.7 Management of Trees and Shrubs

It is policy that:

- Management of the few trees and shrubs in the western paddock area reinforces and enhances the cultural heritage significance of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.
 - Where an individual tree identified as significant poses an immediate threat to public safety or to another significant element it may be removed immediately.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

1. Retain existing trees and shrubs identified as significant.
2. Within available resources engage an arborist who is experienced in working with trees of cultural heritage significance to undertake priority maintenance works to restore or maintain structural integrity and health of significant tree and shrubs, as necessary.
3. Remove recently planted Bluegums from this area

Priority:

- 1

5.11.8 New and Replacement Plants

It is policy that:

- Guidelines for new and replacement planting, including species selection and locations, are given in Section 4.13.4 of this report
- New and replacement plant species are selected and placed in the landscape having regard to the design objectives articulated by William Guilfoyle in his ‘Key to the Plan’ of 1910. Accordingly, new and replacement species will be selected and placed in the landscape on the basis that they are:
 1. ‘the most suitable trees for the soil and situation’
 2. ‘harmony in the arrangement of shades of green and coloured foliage’
 3. ‘preservation of the best views from all points’
 4. ‘restriction of plantations within the narrowest limits for the sake of pasturing stock’
 5. repetition of species in different locations for ‘balancing the landscape view’
- Replace (like-for-like) significant trees and shrubs, except in the case where there is sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the species:
 - no longer satisfies Criterion 1 above
 - is unlikely to thrive/survive in the predicted climate conditions over the next 50–100 years
 - will require considerable resources to support, beyond what is considered reasonable
 - is now identified as an environmental weed.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- New and replacement planting to be guided by succession planting guidelines in Section 4.13.4
- Preserve and repair (restorative pruning for example) physical evidence on the ground those plants that are consistent with the species outlined in Guilfoyle’s ‘Key to Plan for Camperdown Public Park’.

- Restore and reconstruct as appropriate and within available resources the perimeter plantings in accordance with the design intent of the 1910 Guilfoyle plan and Guilfoyle’s ‘Key to Plan for Camperdown Public Park’. The focus should be here on the northern boundary plantings as there is no evidence the southern boundary plantings were ever executed.
- Restoration – by removing accretions – and reconstruction to the known earlier intent for the northern and southern boundary plantings is appropriate and desirable (subject to approval).

Priority:

- 2-3

Plantings - Native tree plantation area

5.11.10 Open woodland landscape character

It is policy that:

- The open woodland landscape character of the Native Tree Plantation area with an unmown grass understory is retained and conserved where not contrary to fire safety regulations and requirements.
-

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Retain existing trees identified as significant.
 - Refer to Policy 5.8.1 on Views and vistas

Priority:

- 1

5.11.11 Significant Trees

It is policy that:

- significant introduced trees within the Native Tree Plantation area are retained and conserved where not contrary to fire safety regulations and requirements.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Retain existing trees identified as significant.
 - Refer to Policy 5.8.1 on Views and vistas

Priority:

- 1

5.11.12 Replacement of Trees

It is policy that:

- Replacement of trees within the Native Tree plantation area to be like for like. For native tree species select trees that are known to have been indigenous to the local area, for example Lightwoods (*Acacia impacta*) and Manna Gums (*E. viminalis*). Other shrubs and grasses should also be native to the local area.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Retain existing trees identified as significant.
 - Refer to Policy 5.8.1 on Views and vistas
- Ascertain other suitable species native to the area for planting here.

Priority:

- 1

Plantings - Propagation

5.11.13 Propagation Plan

It is policy that:

- A plan to guide efficient propagation should be developed and initiated so that the significance of the mature plant collection as whole can be retained and enhanced, to ensure continued survival (through genetic stock) of individually significant trees, and to make provision for rare and threatened plants.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Propagation needs to respond to the reality of senescent plants as well as anticipate new plantings.
- Even with careful management, in time all significant mature trees within the study area will ultimately sense, die, and require removal and replacement. To prepare for and respond appropriately to this inevitability it is important that tree propagation and replacement are core components of the management of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum. Tree propagation and replacement necessitates long-term planning and should be underpinned by the following objectives:
 - to guide the gradual renewal of the tree collection so as to maintain and enhance major planting established in the early phases of the Public Park's establishment (1870s to 1960s)
 - to ensure continued survival of the genetic stock of individually significant trees

[Note: ...asexual propagation where possible, in preference to seed to reduce variations...]

- A formalised program for this essential propagation work should be drawn up and appropriate nursery facilities explored for carrying out/outsourcing propagation work.

Priority:

- Ongoing

5.12 Lost elements**5.12.1 Reconstructing and reinterpreting significant lost elements**

It is policy that:

- The possibility of reconstructing or interpreting significant lost elements, formerly in the Botanic Gardens and Public Park (now Arboretum) be explored. These elements include but are not restricted to:
 1. Rotunda
 2. Alternative artwork to replace the Robbie Burns statue
 3. Summer house at look-out.
- The feasibility of reconstructing or reinterpreting any significant lost element be investigated
- In the event of a decision not to reconstruct any of the above elements, other options for referencing the past element in some way could be explored, for example by introducing an alternative but appropriate and sympathetic new element. This might include:
 - An alternative pavilion structure with 'lookout' feature
 - An alternative artwork to display on the pedestal
 - An alternative shelter at the lookout point.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Assess the feasibility of reinstating various lost elements of heritage significance in the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum. These could be prioritised in terms of community interest, cost, potential function and use, serviceability and resourcing and other issues regarding feasibility. (Note that the Aitken report of 1985 has already addressed the feasibility of reconstructing the rotunda).
- Alternatively, explore the feasibility of introducing new elements to replace those that are lost.

Priority:

- 3

5.13 Uses and activities**5.13.1 Appropriate Uses and Activities**

It is policy that:

- The use of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum as a place of public recreation be continued.
- The uses and activities of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are appropriate to the gazetted purpose of the site as a reserve for public recreation, where these uses and activities do not compromise the significant fabric of the place.
- That the following broad uses and activities are permitted:
 - Public park

- Botanic Gardens
- Recreation
- Grazing (subject to lease arrangement)
- Camping and Caravan Park (subject to lease arrangement)

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Continue the current uses at the site

Priority:

- Ongoing

5.13.2 Caravan Park

It is policy that:

- The operation of the Lakes and Craters Holiday Park (Caravan Park) on the site be guided by the document, 'Best Practice Management Guidelines for Committees of Management of Camping and Caravan Parks on Crown land', DEPI, 2012, respecting the cultural heritage significance of the site as a whole.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Corangamite Shire Council, to review the 'Best Practice Management Guidelines' (2012) for caravans on Crown land reserves where cultural heritage is a factor.

Priority:

- 2

5.13.3 Western Section of Arboretum Area

It is policy that:

- The use of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum as an area for grazing and/or public access be permitted in the Western section of the Arboretum area and where the maintenance of boundary plantings is undertaken by qualified personnel within available resources.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- That grazing be continued on a lease basis
- This action must have regard to fire safety and resourcing limitations.

Priority:

- 2

5.13.4 Public access

It is policy that:

- Consider the use of the Western section of the Arboretum for improved public access and use in the longer term, to be enabled without compromising the heritage significance of the site.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Any plans to lease the Western section of the Arboretum (or part thereof) need to consider the aspirations of the original Public Park, Bunce design and the Guilfoyle Plan layout.
- Establish a long-term plan of converting the western section of the Arboretum from its current use as a grazing paddock to public parkland (largely open grassland with boundary plantings and select specimen trees).

Priority:

- 1, 4

5.13.5 Commemorative Plaques and Objects

It is policy that:

- The installation of commemorative plaques and objects in the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is only appropriate where the event or person commemorated is directly related to the cultural heritage significance of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.

- The use of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum as an area for the installation of commemorative plaques and other commemorative objects be strictly regulated.
- The use of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum for private commemorative plaques or other commemorative elements is inappropriate.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Introduce some measure of central control with an approvals process through the Committee of Management to prevent the accretion of private commemorative plaques and other private commemorative elements in the Botanic Gardens or Arboretum.

Priority:

- 2

5.13.6 Public Events

It is policy that:

- The use of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum for community activities and events and public functions be encouraged.
- Future use, including frequency and intensity of use, must not compromise the identified cultural significance of the place and its elements.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Council and the COM to manage public events so to ensure minimal impact on cultural significance.
- Ensure tree roots are not impacted upon by any temporary structures, temporary infrastructure, vehicles, and the like.
- Ensure temporary infrastructure, such as stands, booths, marquees, food vans, etc., are installed and removed in a manner that does not cause damage to significant trees and other significant elements.

Priority:

- 2

5.13.7 Improvements to Public Access

It is policy that:

- Permitted uses of the site be encouraged and enhanced by improving public access to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, with particular regard to the main entrance (including internal access through to the Botanic Gardens), and also to investigating the opening up the entrance at the north-east corner of the Arboretum for pedestrian and vehicular access, and the introduction of improved car-parking

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Assess the opportunities for visitor circulation
- Improve wayfinding through new signage
- Investigate opening up entrance at north-east corner for pedestrian and vehicular access.
- Allow for a limited number of new car-parking spaces between the Botanic Gardens fence and the caravan park.
- In the longer term, consideration to making the steep western section of the Arboretum, or part thereof, more accessible to the public, for example perhaps via a circular walk.

Priority:

- 2

5.13.8 Visitor Circulation

It is policy that:

- Consider how way-marking or other media can enable visitors to explore the wider setting of the Botanic Garden enclosure, including the Arboretum, the lookout and native plantation areas.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- As per 5.13.7 above

Priority:

- 2

5.14 Future development

5.14.1 Design Vision

It is policy that:

- All future development in the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum retain and enhance the cultural heritage significance of the place, as identified in this CMP (2016).

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Prepare a masterplan for the Camperdown Public Park precinct.

Priority:

- 2

5.14.2 Water Conservation and Water Harvesting

It is policy that:

- Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum develop a long-term strategy to secure long-term sustainable water supply, in anticipation of future water shortages associated with climate change. This plan should fully explore options to provide a sustainable water source within available resources.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Investigate water capture, storage, and re-use for Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum. Any plans for future water capture and storage needs to respect the Aboriginal and cultural heritage significance of the place.
- Waterhole – arrest decay of ‘reservoir’ adjacent to northern perimeter boundary (significant element). Explore feasibility of restoring, fencing and using the waterhole for harvesting and storage of water for use on site.

Priority:

- 3

5.15 Interpretation

5.15.1 Cultural Significance of the Place

It is policy that:

- The interpretation of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum be based on the cultural significance of the place. Interpretation should highlight elements of significance in both areas of the reserve, but also explains the historic significance of the whole site as the Camperdown Public Park.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Review the existing interpretation material in the Botanic Gardens
- Investigate possible forms of new interpretation for the Arboretum and lookout areas, and for the car-park.
- Plan for appropriate new signage at both entrances.

Priority:

- 2

5.15.2 Significant Trees

It is policy that:

- Significant trees within the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum be labelled with scientific and common names with labels in an approved design (Council to seek advice from RBG)

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Affix tree labels in approved design to significant trees in the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum (with possible assistance from RBGV).

Priority:

- 2

5.15.3 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

It is policy that:

- Interpretation of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum should be prepared in consultation with relevant Traditional Owner groups.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Consider investigating a means of interpreting the Aboriginal significance of the site through consultation with Traditional Owner groups.

Priority:

- 2

5.15.4 Opportunities for Tourism

It is policy that:

- Consolidate the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum in the overall tourism opportunity offered by the township of Camperdown and as a tourist destination in its own right. It offers opportunities for experiencing and appreciating the wider landscape, telling the stories of the surrounding landscape and the history of settlement and recreation within the area.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Consider an interpretation strategy that considers themes and interpretative media for the whole public reserve, as well as opportunities for interpreting the wider landscape.

Priority:

- 2

5.16 Living connections and traditions

5.16.1 Local Community

It is policy that:

- It is recognised that the local community of Camperdown have strong and affectionate associations with the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum owing to a long and continual use for recreational and social purposes.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Continue to recognise and seek support from the local community.
- Develop plan for promotion and marketing of the Gardens and Arboretum in the context of the overall Camperdown Public Park.

Priority:

- Ongoing.

5.16.2 Special Associations

It is policy that:

- It is recognised that the descendants of Scottish settlers in the district have a special association with the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum demonstrated by the location of the Robbie Burns statue in this location from 1883 until 2006, and the associations of Scottish settlers with the early development of the reserve.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Encourage events that recognise and celebrate the Scottish heritage of the district.

Priority:

- Ongoing.

5.16.3 Aboriginal connections to Country

It is policy that:

- It is recognised that Traditional Owner groups have strong connections with the site occupied by Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum and the surrounding wider landscape.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Continue to acknowledge and engage Traditional Owner groups in matters relating to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.

Priority:

- Ongoing.

5.17 Buildings and structures

This section considers individual policies and actions for buildings and structures within the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.

5.17.1 Rotunda and Rotunda Footings

It is policy that:

- Subject to budgetary allowance, and a review of feasibility, the former rotunda be reconstructed on its original podium overlooking the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum based on evidence assembled by Richard Aitken's feasibility study (1985).

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Review the feasibility of reconstruction (see Burra Charter article 20) and costing.
- Consider a staged approach to the reconstruction of the pavilion.

Priority:

- 1-2.

5.17.2 Robbie Burns Pedestal, Potting Shed & Picnic Shelter

It is policy that:

- These existing buildings and structures are significant elements contributing greatly to the character and experience of the Botanic Gardens and should be retained and maintained.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Undertake regular inspections
- Carry out any repair work as necessary in a planned program and undertake any urgent work as soon as possible to safeguard their heritage significance.

Priority:

- 1 & ongoing.

5.17.3 Robbie Burns Statue

It is policy that:

- The connection with the removed Robbie Burns Statue and the retained pedestal be acknowledged and interpreted.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Examine the feasibility of proposing an alternative item (artwork or other) to place on the plinth.

Priority:

- 2

5.17.4 Seating

It is policy that:

- The existing public seating be retained and maintained in the short term.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- In the medium to long term update seating to a uniform design of cast iron frame and timber slats.
- Review the need for additional seating in public areas.

Priority:

- 2.

5.17.5 Signage**It is policy that:**

- Seek to improve signage and visitor access to the Botanic Garden and Arboretum through the preparation and implementation of a signage strategy that may consider and develop the recommended actions given below. [Despite VR rationalising signs the signage to the BGA is not as effective as it could be]

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Upgrade the entrance sign to the Botanic Garden enclosure in line with the design of other signs, including interpretive signs that may be developed.
- Install way-marking near the entrance area to the Botanic Garden enclosure that clearly defines directions to the Gardens, the car park and the lookout car park, and other facilities that may be appropriate.
- Throughout the study area: Investigate smaller-scaled road safety and directional signage, which would be adequate for the low-speed vehicular and foot traffic within the study area.
- Investigate the feasibility of installing new road signs on the Princes Highway and up to the site that acknowledges and direct visitors to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum
- Install a separate or more clearly defined entrance sign at the main entrance on Park Road that signifies to visitors that they are entering the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum (as well as the caravan park).

Priority:

- 1-2.

5.17.6 Fencing – Botanic Garden Enclosure**It is policy that:**

- The existing fence be retained and maintained.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Undertake regular inspections and carry out essential repairs as required.
- Consider repainting a more recessive colour?

Priority:

- Ongoing.

5.17.7 Boundary Fencing**It is policy that:**

- Maintain appropriate fencing around the boundaries of the Arboretum and Public Park including uniform fencing treatment along Park Road, which includes the Caretaker's Cottage.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- The boundary fence along Park Road could be a modern style and secure but powder-coated black (so that it appears recessive) with historically appropriate style of feature gateways. Alternatively, the boundary fence could be a reconstruction of the probably original picket fence, as per the fence at Warrnambool Botanic Gardens, where the individual pickets were custom made in imperial measurements rather than in metric.
- Introduce / maintain appropriate rural style fencing on the northern, western and southern boundaries.

Priority:

- 2.

5.17.8 Gateways and Fence Openings**It is policy that:**

- Only those gateways known to be in an original location should have historically appropriate style feature gateways

- The entrance at the north-east corner be adapted for limited load vehicular access and pedestrian access through the Arboretum to the Botanic Gardens enclosure. The existing timber fence remnant and gateway to be used/adapted as necessary, retaining significant fabric where feasible.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Historic entrances include the main entrance to the park, the Arboretum entrance from Park Avenue (north-east corner), and the existing entrance into the Botanic Garden enclosure.
- Main entrance gates to the Botanic Gardens to be retained and maintained.
- Entrance gates at the north-east corner to be repaired, made good and re-painted.
- Any new entrances should be in the same style as the new fencing (as discussed in Section xxx)

Priority:

- 2-3.

5.17.9 Internal Fencing in Arboretum

It is policy that:

- Any internal fencing which may be required for security, screening or management purposes be transparent (where practical) recessive in colour and screened with plantings where appropriate.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Plantings along internal fencing in Arboretum should be mixed or uniform shrub species (but not clipped or hedged) and vines may be encouraged against permanent fencing where appropriate.
- Arrangements for temporary stock fencing will need to be carefully programmed allowing for public access where possible and to cater for any larger scale events in the Arboretum areas.

Priority: 1-2.

5.17.10 Caretaker's Cottage

It is policy that:

- The Caretaker's Cottage be retained and maintained as an element of heritage significance, with a view to its long-term future restoration.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- The use of the Caretaker's Cottage to continue in its present function as a residence for the Caravan Park manager.
- Identify restoration actions and develop a works plan for this purpose with advice from a suitably qualified conservation architect.
- Undertake restoration of the cottage in the longer term, guided by a suitably qualified conservation architect and within available resources.

Priority: Ongoing.

5.17.11 Caravan Park Structures

It is policy that:

- The dam, holiday cabins, associated amenities including camp kitchen, maintenance sheds and concrete slabs for caravan parking sites be retained

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- The existing provision for camping/caravanning sites be retained

Priority: Ongoing.

5.17.12 Children's Playground

It is policy that:

- The children's playground be retained in its existing location and updated as needed.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Provide suitable access points so that this facility can continue to service users of the public park as well as users of the existing caravan park facility, subject to leasing and liability constraints.

Priority: 1 and ongoing.

5.17.13 Waterhole

It is policy that:

- The waterhole be retained and maintained, and embraced as an element of natural, recreational and heritage significance

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- When this area is re-opened as a public park, the waterhole will need to be securely fenced and a warning sign re water safety erected.

Priority: 1-2

5.17.14 Path network in Botanic Gardens

It is policy that:

- The paths in the Botanic Gardens be retained and maintained, including the terracotta tile edging.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Maintain pathways in their current configuration.

Priority: Ongoing

5.18 Archival records**5.18.1 Preservation of the Guilfoyle Plan**

It is policy that:

- The original plan of the Camperdown Public Park, attributed to William Guilfoyle (1910) be preserved.
 - *This plan was assessed as part of the 'Camperdown & District Historical Society Significance Assessment' (c.2013), prepared by Lesley Alves, and has been professionally restored (there are signs of previous water damage) and framed.*

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Retain the plan for safe-keeping with the Camperdown & District Historical Society collection.

Priority: Ongoing.

5.18.2 Archival Documentary Material

It is policy that:

- The historical photographs and other archival documentary material held by the Camperdown & District Historical Society be preserved.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Retain historical records of the Camperdown Public Park for safe-keeping with the Camperdown & District Historical Society collection.

Priority: Ongoing.

5.18.3 Other Historic Records

It is policy that:

- Historic records relating to the site and held at the Shire offices of Corangamite Shire Council should be stored in archival conditions. These records include Minute Books of the Camperdown Public Park Committee of Management; records relating to the early reservation of the Camperdown Public Park, dating from 1869; the antique tin storage box (labelled 'Camperdown Public Park'); and the original version of Guilfoyle's 'Key to the Plan' (1910). Council to decide whether to store these records by either (1) conserve archivally on site or (2) transfer to Public Record Office Victoria

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Council to decide whether to store these records by either (1) conserve archivally on site or (2) transfer to Public Record Office Victoria

Priority: 1

5.19 Recording, monitoring and information systems

5.19.1 Record-Keeping System

It is policy that:

- Council maintain a centralised digital record-keeping system of all plans, works, plantings, and other records of development pertaining to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum. This includes but is not restricted to:
 - Plantings in the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum area. This includes planting records maintained by the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum Trust Inc.
 - Works carried out or changes made at the caravan park
 - Council records relating to maintenance and resources
 - Council records relating to lease arrangements
 - Consultants' reports, including the Homewood Tree Survey (2015)

A central storage facility for all current records will enable easy retrieval of information and on-going knowledge about the more recent history of the reserve.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Rationalise record-keeping procedures relating to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum so that records maintained in disparate forms can be kept together, physically and/or digitally. Approved records of plantings must be made available to the Committee of Management prior to planting for approval in accordance with this CMP and its policies. (note: Council needs to provide expertise in this regard in plant selection and layout).
- Ensure that future records of plantings, work, etc., or copies of these, are also stored together for this purpose, physically and/or digitally. Council's Record Management System and Asset Data System is a centralised data system that can store this information.

Priority:

- 1

5.20 Management

As stated in Section 4 of this CMP, funding available to manage Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum is currently limited to an existing budget allocation. Central to the successful management of the cultural heritage values of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, therefore, is additional resources, including both labour (of salaried Council staff, contractors and volunteers) and funding. Volunteer members of the community working collaboratively with Council staff and with relevant professional assistance as needed. A management structure and culture that recognises and respects the importance of the different contributions of individuals and groups in the management of the place, that is collaborative, respectful, and inclusive, and that embraces big-picture, co-ordinated, and transparent planning and decision-making is therefore desirable.

In recent decades' organisations as well as individuals have made valuable contributions of time, energy, experience, and care in bringing the Botanic Gardens to its current condition and appearance as a landscape of high aesthetic appeal.

5.20.1 Co-ordinated management and effective partnerships

It is policy that:

- Effective partnerships be established with other management agencies, Council departments, CBGAT, lease holders and organisations responsible for managing land surrounding the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum
- **Recommended Actions/Guidance:**
- Establish communication procedures and protocols for best ensuring co-ordinated management of the place.
- Investigate the establishment of an Advisory Committee for the site.
- Explore options for input by employment programs, apprentice programs etc.

Priority:

- 1

5.20.2 Additional Funding Sources

It is policy that:

- Additional funding sources to support works at Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum should be sought.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Within available resources, Council's heritage advisor to explore and apply for external funding options from relevant grant programs for heritage places: for example, the State Government's Living Heritage Program (2016); other grants administered by the Department of Environment, Land Water and Planning for heritage places; the Australian Garden History Society Kindred Spirits Fund. Private funding options also to be explored.

Priority:

- Ongoing/annually

5.21 Adoption, implementation and review

5.21.1 Adoption and Review of CMP

It is policy that:

- The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum Conservation Management Plan (2016) be adopted by the Corangamite Shire Council and reviewed every decade or as new evidence is uncovered.

Recommended Actions/Guidance:

- Undertake the necessary steps to have the CMP adopted by Council.
- The Committee of Management to establish a process for approvals of new plantings and maintenance
- Identify those involved in the management of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum who should have a working familiarity with this CMP.
- Ensure the significance of the place and its elements, and the policy for their conservation are communicated to and understood by the people involved in managing the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.
- Provide a copy of the CMP (2016) to Heritage Victoria, State Library of Victoria, Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum Trust Inc., Camperdown & District Historical Society, Corangamite Public Library, and other relevant bodies.
- Provide a copy of the CMP (2016) to all lessees.
- Review the CMP regularly

Priority:

- 1

6 ACTION PLAN

6.1 Overview

An Action Plan has been developed to identify how and when actions will be taken to implement the conservation policies. Actions are prioritised and agency responsibilities identified. The Action Plan considers the resources available (such as funding, technical skills or human resources). Suggested resources and/or funding options are also considered

The Action Plan comprises the following components:

Maintenance schedule that clearly sets out when routine maintenance works should take place (in relating to plants, built structures and other elements of the site). For this site, the maintenance schedule needs to be aligned with the seasons, the growth patterns of plants, and the need to manage threats such as weeds. Maintenance works are set out under themed headings, including:

- Vegetation
- Layout, paths and fencing
- Built structures
- Signage and interpretation
- Views and view-sheds.

Conservation works schedule that identifies the works required for repairing, restoring, reconstructing or conserving significant features of the site, both built structures and planting and for new works. A conservation works schedule may form the basis for commissioning a contractor to undertake those works, although detailed specifications and working drawings may need to be prepared in some cases as a separate project after the CMP is completed. Conservation works are set out under the following headings:

- Overall conservation actions
- Vegetation – conservation actions
- Built structures and landscape elements
- Interpretation, signage and access
- Use
- Record-keeping and monitoring

Management protocols address specific management issues, along with stakeholder roles and responsibilities. The management protocols should consider methods of enhancing working relationships between key stakeholders, Council and the Camperdown Botanic Gardens & Arboretum Trust. Management protocols are for the whole site and consider planning matters and what actions need be taken to enhance the future management of the place.

6.2 Prioritised schedule of works ('Action Plan')

Suggested timeframes for actions are given as follows, and are indicated by the check boxes in the schedules:

- Checkbox 1 = 1-2 years
- Checkbox 2 = 2-5 years
- Checkbox 3 = 5-10 years
- Checkbox 4 = Ongoing

The following abbreviations are used in the schedules for the sake of brevity:

- CoM Committee of Management
- CSC Corangamite Shire Council (acting as Committee of Management)
- CBGAT Camperdown Botanic Gardens & Arboretum Trust
- RBGV Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria
- TOs Traditional Owner groups

6.2.1 Conservation works schedule

Conservation works schedule				
	Priority*			
*Priority ranking: Box 1 (1-2 yrs), Box 2 (2-5 years), Box 3 (5-10 years), Box 4 (ongoing)	1	2	3	4
1. Overall conservation actions				
Prepare a Masterplan for the whole Camperdown Public Park site			•	
Use the relative levels of significance determined in this CMP to guide conservation and the management of change				•
Use the CMP to clarify which elements within the place are identified as having primary significance, and prioritise the retention and conservation of those elements in the future management of the place				•
Retain elements of contributory significance where possible or appropriate. (Use the CMP to clarify which elements within the place are identified as having contributory significance)				•
Investigate the formation of an Advisory Group for the site, with representatives from the Council, CBGAT, The National Trust, Traditional Owner groups, and the Community	•			
In any future leasing plans for any part of the site, the intention of the original Public Park reservation, the Bunce design and the Guilfoyle Plan layout all need to be carefully considered.				•
Council's appointed heritage advisor to explore and apply for external funding options from relevant grant programs for heritage places.	•			•
2. Vegetation - conservation actions				
BOTANIC GARDENS ENCLOSURE - New and replacement plants: Select new species on the basis of consistency with species known to have been grown in the Camperdown Botanic Gardens enclosure historically (refer to Section 2.3.2 on Ornamental garden beds), or included in the Hawker survey (1984), or surviving mature shrub species, and having regard to the criteria in Policy X. List of select species given in Appendices E and F.				•
ARBORETUM - New and replacement plants: Draw on the recommended succession plan in this report (Section 4.13), including genera in character with Guilfoyle's design intentions. This would include a mix of exotic species, both deciduous (such as Oaks), and a variety of conifer taxa (such as Cypress, Bhutan or Himalayan Cypress, or Cedar for example) as well as Eucalypts.				•
ARBORETUM With approval by the Committee of Management and in consultation with Heritage Victoria - Restore and reconstruct perimeter plantings of trees and shrubs, using evidence of remnant early 20th-century border plantation and plantings in Guilfoyle's 1910 'Key to the Plan', subject to resource allocation (and leaving out the southern boundary plantings which were never executed). The guidelines for planting are given in Section 4.13		•		
ARBORETUM Ensure the density of trees planted in the Arboretum retains an open landscape character of trees lightly dotted here and there in grassland (consistent with the design intent of the 1910 Plan attributed to Guilfoyle) so that views from the Arboretum areas of the elevated plateau to the surrounding volcanic plains are retained.				•

BOTANIC GARDENS ENCLOSURE - New and replacement plants: Plan which individual new trees should be planted and where (Southern lawn for example, where an existing bed can be removed and converted to lawn thus creating space for 4 or 5 'succession trees' to be planted)	•			
WESTERN SECTION OF ARBORETUM: With approval by the Committee of Management and in consultation with Heritage Victoria - Removal of identified non-contributory trees and shrubs (eg Blue Gums). Note that a permit from HV may be required for the removal of any existing trees.		•		
WESTERN SECTION OF ARBORETUM Consider replanting those areas on the Guilfoyle plan where no evidence exists that they were planted in the first place e.g., the idea of the conifer 'roundels' towards bottom of paddock??			•	
WESTERN SECTION OF ARBORETUM With approval by the Committee of Management and in consultation with Heritage Victoria - Preserve and repair (restorative pruning for example) physical evidence on the ground those plants that are consistent with the species outlined in Guilfoyle's "Key to Plan for Camperdown Public Park".		•	•	
NATIVE TREE PLANTATION Ensure a low density of trees to retain filtered views to Lake Bullen Merri and Lake Gnotuk.				•
NATIVE TREE PLANTATION Retain area that corresponds to location of the 'horse paddock' (c.1870) as a roughly cleared space.				•
NATIVE TREE PLANTATION Replacement of trees to be like for like... For native tree species select trees that are known to have been indigenous to this place, for example Lightwoods and Manna Gums. In addition, develop a special collection here of plants indigenous to the area.				•
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS: With approval by the Committee of Management and in consultation with Heritage Victoria - develop and support the two Special Collections - plants indigenous to New Zealand and the Canary Islands, which have been established by CBGAT.				•
OTHER COLLECTIONS: With approval by the Committee of Management and in consultation with Heritage Victoria - develop the proposed Leonard Buckland Daffodil collection, which has been instigated by CBGAT. (This is a project with potential to attract private funding).				•
OTHER COLLECTIONS: Once approved establish plans for additional plants indigenous to the local area in the Native Tree plantation area. (There may be funding possibilities for this project e.g. Norman Wettenhall Trust).				•
3. Built structures and landscape elements				
CARETAKER'S COTTAGE: Identify restoration actions and develop a works plan for this purpose with advice from a suitably qualified conservation architect.			•	
CARETAKER'S COTTAGE: Undertake restoration of the cottage, under the guidance of a suitably qualified conservation architect.			•	
CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND: Investigate public access to the children's playground in location of existing.	•			•
AMENITIES BLOCK: Explore options for sensitive design of the new Amenities Block.	•			
FORMER PAVILION: Develop a works plan for the reconstruction of the former pavilion building, guided by the existing feasibility plan (Aitken 1985).			•	

SUMMERHOUSE AT LOOKOUT: Investigate options for reinstatement of a shelter at the carpark lookout. Prioritise in terms of community interest, cost, potential function and use, serviceability and resourcing.			•	
ROBBIE BURNS STATUE PEDESTAL: Investigate options for the installation of an alternative artwork on the existing pedestal. Prioritise according community interest, cost, security risk, potential function and use, serviceability and resourcing.		•		
WATERHOLE: Arrest decay of the 'Waterhole' (aka 'reservoir') adjacent to the northern perimeter boundary.		•		
4. Interpretation, signage and access				
Prepare an interpretation strategy for a revised approach to interpretation in the Botanic Gardens. With approval by the Committee of Management and in consultation with Heritage Victoria		•		
Reinstate the entrance at the north-east corner for low level vehicular traffic and pedestrian use.		•		
Explore options for interpreting the Aboriginal heritage significance of the place through consultation with relevant TO groups.		•		
Consider the tourism potential of an interpretation strategy that considers themes and interpretative media for the whole place, as well as opportunities for interpreting the wider landscape.		•		
With approval by the Committee of Management, and in consultation with Heritage Victoria, encourage appropriate events and activities at the site for enthusiasts of botanic gardens and landscape design.				•
Encourage events at the site that recognise and celebrate the district's Scottish heritage				•
Explore options for the Caravan Park to further promote the history and significance of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum through marketing, branding, activities, and signage (on-site and online presence).		•		
Review current road signs on the Princes Highway and up to the site that direct visitors to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum with a view to their replacement. This needs to take into account the proposed new entrance at the north-east corner of the Public Park.	•			
Correct and replace Arboretum sign at north-eastern gates (with gives incorrect date of '1879')		•		
Design and install more effective new signage at the main entrance to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.	•			
Install way-marking near the entrance area to the Botanic Gardens that clearly defines directions to the Gardens, the car park, and the lookout car park, toilets, and other facilities.		•		
Upgrade the entrance sign to the Botanic Gardens enclosure in line with the design of other signs on-site, including interpretive signs.	•			
With approval by the Committee of Management and in consultation with Heritage Victoria - affix tree labels in an approved design to select significant trees in the Camperdown Botanic Gardens & Arboretum.			•	
Improve the lookout area (with signage and seating) to better interpret the significant views from this historic view point.			•	
Throughout the study area: Investigate smaller-scaled road safety and directional signage, which would be adequate for the low-speed vehicular and foot traffic within the study area.		•		
5. Use				
ARBORETUM: Enable pedestrian access at the north-east section of the Arboretum (currently used for grazing) for re-use as public parkland for low-impact uses. Advise current lessee of the proposal in a timely manner to allow alternative grazing land to be located. This action must also have regard to fire safety and resourcing limitations.		•		

ARBORETUM: Remove the large boulders from area north of enclosure fence (which were placed there to protect the root system of mature trees from compaction caused by car-parking), and replace these with hoops.	•			
ARBORETUM: Consider (subject to resourcing and fire safety measures) the use of the Arboretum for public use		•		
ARBORETUM: Low-impact vehicular access subject to arborist assessment on the impact to vegetation will inform the use of the Arboretum for alternate access to the gardens and Arboretum.		•		
ARBORETUM In the case of occasional public events, undertake condition reporting on levels of damage before, during, and after event to determine appropriate levels, frequency and types of use.				•
ARBORETUM For public events, ensure that tree roots are not impacted upon by temporary structures, temporary infrastructure, vehicles, etc.				•
ARBORETUM For public events, ensure that temporary infrastructure, such as stands, booths, marquees, etc., are installed and removed in a manner that does not cause damage to significant trees and other significant elements.				•
WESTERN SECTION OF ARBORETUM: Continue grazing on a lease basis for the present time in the Western section of the Arboretum.				•
WESTERN SECTION OF ARBORETUM: Establish a long-term plan of using the steep western section of the Arboretum, or part thereof, as public parkland and more accessible to the public, for example perhaps via a circular walk.			•	
CARAVAN PARK: Maintain existing provision for and operation of camping/caravanning sites. Any proposed further expansion/development of the Caravan Park to be contingent on an appropriate master plan for the whole site that takes into account the cultural heritage significance of the site.				•
CARAVAN PARK: Review 'Best Practice Management Guidelines' (2012) for caravans on Crown reserves where cultural heritage is a factor.	•			
COMMEMORATIVE ELEMENTS: Introduce a measure of central control and management to prevent the accretion of private commemorative plaques and other commemorative elements in the Botanic Gardens and Arboretum.	•			•
6. Record-keeping and monitoring				
Retain the original framed plan of the Camperdown Public Park, attributed to William Guilfoyle (1910) for safe-keeping with the Camperdown & District Historical Society.				•
Retain the collection of historical records relating to the Camperdown Public Park for safe-keeping with the Camperdown & District Historical Society.				•
Determine whether to store historic records of the site by either (1) conserving archivally on site or (2) transferring to PROV (records include Minute Books of the Camperdown Public Park Committee of Management; records of the early reservation of the Public Park, c.1869+; antique tin storage box (labelled 'Camperdown Public Park'); and original version of Guilfoyle's 'Key to the Plan' (1910).	•			
Establish a program, possibly in partnership with CDHS, to encourage the wider community to provide copies of historical material (eg photos, postcards) relating to the Camperdown Public Park and Botanic Gardens, to be developed as a collection.			•	
Rationalise record-keeping procedures relating to the Camperdown Botanic Gardens & Arboretum so that records maintained in disparate forms can be kept together, physically and/or digitally.	•			

Approved planting records to be made available to the CSC (or the proposed nominated overseer) prior to planting for approval in accordance with this CMP and its policies. (Note: CSC to provide expertise in regard to plant selection and layout).	•			
Ensure that all future records of plantings, work, etc., or copies, are stored together, physically &/or digitally.				•
Continue to research the connections of Daniel Bunce and William Guilfoyle to the site to improve our understandings of their respective legacies.				•
Undertake the necessary steps to have this CMP formally adopted by Council.	•			
Review this CMP on the general acceptance of significant new physical or documentary evidence; and/or on significant changes in attitude to the management of the place.				•
Provide a copy of this CMP to Heritage Victoria, SLV, RBGV, National Trust of Australia (Vic.), CBGAT., CDHS, Corangamite Public Library, Traditional Owner groups, and other relevant bodies and interested community groups.	•			
Provide a copy of this CMP to all lessees of the site.	•			

6.2.2 Maintenance schedule

Maintenance schedule				
	Priority			
1. Vegetation				
WHOLE SITE - Management of trees and plants				
Follow the succession plan for mature and senescent trees provided in this CMP	●			
Establish a propagation plan for new plant stock	●			
Take measures to deter rabbits and other feral pests from damaging plant stock and beds. Also monitor the need for possum guards.				●
In the absence of a Masterplan or Succession Planting plan any new plantings and works to prune, remove or trim vegetation is required to be approved through the Committee of Management prior to works commencing				●
BOTANIC GARDENS - Management of trees, shrubs, beds and lawns				
Retain existing trees and shrubs that are identified as significant.				●
CSC to provide routine general maintenance of the site (mowing, mulching, weed control, removing garden waste to Council depot, emptying rubbish bins)				●
CBGAT to continue to provide general maintenance (including weeding, pruning, trimming, digging, raking, maintaining beds, and hand-watering any new or vulnerable trees). At present this work is done as part of monthly working bees. New plantings are required to be approved prior to planting.				●
Engage a suitably qualified arborist (ie. experienced in working with trees of cultural heritage significance) to undertake priority maintenance works to restore or maintain structural integrity and health of significant trees and shrubs, as necessary.	●			●
Retain the existing watering system in the Botanic Gardens enclosure, but additional watering may be necessary for beds and new trees during dry periods.				●
Establish/maintain/review watering regime for new trees and young trees.	●			●
Establish tree guards around young or vulnerable trees.	●			●
Remove dead wood from those trees that need attention in this regard, for example the Montezuma Pine.	●			
Ensure that garden beds continue to be developed and managed with appropriate horticultural knowledge and sophistication.	●			
Consider using the circular garden bed in the lawn and/or the garden bed with urn for seasonal displays of showy single genera or species. Historically appropriate plants for this purpose include chrysanthemums, daffodils, hyacinths, gladioli, dahlias, begonias, massed liliun and iris.	●			
ARBORETUM - Management of trees, shrub belts, and grass sward				
Retain existing trees and shrubs identified as significant.				●

Review watering regime in the Arboretum given the proposal for reverting this area to public parkland and the proposed planting of new tree stock as part of succession strategy.		●		
Establish/maintain a watering regime for new trees and young and/or vulnerable trees.				●
With approval establish tree guards around young or vulnerable trees.				●
WESTERN SECTION OF THE ARBORETUM - Management of trees and shrubs				
Within available resources engage an arborist who is experienced in working with trees of cultural heritage significance to undertake priority maintenance works to restore or maintain structural integrity and health of significant trees and shrubs, as necessary.	●			●
Make safe and fence the mature Monterey Cypress on the northern fenceline.	●			
In the longer term, in the event of the western section of the Arboretum reverting to public parkland, plans for new tree stock in this area to be reviewed, with emphasis given to the maintenance of existing perimeter plantings.			●	
NATIVE TREE PLANTATION - Management of trees, shrubs and grass				
Retain existing trees identified as significant and maintain the open woodland landscape character of the native tree plantation area with an unmown grass understory where not contrary to fire safety regulations and requirements.				●
2 Layout, paths and fencing				
Paths – Botanic Gardens: Maintain existing paths in the Botanic Gardens as well as terracotta brick edging. Keep paths tidy and free of weeds.				●
Arboretum - roadway: Construct new suitably designed roadway from the north-east entrance gates through the Arboretum to the Botanic Gardens. Explore options for a road surfacing material that is visually sympathetic to the paths in the BG to connect the two areas.		●		
Arboretum - Access: Provide for limited roadside car-parking spaces along Park Road near the entrance gates at north-east corner of the reserve. This poses significant constraints such as traffic and drainage concerns as well as cost.		●		
Arboretum access - Gates: Entrance gates at the north-east corner of the reserve to be repaired, made good and re-painted, and considered for reinstatement as an access point.			●	
Fencing strategy: Over time, seek to rationalise fencing and other internal boundaries, with the objectives of ensuring a unified and recessive fence design that does not obscure understanding and appreciation of the whole place as a large public park. (This Action does not apply to fencing of the Botanic Gardens enclosure.)			●	●
Boundary fencing: Redesign and interpret the fencing treatment of the entirety of the Park Road boundary and at the main entrance (off Park Road) to help recover the historic and continuing identity of the whole place as a large public park. Boundary fencing to be made uniform			●	
Boundary fencing: The boundary fence along Park Road could be a modern style and secure but powder-coated black (so that it appears recessive) with historically appropriate style of feature gateways. Alternatively, the boundary fence could be a reconstruction of the probably original timber picket fence, as per the reconstructed picket fence at Warrnambool Botanic Gardens, where the individual pickets were custom made using imperial measurements rather than metric.			●	

Boundary Fencing: Maintain appropriate, uniform rural style fencing on the northern, western and southern boundaries.				•
Botanic Gardens - Fencing: Undertake regular inspections and carry out essential repairs as required. Consider repainting a more recessive colour?				•
Internal Fencing: Consider a large shrub screen between the Caravan Park areas and the Arboretum.		•		
Internal Fencing: Plantings should be mixed or uniform shrub species (but not clipped or hedged) and vines may be encouraged against permanent fencing where appropriate.		•		
Seating: Existing seating to be retained and maintained in the short term.		•		
Seating: In the medium to long term, update seating to a uniform design of cast iron frame and timber slats.			•	
Seating: Review the need for additional seating in public areas.				•
'Waterhole' - fencing: In the event that this area is re-opened as public park, the waterhole to be securely fenced and a warning sign installed regarding water danger.			•	
Internal fencing: Arrangements for temporary stock fencing need to be carefully considered and programmed, allowing for public access where possible and to cater for any larger scale events in the Arboretum areas. Electric fencing to be discouraged in public areas.	•			•
3 Built structures				
Caretaker's cottage: maintain in good repair				•
Children's playground: maintain in good repair				•
Children's playground: Consider providing suitable access points so that this can continue to service users of the public park as well as users of the caravan park, subject to leasing and liability constraints			•	
Amenities block: Maintain in good repair.				•
Robbie Burns pedestal: Undertake regular inspections (bi-annual) and draw up a list of future works that may be required				•
Potting shed: Maintain in good repair. Undertake regular inspections (bi-annual) and draw up a list of future works that may be required				•
Picnic shelter: Maintain in good repair. Undertake regular inspections (bi-annual) and draw up a list of future works that may be required				•
Potting shed: With approval by the Committee of Management and in consultation with Heritage Victoria - Carry out any repair work as necessary in an approved and planned program and undertake any urgent work as soon as possible.	•			
Picnic shelter: Carry out any repair work as necessary in a planned program and undertake any urgent work as soon as possible.	•			•
4 Views and view-sheds				
Ensure planting within and around the periphery of the Botanic Gardens enclosure (including that area occupied by the caravan park) retains, enhances, and frames views of the wider landscape.		•		•

6.2.3 Management Protocols

Management protocols	
1	Co-ordinated Management: Establish communication procedures and protocols for ensuring the co-ordinated workable management of the place.
2	Work towards establishing a more workable, co-operative and productive relationship between CSC (as CoM) and CBGAT by drawing up a Memorandum of Understanding to establish the respective roles of the CSC and the CBGAT in relation to the day to day management of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens & Arboretum.
3	Prepare a schedule of works for maintenance of the site, indicating detailed key personnel responsibilities, including the roles of the Council garden staff, members of CBGAT, and other contracted employment.
4	In any future leasing arrangements of parts of the reserve for grazing, camping or other purposes consideration should be given in the first instance as to whether the activity shall jeopardise the heritage values of the reserve.
5	The CoM to ensure all risks to public safety are managed as a priority, such as the use of electric fencing on areas accessible to the public, unfenced bodies of water (i.e. the Waterhole), and dangerous tree limbs.
6	Ensure that a Heritage Impact Assessment is undertaken prior to making decisions about whether a proposed alteration or adaption would not adversely impact upon the cultural significance of the whole place or significant elements (with reference to this CMP).
7	Identify those involved in the management of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens & Arboretum who should have a working familiarity with this CMP. Ensure that the significance of the whole place and its component elements, and the policies for the conservation of the place, are communicated to and understood by the people directly involved in managing the Camperdown Botanic Gardens & Arboretum.
8	Continue to recognise and seek support from the local community in relation to the development of this CMP and in relation to the further conservation of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens & Arboretum. The Council as Committee of Management to identify and seek support from the wider network of supporters of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens & Arboretum, including academics, garden enthusiasts, and horticultural and botanical professionals.
12	Aboriginal heritage significance: Support any assessment of change so that it recognises the rich Aboriginal heritage of the area.
13	Aboriginal heritage protection. Ensure that a CHMP (Cultural Heritage Management Plan) is prepared prior to any new development on the site that involves significant ground disturbance, in accordance with the <i>Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006</i> .

6.3 Financial and technical assistance

The current allocation of funds (roughly \$20,000 p.a.) covers regular maintenance of the site, but restoration works as outlined in this CMP are likely to be in addition to this. Some suggested avenues for additional funding are set out below:

Public and private funding

The nature of public funding is that it is uncertain and ever-changing, often influenced by a particular enthusiasm of the time. Government grants, at both State and Federal level, may be offered over a period of a few years or they may be a one-off payment.

In the past, public resources have been made available (either as direct funding or in kind) from the following government departments or public bodies:

- Local government (Corangamite Shire Council)
- Victorian State Government - departments of heritage, planning, public land, communities, and environment
- Federal Government – heritage, environment, communities

- Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria (assistance in kind, eg. Plant stock, technical expertise, plant labels)

Federal heritage funding is currently restricted to those places on the National Heritage List. It is important that the Committee of Management (i.e. Corangamite Shire Council) is flexible in their expectations of future public funding, and is also willing to be open to a range of other possible sources of funding through co-operative approaches.

Seeking public funding should be strategic and the COM needs to be abreast of what particular funding options are available at a given time and whether any of the proposed actions in this report meet the criteria of any of the particular grants on offer. For example, there may be at different times, government grants available for preserving and maintaining historic gardens, interpreting historic places (eg signage), developing and interpreting community open space, running community events, re-establishing plants that are indigenous to the local area, or restoring natural water features (eg. 'the Waterhole').

It is recommended that Council's heritage advisor explore and apply for external funding options from relevant grant programs for heritage places: for example, the State government's new Living Heritage Program (2016); as well as other grants administered by the Department of Environment, Land Water and Planning for heritage places; grants available through Federal government departments; and grants available through the Australian Garden History Society's Kindred Spirits Fund.

Private funding options also need to be investigated. The Council and CBGAT need to be aware of what funding options are on offer and to apply for any grants where the funding criteria can be met. Some examples of possible private charitable funds and foundations to investigate include:

- Maud Gibson Trust (note this may be restricted to RBGV)
- the Jones Foundation
- South West Community Foundation
- Helen Macpherson Smith Trust
- Sidney Myer Fund and the Myer Foundation (Sustainability and Environment Program)
- Norman Wettenhall Trust (restricted to native plants)

Other funding options should be considered. For example, income may also be derived from the use of the Arboretum area for occasional social activities or events that may be of a commercial nature, for example, musical or theatrical performances, or open-air film nights in summer. The site could also be incorporated better into tourism programs, education programs, and as a place for plant and produce markets. (Such events should be low-impact, and managed with no adverse effect on the conservation fabric of the site.)

Sponsorship arrangements should also be investigated, and mutually beneficial partnerships with local organisations and associations.

Timeliness can be a key element in funding applications, for example as a tie-in to a significant anniversary. It should be kept in mind that 2019-20 will mark the 150th anniversary of the reservation of the Camperdown Public Park, and this may provide an opportunity to attract funding for particular projects or events planned as part of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum's sesquicentenary celebrations.

It is imperative that CSC and CBGAT work together on funding applications and support each other's interests to ensure a stronger position for funding applications. Some funding options will only be available to the CoM, while others may only be available to 'community groups'.

Plant stock

It may happen that particular plant stock that is suitable and appropriate for planting in the Botanic Gardens becomes available at minimal cost or no cost (e.g. through donations and exchanges). The Council and CBGAT should take advantage of such opportunities, providing the plants are suitable and meet with approval by the COM. It is a common practice by Friends' groups and the CBGAT to acquire plant stock in this way, and also continues a long tradition of local provision of plant stock for the Camperdown Botanic Gardens.

The role of CBGAT

The contribution of resources, both in labour, plants and expertise, by members of the CBGAT, some of whom are professionally qualified horticulturists, should be valued and strongly encouraged.

Assistance from specialist organisations

Close relations with kindred associations, including the Australian Garden History Society and Botanic Gardens of Australia and New Zealand (BGANZ), would also be beneficial. BGANZ is the chief body representing the interests of botanic gardens in Australia and New Zealand. It promotes the interests and activities of Australian and New Zealand botanic gardens and botanic gardens generally, and enhances the state of botanic gardens for the benefit of the community. It runs many useful programs for historic botanic gardens and can assist managers with conservation matters regarding propagation, seed banks, etc.

Other opportunities

Achieving the somewhat ambitious schedule of works for this site on a relatively modest budget could also be helped by seeking out other options for assistance. Assistance may be available through Work for the Dole schemes or similar, employment training schemes, assigned projects for students of landscape architecture or horticulture, or cultural heritage.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Victorian Heritage Register citation - Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum (VHR H2256)

Victorian Heritage Database Report

Report generated 26/11/15

CAMPERDOWN BOTANIC GARDENS AND ARBORETUM



4374_Camperdown Botanic Gardens



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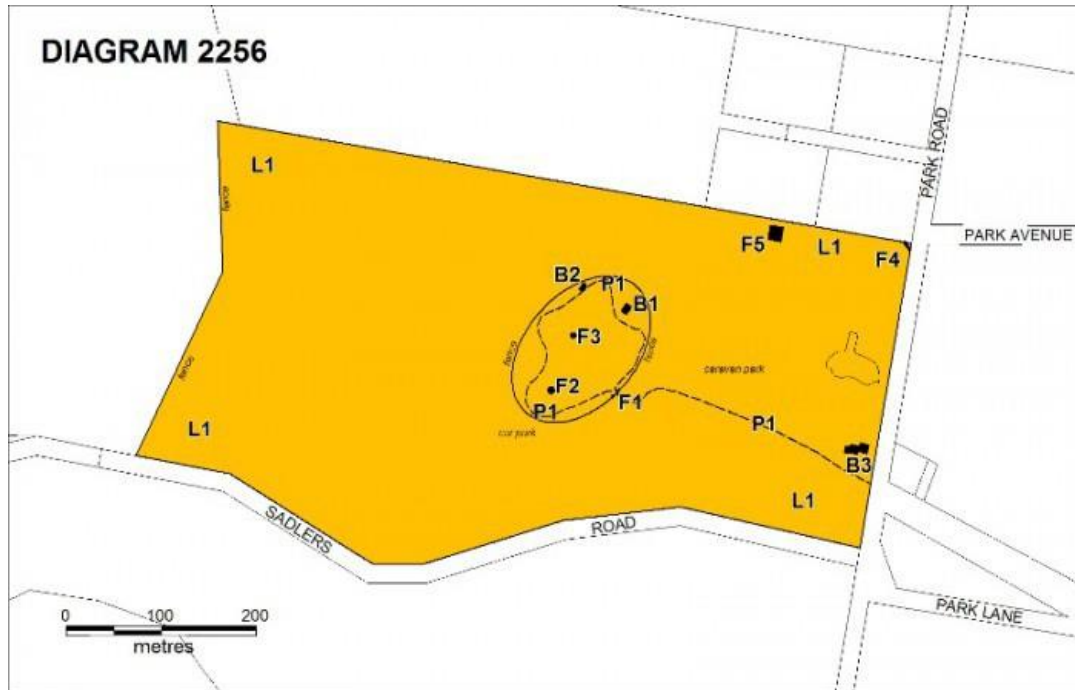
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4374_Camperdown Botanic Gardens



Location

220 PARK ROAD CAMPERDOWN, Corangamite Shire

Municipality

CORANGAMITE SHIRE

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H2256

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO6

VHR Registration

June 9, 2011

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - April 3, 1997

What is significant?

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are situated high on a hill approximately 6 kilometres west of the township of Camperdown at the end of Park Road with commanding views over the twin volcanic crater lakes of Gnotuk and Bullen Merri.

The 1.2 hectare site of the Botanic Gardens and 6.9 hectare Arboretum are part of the 118 hectare allotment which was initially reserved in July 1869 as the Camperdown Public Park. Access to the Botanic Gardens is through a caravan park, established in 1960, which occupies land within the original Arboretum.

In late 1870 the initial layout of the serpentine plan was undertaken by Daniel Bunce, curator of the Geelong Botanic Gardens from 1858, with a road through the park approved in 1871. Further modifications were instigated by David Harboard, Shire of Hampden engineer including enclosing the site with a picket fence, forming paths and planting out the site. By June 1874, over 300 trees had been planted and a nursery established for raising plant materials for the gardens, with the area around the botanic reserve gradually cleared and grazing allowed. On 28 July 1879 the 292 acre site was permanently reserved by the Board of Land and Survey and by this time the botanic reserve was used regularly as an ornamental and recreational ground.

In November 1877 the Public Park Committee sought designs for an ornamental building resulting in the construction of a picturesque, iron observation rotunda in September 1879, which was removed in 1960. The gate lodge designed by James Daskein, Shire of Hampden engineer, was constructed by Evans and Son in 1880 with a verandah added by McCrae and Fullarton in 1887. This is now used as caretaker's office for the caravan park.

In the late 1880s William Guilfoyle, Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, recommended improvements to the amenity and layout of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens which included removal of some inner paths and surplus trees as well as the metalling of the access road. Guilfoyle prepared a further plan and planting list for additional improvements in early 1890 which is extant. Further improvements were made between 1905-10 including the construction of new entrance gates, picnic shelters, reservoirs and a watering system. Later additions included a fish pond, aviary (c1930) and a glass house which have all been removed.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum include a number of mature significant trees including a rare example of an avenue of nine *Tilia x europaea* (Linden), two rare *Quercus leucotrichophora* (Himalayan Oak) and an endangered *Elaeodendron croceum* (African Holly). Other important trees in the Arboretum include the *Quercus pubescens* (Downy Oak), *Quercus petraea* (Sessile Oak) *Acer opalus subsp. obtusatum* (Italian Maple) as well as other uncommon species of deciduous trees and conifers that survive from the 1870s plantings. In 1986 a *Pinus montezuma* (Montezuma Pine) was planted by James Guilfoyle, grandson of William Guilfoyle.

This site is on the land of the traditional owners.

How is it significant?

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are of historic, aesthetic and scientific (botanical) significance to the state of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are of historic significance for their association with William Guilfoyle with the gardenesque design being one of the last known examples of his public work before his death in 1912. Guilfoyle is regarded as one of Australia's greatest garden designers and his rare, extant plan and accompanying notes completed in c1889 are held in the collection at the Camperdown Historical Society.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are of aesthetic significance as one of the largest public park reserves in Victoria enhanced by the dramatic site location on a hill rising between the picturesque twin volcanic crater lakes of Gnotuk and Bullen Merri. The location provides outstanding views from within the gardens over the lakes and the basalt plains of the western district. The only other hilltop botanic garden is at Daylesford, while Ballarat Botanic Gardens and Colac Botanic Gardens sit beside large lakes.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are of scientific (botanical) significance as the mature gardens include two rare specimens of *Quercus leucotrichophora* (Himalayan Oak), an *Elaeodendron croceum* (African Holly) which is an endangered species and an avenue of nine Lindens (*Tilia x europaea*) which is the only known occurrence of the species used in this way. Other important trees in the Arboretum include the *Quercus pubescens* (Downy Oak), *Quercus petraea* (Sessile Oak), *Acer opalus subsp. obtusatum* (Italian Maple) as well as other uncommon species of deciduous trees and conifers which survive from the 1870s plantings.

Permit Exemptions

General Conditions: 1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object.

General Conditions: 2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible.

Note: All archaeological places have the potential to contain significant sub-surface artefacts and other remains. In most cases it will be necessary to obtain approval from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria before the undertaking any works that have a significant sub-surface component.

General Conditions: 3. If there is a conservation policy and plan endorsed by the Executive Director, all works shall be in accordance with it. Note: The existence of a Conservation Management Plan or a Heritage Action Plan endorsed by the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria provides guidance for the management of the heritage values associated with the site. It may not be necessary to obtain a heritage permit for certain works specified in the management plan.

General Conditions: 4. Nothing in this determination prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.

General Conditions: 5. Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authorities where applicable.

Minor Works: Note: Any Minor Works that in the opinion of the Executive Director will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the place may be exempt from the permit requirements of the Heritage Act. A person proposing to undertake minor works must submit a proposal to the Executive Director. If the Executive Director is satisfied that the proposed works will not adversely affect the heritage values of the site, the applicant may be exempted from the requirement to obtain a heritage permit. If an applicant is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that the permits co-ordinator be contacted.

Landscape:

1. The process of gardening, mowing, hedge clipping, bedding displays, removal of dead plants and weed control, emergency and safety work and landscaping in accordance with the original concept.
2. The replanting of plant species to conserve the landscape character, rare and unusual species, exotic and native trees, planted in beds, shrubberies and as specimen trees in lawns.
3. Management and maintenance of trees including formative and remedial pruning, removal of deadwood, pest and disease control, cabling, mowing, weed control and mulching.
4. In the event of loss or removal of trees, replanting with the same species to maintain the landscape character identified in the statement of significance. Removal of tree seedlings and suckers but excluding herbicide use.
5. Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard: Pruning of amenity trees AS 4373.
6. Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard: Protection of trees on development sites AS 4970.
7. Removal of plants listed as Prohibited and Controlled Weeds in the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994.
8. Sensitive repairs, conservation and maintenance to structures and hard landscape elements, memorial plaques, asphalt and gravel roads and paths, stone and concrete edging, fences and gates.
9. Installation, removal or replacement of garden watering and drainage systems beyond the canopy edge of mature trees.

Theme

6. Building towns cities and the garden state
9. Shaping cultural and creative life

Construction dates 1886,

Heritage Act Categories Heritage place,

Other Names CAMPERDOWN BOTANIC GARDENS

Hermes Number 4374

Property Number

History

This history is largely based on earlier research detailed in:

Camperdown - A heritage Study Volume 1, Alan Willingham, December 1995

Camperdown Botanic Gardens Management Plan, Camperdown Botanic Gardens Advisory Committee for the Corangamite Shire

Statue of Robert Burns National Trust Classification Report File No: B0515

The Making of Our Town Camperdown Kaye Dowdy (nd)

Camperdown Rotunda Proposal for Reconstruction, Richard Aitken, 1985

CONTEXTUAL HISTORY

From the mid nineteenth century, fuelled by the gold rush and colonial government policies, Victoria developed a tradition of municipal botanic gardens in many country town of considerable size. This resulted in Victoria having the finest collection of regional botanical gardens of all Australian states.

Most of the regional botanic gardens developed as landscaped gardens, although there was a sharp contrast between these sites and the various municipal parks and gardens where an emphasis on floral displays and ornamentation tended to dominate, especially in the twentieth century.

HISTORY OF PLACE

The 3 acre site of the Botanic Gardens and 17 acre Arboretum are part of the 292 acre allotment which was reserved in July 1869 as the Camperdown Public Park. On 28 July 1879 and 292 acres were permanently reserved by the Board of Land and Survey.

Initial layout and design

In late 1870 the initial layout of the serpentine plan was undertaken by Daniel Bunce, curator of the Geelong Botanic Gardens from 1858, with a road through the park approved in 1871. Further modifications were instigated in by David Harboard, Hampden Shire engineer including enclosing the site with a picket fence, forming paths and planting out the site. By June 1874, over 300 trees had been planted and the Reserve was used regularly as ornamental and recreational grounds.

Observation Rotunda

In November 1877 the Public Park Committee sought designs for an ornamental building from both the architect Alexander Hamilton of Colac and the Shire of Hampden engineer, James Daskein. William Hutchison of the City Foundry, Melbourne fabricated the iron work and local builders McCrae and Fullarton erected Hamilton's picturesque observation rotunda, with works being completed by September 1879. It was re-decked and painted in 1903 by McCrae and Husband and demolished, with some components salvaged in 1960. In 1985 Richard Aitken completed "Camperdown Rotunda Proposal for Reconstruction" for the Shire but no action has been taken.

Gate Lodge

In 1880 a picturesque gate lodge designed by James Daskein, Shire of Hampden engineer was erected for the gardener. The main builders were Evans and Sons in 1880 and in 1887 a verandah was added by McCrae and Fullarton with further renovations and alterations made in 1955. It is now used as the Caretaker's office for the caravan park which was established in 1960.

Robert Burns Statue

In 1883, W. A. Taylor of nearby Rennyhill made a gift of a statue of the celebrated Scottish poet Robert Burns to the Public Park. The sandstone statue, which was carved by John Greenshields in Scotland in 1830 to the order of the donor's grandfather Peter Taylor, was exhibited at the Burns Centenary celebrations in London prior to being shipped to Camperdown and erected on a brick and render pedestal in the Camperdown Botanic Gardens.

Guilfoyle Plan

The amenity and landscape character of the Public Park was substantially improved in the late 1880s when the landscape plan and planting schedule of William Guilfoyle, then the celebrated Director of the Botanic Gardens in Melbourne was implemented by the local committee. This rare plan has been restored and is located in the collection of the Camperdown Historical Association.

1872 tenders invited for the erection of gates for the gardens.

1888 Provision of a sun dial by adjoining landowner Robert Scott former District Surveyor. Been removed.

1884-5 Work commenced on water reservoir on northern boundary of the Public Park

1905-6 New gates constructed for the lower entrance.

1905 Tenders called for constructing a dam and a windmill at the Public Park

1908 Picnic Shelters were constructed 1908-09 designed by Warburton Pierre Knights. Restoration works including a drawing and colour scheme were undertaken in 1985 by architect Craig Wilson with restoration completed in 2005.

1928 - 30 Tenders invited for sundry works including construction of an aviary, tanks and stand

1930-60 Gardens neglected during this period.

Potting shed (date unknown) located on the western edge of the fence line was used for the storing small tools and equipment. Restoration works were undertaken in 1985 and 2006-7.

Later additions included ornamental pond, an aviary (c1930) and a glass house which have all been removed. A tea rooms located within the reserve although its precise location is not clear.

1984 Rejuvenation of Gardens 'Plant Survey and Plan of the Camperdown Botanic Gardens', prepared by John Hawker for the Sesquicentenary Project Victoria.

March 1996 a *Pinus montezumae*, (Montezuma Pine) planted in the Botanic Gardens by James Guilfoyle, grandson of William Guilfoyle.

April 1996 as part of the "Flora for Victoria" project celebrating the 150th Anniversary of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Melbourne, 56 plants from a range of rare and indigenous species were planted in the Gardens.

April 2005 Council approved grazing of the arboretum by a local farmer

Assessment Against Criteria

ASSESSMENT AGAINST CRITERIA

a. Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history

Developed from 1869, the Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are an example of a regional botanic garden which retains typical gardenesque and botanical gardens characteristic such as open lawn, areas planted with mature specimen trees, areas of intensive horticultural interest, a rare avenue of lindens and some extant buildings such as a picnic shelter and potting shed. The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, is one of the largest public park reserves in Victoria.

b. Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are important for the collection of mature trees which includes several uncommon specimens often only found in botanic gardens or historic landscapes.

c. Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history.

d. Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are historically important for their association with William Guilfoyle with the gardenesque design being one of the last known examples of his public work before his death in 1912. A rare, extant plan and accompanying notes completed in the late 1890s are held in the collection at the Camperdown Historical Society.

e. Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum, is one of the largest public park reserves in Victoria and is much enhanced by its strategic and dramatic siting high on a cone rising between the twin volcanic crater lakes of Gnotuk and Bullen Merri. The location provides outstanding views from within the gardens over the lakes and the basalt plains of the western district

f. Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

g. Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.

h. Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

The Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum are enhanced by the rare and distinctive sandstone statue of the celebrated poet, Robbie Burns carved in Scotland by John Greenshields. This statue illustrates the strength of the Scottish settlement in Western Victoria.

Plaque Citation

Designed in 1870 by Daniel Bunce with improvements in about 1889 by William Guilfoyle, one of Australia's greatest garden designers, these gardens are notable for the dramatic setting and include a number of significant trees.

Extent of Registration

1. All the buildings marked as follows on Diagram 2256 held by the Executive Director. B1 Picnic Shelter

B2 Potting Shed

B3 Caretaker's cottage (in caravan park)

2. All the feature marked as follows on Diagram 2256 as held by the Executive Director.

F1 Main entrance gates

F2 Rotunda plinth

F3 Former location of Robert Burns statue

F4 Arboretum entrance gates

F5 Reservoir

3. All the paths marked as P1 on Diagram 2256 as held by the Executive Director.

4. All the land shown as L1 on Diagram 2256 as held by the Executive Director being part of Crown Allotment 4 and all of Crown Allotment 4E, Section 7, Parish of Colongulac

This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 1995. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place data owner.

For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes

Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>

Appendix B: The Burra Charter, 2013

Appendix C: Corangamite Planning Scheme - Schedule to ES01

42.01 SCHEDULE 1 TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as ESO1

Watercourses, water body and wetland protection overlay

1.0 Statement of environmental significance

The Shire has Australia's largest permanent lake, Lake Corangamite, which is part of Victoria's Western Lakes Ramsar site. The Ramsar site also includes Lakes Colongulac, Bookar, Milangil, Terangpom and Gnarpurt, as well as Lake Cundare. The volcano complex of Mt Elephant, Mt Leura, Mt Sugarloaf and Mt Emu Creek are also important. The lakes of Bullen Merri and Gnotuk formed within marr craters are of international significance for their contribution to scientific endeavour especially regarding climate change studies. These significant water bodies play an important part in the ecology of the Shire and need to be protected from inappropriate land use and development.

2.0 Environmental objective to be achieved

- To maintain the biological, physical and chemical quality and quantity of water within the watercourse, water body or wetland.
- To maintain the ability of streams and watercourses to carry natural flows.
- To prevent erosion of banks, streambeds and adjoining land and the siltation of watercourses, drains and other features.
- To protect and encourage the long-term future of fauna and flora habitats along watercourses.
- To ensure development does not occur on land liable to flooding.
- To prevent waste discharge, nutrients and other pollutants from entering watercourses and water bodies.
- To prevent increased surface runoff or concentration of surface water runoff leading to erosion or siltation of watercourses.
- To conserve existing wildlife habitats close to natural watercourses and encourage regeneration of riparian and fringing vegetation.
- To minimise the potential damage caused to human life, buildings and property by flood waters.
- To restrict the intensity of use and development of land and to activities which are environmentally sensitive and which are compatible with potential drainage or flooding hazards.
- To promote the use and environmental solutions in siting and design in preference to modification of natural systems through technical and engineering measures.
- To minimise the environmental impact on estuarine environments by controls over water releases and sand bar management in line with Southern Rural Water's established protocol.
- The natural role of wetlands in filtering nutrients and absorbing soluble pollutants in water shall be maintained. Further loss of wetlands through drainage will be discouraged.
- To protect and ensure the long-term future of fauna and flora habitats in wetland and estuarine areas.

3.0 Permit requirement

The permit requirements do not apply to:

- a sign;
- fence;
- road works;
- passive recreation;
- unenclosed buildings;
- works ancillary to a dwelling, except for any effluent disposal system;
- repairs and routine maintenance to existing building and works;
- works undertaken by a public authority relating to watercourse management, environmental improvements or infrastructure services; or
- works in accordance with an approved cemetery management plan.

A permit is required to construct any building or carry out any works, including levee banks or other embankments and drainage of wetlands, within the Watercourse Protection Overlay.

Comments on any application to develop land may be obtained from:

- Department of Sustainability and Environment;
- Southern Rural Water; and
- Relevant water board or water supply authority.

4.0 Decision guidelines

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider as appropriate:

existing use of land and the reason for the development in relation to that use;

the availability of alternative land outside the overlay area;

the means of treatment and disposal of all sewage, sullage and other wastes where connection to a reticulated sewage system is not available;

possible effect of the development on the quality and quantity of water;

potential for flooding to occur;

conservation of natural terrestrial and aquatic habitats; *f* preservation of and the impact on soils and the need to prevent erosion;

protection of the area for its recreational value;

effect of any development on the flow of flood waters and flood control measures; *f* need to prevent or reduce the concentration of diversion of floodwater or stormwater; *f* conservation of natural habitats and the preservation of native flora, fauna, fish and other aquatic life; *f* proper management of the land as a watercourse, water body or wetland area;

f the need for fencing off of waterways and other land management measures. *f* the function of the watercourse, water body or wetland as part of a broader natural system; *f* potential threats to watercourse, water body or wetland quality and function; *f* existing use of land and the reason for the development in relation to that use; *f* possible effect of the development on the quality and quantity of water; *f* the management of the natural integrity of estuarine water regimes to preserve aquatic life cycle and biological processes; *f* Managing Your Wetland A Practical Guide For Landholders - Victorian Wetland Wetlands Trust and Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

Appendix D: Camperdown Botanic Gardens and Arboretum Tree Taxa Checklist

(Compiled by John Beetham, May–October 2016)

PLH: Plant Habit: **C** = Climber, **P** = Perennial, **S** = Shrub, **T** = Tree

D/E: Deciduous / Evergreen

PLT: Plant Type: **C** = Conifer or Ginkgo, **CY** = Cycad, **F** = Fern, **M** = Monocotyledon, **P** = Palm

R & E: Rare and Endangered according to the **IUCN** (International Union for Conservation of Nature): **CR** = Critically Endangered, **EN** = Endangered, **EW** = Extinct in the Wild, **EX** = Extinct, **VU** = Vulnerable / **NAT (#)** = Australian Native

P L H	D / E	P L T	R & E	N A T	Botanic name	Common name	Family name	Native distribution
T	D				<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder	Sapindaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA – Canada (Eastern (Ontario) & Western), Mexico (C & N), USA & SOUTHERN AMERICA (Central America - Guatemala)
T	D				<i>Acer opalus</i> subsp. obtusatum	Italian Maple	Sapindaceae	AFRICA - Northern (Algeria) & EUROPE - Southeastern (Albania, Corsica, Greece, Italy & Yugoslavia)
T	D				<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Common Horse Chestnut	Hippocastanaceae	EUROPE - Southeastern (Albania, Bulgaria, Greece & Yugoslavia)
T	E			#	<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth-barked Apple	Myrtaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - NSW (F.E.) & Qld (F.S.E.)
T	E	C		#	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Bunya Pine	Araucariaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - QLD (S.E. - Gympie & N.E. - Mt Molloy)
T	E	C	VU	#	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	Araucariaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - Norfolk & Phillip Islands
T	E				<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Irish Strawberry Tree	Ericaceae	AFRICA - Northern (Algeria, Morocco & Tunisia), ASIA (Temperate) - Western (S.W.) & EUROPE - Northern (Ireland), Southeastern & Southwestern
T	E				<i>Azara microphylla</i>	Box Leaf Azara	Flacourtiaceae	SOUTHERN AMERICA - Southern South America - Argentina (Southern - Neuquen to Chubut) & Chile (Central)
T	E				<i>Calodendrum capense</i>	Cape Chestnut	Rutaceae	AFRICA - Southern (Lesotho, South Africa & Swaziland) north through Zimbabwe to Ethiopia

P L H	D / E	P L T	R & E	N A T	Botanic name	Common name	Family name	Native distribution
T	E				<i>Camellia japonica</i> cv.	Common Camellia	Theaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	D				<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Indian Bean Tree	Bignoniaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - U.S.A (S.E.)
T	E	C			<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca Pendula'	Weeping Blue Atlas Cedar	Pinaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	E	C	EN		<i>Cedrus atlantica</i> Glauca Group	Blue Atlas Cedar	Pinaceae	AFRICA - Northern (Atlas Mts in Algeria (Tell) & Morocco (High & Middle) to the Rif)
T	E	C			<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Western (Afghanistan (N.E.)) & China (F.S.W. Tibet) & ASIA (Tropical) - Indian Subcontinent (India (Himachal Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh), Jammu-Kashmir, Nepal, & Pakistan (F.N.))
T	E	P			<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Dwarf Fan Palm	Arecaceae	AFRICA - Northern (Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia) & EUROPE - Southeastern & Southwestern
T	E	M			<i>Cordyline australis</i>	New Zealand Cabbage Tree	Asparagaceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North, South & Stewart Islands)
T	E			#	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	Myrtaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - WA (S.W.)
T	E			#	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	Myrtaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - WA (S.W.)
T	E				<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	Karaka	Corynocarpaceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North, South, Chatham & Kermadec Islands)
T	D				<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	English Hawthorn or May	Rosaceae	AFRICA - Northern (Algeria, Morocco & Tunisia), ASIA (Temperate) - Caucasus & Western & EUROPE
T	E	C			<i>Cupressus funebris</i>	Chinese Weeping or Funeral Cypress	Cupressaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - China (N.C., S.C. & S.E.)
T	E	C			<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> 'Swane's Golden'	Swane's Golden Pencil Pine	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	E	C			<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan Cypress	Cupressaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - China (E & S Tibet) & ASIA (Tropical) - Indian Subcontinent (India (Himachal Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh), Jammu-Kashmir & Nepal)

P L H	D / E	P L T	R & E	N A T	Botanic name	Common name	Family name	Native distribution
T	E				<i>Dendriopoterium menendezii</i>	Rosalillo	Rosaceae	AFRICA - Macaronesia (Canary Islands - Gran Canaria)
T	E	M	VU		<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree	Asparagaceae	AFRICA - Macaronesia (Azores, Canary Islands, Cape Verde & Madeira)
T	E				<i>Elaeodendron croceum</i>	Saffron Wood	Celastraceae	AFRICA - South Tropical (Mozambique & Zimbabwe) & Southern (East & Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal & Northern Province)
T	E				<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish Heath	Ericaceae	EUROPE - Southwestern (France, Portugal & Spain)
T	E			#	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum	Myrtaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - NSW, NT, Qld, SA, Vic. & WA
T	E			#	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> subsp. <i>globulus</i>	Tasmanian or Southern Blue Gum	Myrtaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia – Tas. & Vic. (C.F.S.)
T	E			#	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i> subsp. <i>macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	Moraceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - NSW (F.C.E. & F.N.E.), Qld (F.S.E.)
T	D				<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash	Oleaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - Canada (Eastern) & USA.
T	D				<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>oxycarpa</i>	Desert Ash	Oleaceae	EUROPE - Eastern, Middle, Southeastern & Southwestern
T	D				<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	European Ash	Oleaceae	EUROPE
T	D				<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (leathery-lvd form)	European Ash	Oleaceae	EUROPE
T	E	C			<i>Hesperocyparis lusitanica</i> 'Glauca Pendula'	Weeping Mexican Cypress	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	E	C			<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis Aurea'	Golden Monterey Cypress	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	E	C			<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i> 'Horizontalis'	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	E				<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Aurea Marginata'	Variegated Common Holly	Aquifoliaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN

P L H	D / E	P L T	R & E	N A T	Botanic name	Common name	Family name	Native distribution
T	E				<i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i>	Highclere Holly	Aquifoliaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	E			#	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i> subsp. <i>patersonia</i>	Cow-itch Tree, Norfolk Island Hibiscus or Pyramid Tree	Malvaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - NSW (Lord Howe Island) & Norfolk Island
T	E				<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Tree	Lauraceae	AFRICA - Northern (Algeria & Libya), ASIA (Temperate) - Western (Lebanon-Syria (Syria) & Turkey) & EUROPE - Southeastern & Southwestern (Corsica & Sardinia)
T	E				<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> ‘Tricolor’	Tricolor Glossy Privet	Oleaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	E			#	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	Myrtaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - NSW (N.E.) & Qld (S.E.)
T	E			#	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Bracelet or Giant Honey Myrtle	Myrtaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - NSW (F.C. & F.S.), Tas. (Curtis & Rodondo Is) & Vic. (S.E.)
T	E				<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	Whitey-wood	Violaceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North, South, Kermadec & Stewart Islands)
T	E				<i>Nerium oleander</i> cv.	Oleander	Apocynaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	E				<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>europaea</i>	Common Olive	Oleaceae	AFRICA - Macaronesia (Canary Islands & Madeira) & Northern (Algeria & Morocco), ASIA (Temperate) - Western (S.W.) & EUROPE - Southeastern & Southwestern
T	E				<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	Akiroha	Asteraceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North Island (F.C.E.) to South Island (N.W. & S.C.E.))
T	E				<i>Photinia serratifolia</i>	Chinese or Taiwanese Photinia	Rosaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - China (C.E. & S.E.), Japan & Taiwan & ASIA (Tropical) - Indian Subcontinent (India (S)) & Malesia (Indonesia & Philippines)
T	E	C			<i>Picea smithiana</i>	West Himalayan Spruce	Pinaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Western (Afghanistan (N.E.)) & China (Tibet (S)) & ASIA (Tropical) - Indian Subcontinent (India (Himachal Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh), Jammu-Kashmir, Nepal (C) & Pakistan (F.N.))

P L H	D / E	P L T	R & E	N A T	Botanic name	Common name	Family name	Native distribution
T	E	C			<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	Pinaceae	AFRICA - Macaronesia - Canary Islands (Gran Canaria, Hierro, La Gomera, La Palma & Tenerife)
T	E	C			<i>Pinus montezumae</i>	Montezuma or Rough-bark Mexican Pine	Pinaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - Mexico (C.E. - Chiapas) & SOUTHERN AMERICA - Guatemala
T	E	C	EN		<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	Pinaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - Mexico (Guadalupe Island & N.W. - Baja California) & USA. (S.W. - F.C.W. California) AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North Island (N) & Kermadec Island)
T	E				<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Karo	Pittosporaceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North Island (N) & Kermadec Island)
T	E				<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North & South Islands)
T	E			#	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	Pittosporaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - NSW (F.E.), QLD (F.S.E.) & Vic. (F.S.E.)
T	D				<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>	London Plane	Platanaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	D				<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	Salicaceae	EUROPE - Eastern, Middle, Southeastern & Southwestern
T	E				<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	AFRICA - Macaronesia (Azores, Canary Islands & Madeira) & EUROPE - Southwestern (France, Portugal & Spain)
T	D				<i>Prunus</i> cv. (Sato-zakura group)	Japanese Flowering Cherry	Rosaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	E				<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	Fagaceae	AFRICA - Northern (Algeria, Morocco & Tunisia) & EUROPE - Southwestern (Portugal (Algarve) & Spain (S.W.))
T	D				<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	Fagaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Western (Lebanon-Syria & Turkey) & EUROPE - Middle, Southeastern & Southwestern (France)
T	E				<i>Quercus lanata</i>	Grey Oak	Fagaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - China (Guangxi, Tibet & Yunnan) & ASIA (Tropical) - Indian Subcontinent (Bhutan, India (Uttar Pradesh) & Nepal) & Indo-China (Myanmar, Thailand (N) & Vietnam)
T	D				<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast or Sessile Oak	Fagaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Caucasus & Western (Iran, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey) & EUROPE

P L H	D / E	P L T	R & E	N A T	Botanic name	Common name	Family name	Native distribution
T	D				<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak	Fagaceae	ASIA - (Temperate) - Western (Turkey) & EUROPE - Eastern (Krym), Middle, Southeastern & Southwestern
T	D				<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Fagaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Western (Turkey) & EUROPE
T	D				<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	Fagaceae	
T	E	C	EN		<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	California or Coast Redwood	Cupressceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - USA (N.W. - Oregon (S.W.) & S.W. - California (N.W. & W.C.))
T	E			#	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	Creek Lilly Pilly	Myrtaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - NSW (F.E.) & Qld (F.E.)
T	E			#	<i>Syzygium floribundum</i>	Weeping Lilly Pilly	Myrtaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - NSW (F.N.E.) & Qld (F.S.E.)
T	E			#	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Magenta Lilly Pilly	Myrtaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - NSW (C.F.E.)
T	E	C			<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western Red Cedar	Cupressaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - Canada (Western - Alberta & British Colombia), Subarctic America (Alaska (S.E.) & USA. (N.W. & S.W. (California (N.W.))
T	D				<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved European Linden	Tiliaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Western (Caucasus & Siberia (S.W.)) & EUROPE
T	D				<i>Tilia</i> sp.	Linden	Tiliaceae	
T	D				<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Tiliaceae	EUROPE
T	E	P			<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese Windmill Palm	Arecaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - China (Anhui & Shaanxi) & ASIA (Tropical) - Indo-China (Myanmar)
T	D				<i>Ulmus minor</i> 'Variegata'	Silver Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	DE				<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	Ulmaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - China (N & S.C. & S.E.) & Eastern (Japan, Korea (S) & Taiwan) & ASIA (Tropical) - Indian Subcontinent (India) & Indo-China (Vietnam)
T	D				<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	Ulmaceae	EUROPE - Middle (Hungary), Southeastern (Bulgaria, Greece, Romania & Yugoslavia) & Southwestern (France & Spain)
T	D				<i>Ulmus</i> sp.	Elm	Ulmaceae	
T	D				<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN

P L H	D / E	P L T	R & E	N A T	Botanic name	Common name	Family name	Native distribution
T	D				<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i> 'Vegeta'	Huntingdon Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
S	E				<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus	Caprifoliaceae	AFRICA - Macaronesia (Azores & Canary Islands) & EUROPE - Southeastern & Southwestern
T	E	P			<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	Arecaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - Mexico (N.W. - Baja California Sur & Sonora)
T	E	C		#	<i>Wollemia nobilis</i>	Wollemi Pine	Araucariaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - NSW (C.E.)

Appendix E: Trees for succession planting at CBGA (detailed data)

(prepared by John Beetham October 2016)

P L H	D / E	P L T	R & E	N A T	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION
T	E	C		#	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Bunya Pine	Araucariaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - QLD (S.E. - Gympie & N.E. - Mt Molloy)
T	E	C	VU	#	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	Araucariaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - Norfolk Island
T	E	C	EN		<i>Cedrus atlantica Glauca Group</i>	Blue Atlas Cedar	Pinaceae	AFRICA - Northern (Atlas Mts in Algeria (Tell) & Morocco (High & Middle) to the Rif)
T	E	C			<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	Pinaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Afghanistan (E) & China (F.S.W. Tibet) & ASIA (Tropical) - India (F.N.), Nepal (W) & Pakistan (N.W.)
T	E	M			<i>Cordyline australis</i>	New Zealand Cabbage Tree	Asparagaceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North, South & Stewart Islands)
T	E			#	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	Marri	Myrtaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - WA (S.W.)
T	E			#	<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red Flowering Gum	Myrtaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - WA (S.W.)
T	E				<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	Karaka	Corynocarpaceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North, South, Chatham & Kermadec Islands)
T	E	C			<i>Cupressus funebris</i>	Chinese Weeping or Funeral Cypress	Cupressaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - China (N.C., S.C. & S.E.)
T	E	C			<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan Cypress	Cupressaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - China (E & S Tibet) & ASIA (Tropical) - India (Jammu-Kashmir) & Nepal
T	E				<i>Elaeodendron croceum</i>	Saffron Wood	Celastraceae	AFRICA - South Tropical (Mozambique & Zimbabwe) & Southern (East & Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal & Northern Province)
T	E	C			<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa 'Horizontalis Aurea'</i>	Golden Monterey Cypress	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	E	C			<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa 'Horizontalis'</i>	Lambert's Monterey Cypress	Cupressaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	E			#	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i> subsp. <i>patersonia</i>	Cow-itch Tree, Norfolk Island Hibiscus or Pyramid Tree	Malvaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - NSW (Lord Howe Island) & Norfolk Island
T	E			#	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	Myrtaceae	AUSTRALASIA - Australia - NSW (N.E) & QLD (S.E.)

P L H	D / E	P L T	R & E	N A T	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION
T	E				<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>europaea</i>	Common Olive	Oleaceae	AFRICA - Macaronesia (Canary & Madeira Islands) & Northern (Algeria & Morocco), ASIA (Temperate) - Western (S.W.) & EUROPE - South Eastern & South Western
T	E				<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	Akiroha	Asteraceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North & South Islands)
T	E	C			<i>Picea smithiana</i>	West Himalayan Spruce	Pinaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Afghanistan (N.E.), China (Tibet (S)) & ASIA (Tropical) - India (F.N.), Nepal (Central) & Pakistan (F.N.)
T	E	C			<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	Pinaceae	AFRICA - Macaronesia - Canary Islands (Gran Canaria, Hierro, La Gomera, La Palma & Tenerife)
T	E				<i>Quercus canariensis</i>	Algerian Oak	Fagaceae	AFRICA - Northern (Algeria, Morocco & Tunisia) & EUROPE - South Western (Portugal (Algarve) & Spain (S.W.))
T	D				<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	Fagaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Western (Lebanon, Syria & Turkey) & EUROPE - Central & Southern
T	E				<i>Quercus lanata</i>	Grey Oak	Fagaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - China (Guangxi, Tibet & Yunnan) & ASIA (Tropical) - Bhutan, India (Uttar Pradesh), Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand (N) & Vietnam
T	D				<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast or Sessile Oak	Fagaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Caucasus & Western (Iran, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey) & EUROPE
T	D				<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak	Fagaceae	ASIA - (Temperate) - Western (Turkey) & EUROPE - Central, Eastern (Krym), South Eastern & South Western
T	D				<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Fagaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Western (Turkey) & EUROPE
T	E	C	EN		<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	California or Coast Redwood	Cupressceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - USA (California (N.W. & W.C.) & Oregon (S.W.))
T	D				<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	Common Linden	Tiliaceae	EUROPE
T	E	P			<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese Windmill Palm	Arecaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - China (Anhui & Shaanxi) & ASIA (Tropical) - Myanmar
T	D				<i>Ulmus minor</i> 'Variegata'	Silver Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	D				<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	Ulmaceae	EUROPE - Middle (Hungary), South Eastern (Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, (former) Yugoslavia) & South Western (France & Spain)
T	D				<i>Ulmus x hollandica</i>	Dutch Elm	Ulmaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
S	E				<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus	Caprifoliaceae	AFRICA - Macaronesia (Azores & Canary Islands) & EUROPE - South Eastern & South Western

Appendix F: Possible new conifer plantings at CBGA (detailed data)

(prepared by John Beetham, September 2016)

P L H	D / E	P L T	R & E	N A T	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION
T	E	C			<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir	Pinaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Caucasus & Western (Turkey (N))
T	E	C	EN		<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	Spanish Fir	Pinaceae	EUROPE - Southwestern (Spain (S))
T	E	C			<i>Agathis australis</i>	New Zealand Kauri	Araucariaceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North Island)
T	E	C	EN		<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Monkey Puzzle	Araucariaceae	SOUTHERN AMERICA - Southern South America - Argentina (S - Neuquén) & Chile (C - Biobío, La Araucanía & Los Lagos)
T	E	C			<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense Cedar	Pinaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - Mexico (N.W. - Baja California) & U.S.A. (N.W. - Oregon & S.W. - California, Nevada & Utah)
T	E	C			<i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i> var. <i>drupacea</i> 'Fastigiata'	Upright Japanese Plum Yew	Cephalotaxaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	E	C			<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson's Cypress	Cupressaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - U.S.A. (N.W. - Oregon (S.W.) & S.W. - California (N))
T	E	C			<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Hinoki Cypress	Cupressaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Eastern (Japan (Honshu & Kyushu) & Taiwan)
T	E	C			<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Sawara Cypress	Cupressaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Eastern (Japan (Honshu & Kyushu))
T	E	C			<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese Cedar	Taxodiaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - China (S.C & S.E.) & Eastern (Japan - Honshu, Kyushu & Shikoku)
T	E	C			<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> 'Elegans'	Japanese Cedar	Taxodiaceae	GARDEN ORIGIN
T	E	C			<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Chinese Fir	Taxodiaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - China (S.C, N.C., Hainan & S.E.) & Eastern (Taiwan) & ASIA (Tropical) - Indo-China (Laos & Vietnam)
T	E	C			<i>Cupressus cashmeriana</i>	Kashmir Cypress	Cupressaceae	ASIA (Tropical) - Indian Subcontinent (East Himalaya - Arunachal Pradesh & Bhutan)
T	E	C			<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	Rimu	Podocarpaceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North, South & Stewart Islands)

P L H	D / E	P L T	R & E	N A T	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION
T	E	C			<i>Hesperocyparis arizonica</i>	Rough-barked Arizona Cypress	Cupressaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - Mexico (N.E. & N.W. - Sonora) & U.S.A. (S.C. - New Mexico & Texas & S.W. - Arizona & California)
T	E	C	EN		<i>Juniperus cedrus</i>	Canary islands Juniper	Cupressaceae	AFRICA - Macaronesia (Canary Islands (Gran Canaria, La Gomera, La Palma & Tenerife) & Madeira)
T	E	C			<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper	Cupressaceae	AFRICA - Northern, ASIA (Temperate) - Caucasus (Transcaucasus) & Western & EUROPE - Eastern (Krym), Southeastern & Southwestern
T	E	C			<i>Juniperus recurva</i> var. <i>coxii</i>	Coffin Juniper	Cupressaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - China (S.C. (Yunnan) & Tibet) & ASIA (Tropical) - Indian Subcontinent (East Himalaya (Bhutan & Sikkim), Nepal, Pakistan & Indo-China (Myanmar)
T	E	C			<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern Red-Cedar	Cupressaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - Canada (Eastern - Ontario & Quebec) & U.S.A. (N.C., N.E., S.C. & S.E.)
T	E	C			<i>Libocedrus plumosa</i>	Kawaka	Cupressaceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North Island & South Island (F.N.))
T	D	C	EN		<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Dawn Redwood	Taxodiaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - China (Central - Chongqing, Hubei & Hunan)
T	E	C			<i>Picea sitchensis</i>	Sitka Spruce	Pinaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - Canada (Western - British Columbia), Subarctic America (Alaska & Yukon) & U.S.A. (N.W. - Oregon & Washington & S.W. - California)
T	E	C			<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Turkish Pine	Pinaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Caucasus & Western & EUROPE - Eastern (Krym) & Southeastern (Crete, Greece & Italy)
T	E	C			<i>Pinus coulteri</i>	Big Cone or Coulter Pine	Pinaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - Mexico (N.W. - Baja California) & U.S.A. (S.W. - California)
T	E	C			<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	Pinaceae	AFRICA - Northern & ASIA (Temperate) - Western & EUROPE - Southeastern & Southwestern
T	E	C			<i>Pinus nigra</i> subsp. <i>laricio</i>	Corsican Pine	Pinaceae	EUROPE - Southeastern (Calabria & Sicily) & Southwestern (Corsica)

P L H	D / E	P L T	R & E	N A T	BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION
T	E	C			<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine	Pinaceae	AFRICA - Northern (Morocco (N) & EUROPE – Southeastern (Croatia & Italy (W)) & Southwestern (France (S & W), Portugal & Spain (N))
T	E	C			<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine	Pinaceae	ASIA - Western (Lebanon, Syria & Turkey) & EUROPE - Southeastern (Italy) & Southwestern (France, Portugal & Spain)
T	E	C			<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Western Yellow Pine	Pinaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - Canada (Western - British Colombia), Mexico (N.E. & N.W. (Baja California)) & U.S.A. (N.C., N.W., S.C. & S.W.)
T	E	C			<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>	Chir Pine	Pinaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - China (Tibet) & ASIA (Tropical) - Indian Subcontinent (East Himalaya (Bhutan & Sikkim), India (N), Nepal & Pakistan & West Himalaya (Jammu-Kashmir))
T	E	C	CR		<i>Pinus torreyana</i>	Soledad or Torrey Pine	Pinaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - U.S.A. (S.W. - California (S))
T	E	C			<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Blue or Himalayan Pine	Pinaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Afghanistan & China (S.C. (Yunnan) & Tibet) & ASIA (Tropical) - Indian Subcontinent (East Himalaya (Bhutan), India (N), Nepal & Pakistan & Indo-China (Myanmar))
T	E	C			<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	Totara	Podocarpaceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North, South & Stewart Islands)
T	E	C	EN		<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	Giant Redwood	Taxodiaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - U.S.A. (S.W. - California (Sierra Nevada))
T	E	C			<i>Thujopsis dolabrata</i>	Hiba Arbor-vitae	Cupressaceae	ASIA (Temperate) - Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu & Shikoku)
T	E	C			<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern Hemlock	Pinaceae	NORTHERN AMERICA - Canada (Eastern) & U.S.A. (N.C., N.E. & S.E.)

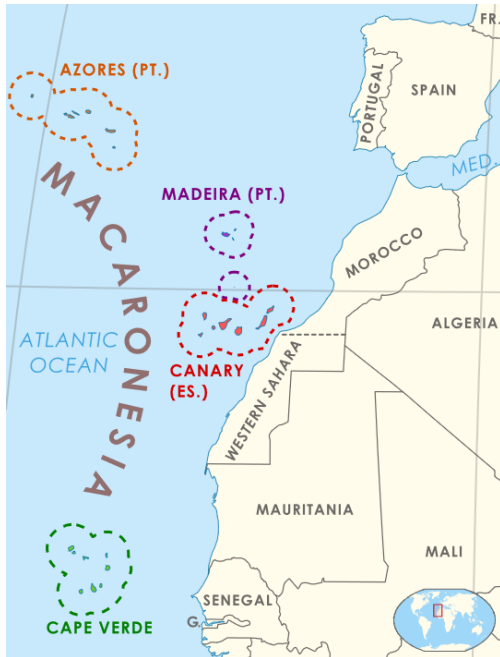
Appendix G: Notes on proposed Special Collections at CBGA

(prepared by John Beetham)

1. MACARONESIA (inc. Canary Islands)

The islands of Macaronesia are volcanic in origin, and are thought to be the product of several geologic hotspots. The climate of the Macaronesian islands ranges from Mediterranean in the Azores and Madeira to arid in certain geologically older islands of both the Canaries (Lanzarote, Fuerteventura) and Cape Verde (Sal, Boa Vista and Maio), or sub-tropical in the younger islands of both southern archipelagos (Santo Antão, Santiago and Fogo in Cape Verde, or La Palma in the Canaries). The Portuguese archipelagos of the Azores and Madeira have a generally cooler climate and higher rainfall than the Canaries and Cape Verde.

The islands have a unique biogeography, and are home to several distinct plant communities -



none of the Macaronesian islands were part of a continent, so the native plants reached the islands via long-distance dispersal.

Of special note are the laurel forests (also known as laurisilva) - a type of mountain cloud forest with relict species of a vegetation type which originally covered much of the Mediterranean Basin when the climate of the region was more humid and evolved to adapt to island conditions. They once covered most of the Azores, Madeira, and parts of the Canaries between 400–1200 m altitude (the eastern Canaries and Cape Verde being too dry). These forests resemble the ancient forests that covered the Mediterranean basin and northwestern Africa before the cooling and drying of the ice ages.

Now the humid and shady laurisilva forest grows between 500 and 1400 m in elevation, with some species reaching more than 20 m in height. Some 20 million years ago, this evergreen forest covered large areas of the world. However, because of the dramatic weather changes experienced in the Quaternary, it has only survived in a few places. This is one of the jewels of vegetation biodiversity in the Canary Islands - the best conserved of all Macaronesian laurel forest can be found here. Even though laurisilva is formed by several taxa grouped in different families, there are four representative species from all of Lauraceae - *Ocotea foetens*, *Apollonias barbuiana*, *Laurus azorica*, and *Persea indica*. Other Macaronesian endemic species found in laurisilva are *Arbutus canariensis*, *Ilex canariensis*, *Visnea mocanera*, *Picconia excelsa*, *Heberdenia excelsa*, *Salix canariensis*, and *Viburnum tinus*.

Endemic Macronesian heaths, also known as fayal-brezal, grow from 500 to 1,700 m, as transition vegetation between laurisilva and Canarian endemic pine forests, with which they share some species (*Ilex canariensis*, *Ilex perado*, *Laurus azorica*, and *Picconia excelsa*). There are three distinctive species *Myrica faya*, *Erica arborea* and *Erica scoparia*. Three different patterns of distribution can be seen. The first one is the contact zone with laurisilva, where *Myrica* spp. are dominant, with some *Erica* spp.; the second one is the typical fayal-brezal association (*Myrica-Erica*); and finally the third one is the contact zone with pine forests where *Erica* spp. are more common than *Myrica* spp.

Canarian endemic pine forests (*Pinus canariensis*) are found almost at sea level in southern areas but in the northern parts of the islands are found from 1,200 to 2,400 m in elevation. Previously widespread in southern Europe, they disappeared from the continent with the last glaciations (Pliocene). In their limited range they are mixed with *Adenocarpus* spp., *Myrica-Erica* associations, or even with laurisilva forest (northern), or with *Chamaecytisus* spp., *Spartocytisus* spp., and *Ephedera* spp., or *Cistus* spp. or *Micromeria* spp. (southern). Pines can also be found mixed with *Juniperus cedrus* and *Juniperus phoenicea* at higher elevations. Although Canarian endemic pine forests contain a lower number of species compared with other vegetation formations in the Canaries, they have a large number of endemics in all plant groups, including fungi and lichens. Some of these Canarian endemic plants are *Bystropogon plumosus*, *Aeonium spathulatum*, *Asparagus plocamoides*, *Tolpis laciniata* and *Teline* sp.

Please note that the species in **bold** type above are listed from vulnerable to extinct on the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Red List of Threatened Species.

Plant species analysis

Azores – 197 species (70 are endemic) – 9 are listed on the IUCN Red List of which 3 appropriate taxa for planting are shown below – those in **bold** type are currently growing in the gardens

Canary Islands – 1995 species (511 are endemic) – 112 are listed on the IUCN Red List of which 40 appropriate taxa for planting are shown below – those in **bold** type are currently growing in the gardens

Cape Verde – 664 species (80 are endemic) – 3 are listed on the IUCN Red List of which one appropriate taxon for planting is shown below – those in **bold** type are currently growing in the gardens

Madeira – 1226 species (120 are endemic) – 31 are listed on the IUCN Red List of which 10 appropriate taxa for planting are shown below – those in **bold** type are currently growing in the gardens

IUCN (INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE) LISTS OF VULNERABLE TO EXTINCT MACARONESIAN TAXA

The lists below have been reduced to only include taxa that may survive in Camperdown's climatic conditions – any which could become potential weeds have also been excluded. Currently new plantings have been concentrated in the South Western Border.

AZORES:

Euphorbia stygiana

Status: Critically Endangered C2a(i); D ver 3.1

Pop. trend: decreasing

Juniperus brevifolia (Azores Juniper)

Status: Vulnerable B2ab(ii,iii) ver 3.1

Pop. trend: decreasing

Picconia azorica

Status: Endangered B1+2c ver 2.3

(needs updating)

CANARY ISLANDS

Aeonium balsamiferum (Bejeque farrobo)

Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 3.1

Pop. trend: stable

Aeonium gomerense (Bejeque gomero)

Status: Endangered B1ab(iii,v)+2ab(iii,v) ver 3.1

Pop. trend: decreasing

Aeonium saundersii (Bejequillo peludo de La Gomera)

Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 3.1

Pop. trend: stable

Arbutus canariensis (Madroño)

Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 2.3

(needs updating)

Argyranthemum lidii (Magarza de Lid)

Status: Endangered B2ab(iii)c(iv) ver 3.1

Pop. trend: decreasing

Argyranthemum winteri (Margarita de Jandía)

Status: Critically Endangered B2ab(iii,v) ver 3.1

Pop. trend: decreasing

Asparagus arboreus (Esparragera)

Status: Vulnerable B2ab(ii,iii,iv) ver 3.1

Pop. trend: decreasing

Bencomia brachystachya (Bencomia de Tirajana)

Status: Critically Endangered B2ab(iii,iv,v) ver 3.1

Pop. trend: decreasing

Bencomia exstipulata (Bencomia de Cumbre)

Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 3.1

Pop. trend: increasing

Bencomia sphaerocarpa (Bencomia herreña)

Status: Critically Endangered D ver 3.1

Pop. trend: decreasing

Cistus chinamadensis (Amagante)

Status: Endangered B2ab(ii,iii) ver 3.1

Pop. trend: stable

Dendriopoterium pulidoi (Algafitón de La Aldea)

Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 3.1

Pop. trend: unknown

Dracaena draco (Canary Island Dragon Tree)

Status: Vulnerable A1abcde ver 2.3

(needs updating)

Echium acanthocarpum

Status: Critically Endangered B2b(iv)c(iv) ver 3.1

Pop. trend: decreasing

Echium callithyrsum

Status: Vulnerable B2ab(iii,iv) ver 3.1

Pop. trend: decreasing

Echium gentianoides (Tajinaste Palmero de Cumbre)

Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 3.1

Pop. trend: increasing

Echium handiense (Tajinaste de Jandía)

Status: Critically Endangered B2ab(iii,v); C2a(ii) ver 3.1

Pop. trend: decreasing

Echium pininana (Pininana)

Status: Endangered B2ac(iv) ver 3.1

Pop. trend: unknown

Euphorbia bourgeana (Tabaiba Amarilla de Tenerife)

Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 3.1

Pop. trend: increasing

Euphorbia handiensis (Cardón de Jandía)

Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 3.1

Pop. trend: increasing

- Helianthemum bystropogophyllum* (Jarilla Peluda)
 Status: Critically Endangered B2ab(iii)c(iv) ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: decreasing
- Helianthemum teneriffae* (Jarilla de Agache)
 Status: Critically Endangered B2ab(iii,v)c(iv); C2a(ii)b ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: decreasing
- Helichrysum gossypinum* (Yesquera Amarilla)
 Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: stable
- Helichrysum monogynum* (Yesquera Roja)
 Status: Endangered B2ab(iii) ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: unknown
- Isoplexis chalcantha* (Crestagallo de Doramas)
 Status: Critically Endangered B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv)+2ab(i,ii,iii,iv) ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: decreasing
- Isoplexis isabelliana* (Crestagallo de Pinar)
 Status: Endangered B2ab(iii); C2a(i) ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: decreasing
- Juniperus cedrus* (Canary Islands Juniper)
 Status: Endangered B2ab(ii,iii,v); C2a(i) ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: decreasing
- Limonium dendroides* (Siempreviva Gigante)
 Status: Critically Endangered B2ab(iii,iv,v); C2a(i); D ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: decreasing
- Limonium fruticans* (Siempreviva de El Fraile)
 Status: Endangered B2ab(iii) ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: stable
- Limonium perezii*** (Siempreviva de Masca)
 Status: Vulnerable D1+2 ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: stable
- Limonium preauxii* (Siempreviva Lunaria)
 Status: Endangered B2ab(iii)c(iv) ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: decreasing
- Limonium spectabile* (Siempreviva de Guelgue)
 Status: Critically Endangered B2ab(ii,iii,v) ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: decreasing
- Limonium sventenã* (Siempreviva Azul)
 Status: Critically Endangered B2ab(ii,iii,iv) ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: unknown
- Myrica rivas-martinezii* (Faya Herreña)
 Status: Critically Endangered B2ab(iii,v) ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: decreasing
- Parolinia schizogynoides* (Dama de Argaga)
 Status: Vulnerable D1+2 ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: unknown
- Picconia excelsa* (Palo Blaco)
 Status: Vulnerable C1, D2 ver 2.3
 (needs updating)
- Rhamnus integrifolia* (Moralito)
 Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 2.3
 (needs updating)
- Salvia herbanica* (Conservilla Majorera)
 Status: Critically Endangered B2ab(iii,v); C2a(i) ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: decreasing
- Tanacetum osbanabanii* (Magarza de Guayedra)
 Status: Critically Endangered B2ab(iii,v); C2a(i); D ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: decreasing
- Tanacetum ptarmiciflorum* (Magarza Plateada)
 Status: Endangered B2ab(ii,iii,iv,v) ver 3.1
 Pop. trend: decreasing

CAPE VERDE

Dracaena draco (Canary Island Dragon Tree)
Status: Vulnerable A1abcde ver 2.3
(needs updating)

MADEIRA

Chamaemeles coriacea
Status: Vulnerable D1 ver 3.1
Pop. trend: increasing

Dracaena draco (Canary Island Dragon Tree)
Status: Vulnerable A1abcde ver 2.3
(needs updating)

Geranium maderense
Status: Critically Endangered D ver 3.1
Pop. trend: stable

Jasminum azoricum
Status: Critically Endangered D ver 3.1
Pop. trend: stable

Juniperus cedrus (Canary Islands Juniper)
Status: Endangered B2ab(ii,iii,v); C2a(i) ver 3.1
Pop. trend: decreasing

Picconia excelsa (Palo Blaco)
Status: Vulnerable C1, D2 ver 2.3
(needs updating)

Pittosporum coriaceum
Status: Critically Endangered D ver 3.1
Pop. trend: stable

Sedum brissemoretii
Status: Vulnerable D1+2 ver 3.1
Pop. trend: decreasing

Sorbus maderensis
Status: Critically Endangered D ver 3.1
Pop. trend: unknown

Teucrium abutiloides
Status: Critically Endangered D ver 3.1
Pop. trend: stable

LIST OF MACARONESIAN PLANTS GROWING AT RBGV (MELBOURNE) – THOSE IN BOLD ARE IUCN VULNERABLE TO EXTINCT TAXA

Acanthus mollis
Adiantum aethiopicum
Aeonium arboreum
Aeonium arboreum var. *holochrysum*
Aeonium cuneatum
Aeonium haworthii
Aeonium manriqueorum
Aeonium rubrolineatum
Aeonium sedifolium
Aeonium spatulatum
Aeonium undulatum
Agrimonia eupatoria
Aloe vera
Arbutus canariensis
Arbutus × *androsterilis*
Arisarum vulgare
Artemisia thuscula
Asparagus arborescens
Asplenium trichomanes

Asteriscus sericeus
Azorina vidalii
Ballota nigra
Bystropogon canariensis
Bystropogon origanifolius
Canarina canariensis
Carex pendula
Cedronella canariensis
Chamaemelum nobile
Clethra arborea
Clinopodium vulgare
Convolvulus floridus
Cribrum maritimum
Davallia canariensis
Dendriopoterium menendezii
Dendriopoterium pulidoi
Descurainia millefolia
Diplazium caudatum
Dracaena draco
Drimia maritima
Echium candicans
Echium onosmifolium
Echium pininana
Echium webbii
Erica arborea
Erica scoparia
Euphorbia balsamifera
Euphorbia mellifera
Ficus sur
Geranium maderense
Hedera helix
Hypericum reflexum
Ilex canariensis
Iris albicans
Isoplexis canariensis
Jasminum odoratissimum
Juniperus cedrus
Justicia hyssopifolia
Lavandula buchii var. *buchii*
Lavandula canariensis
Lavandula pinnata
Lavatera acerifolia
Limonium arborescens
Limonium perezii
Melanoselinum decipiens
Mentha pulegium
Mentha suaveolens
Myrica faya
Myrsine africana
Myrtus communis
Ocotea foetens
Olea europaea
Origanum vulgare subsp. *virens*
Pancratium canariense
Parolinia ornata
Phoenix canariensis
Picconia excelsa
Pinus canariensis
Pinus halepensis
Polygonum equisetiforme
Prunus lusitanica

Psilotum nudum
Ruscus aculeatus
Sideritis macrostachyos
Smyrniolum olusatrum
Sonchus hierrensis
Tanacetum ferulaceum
Tanacetum ptarmiciflorum
Taxus baccata
Teucrium betonicum
Thymus caespitius
Typha domingensis
Veronica officinalis
Viburnum tinus
Viburnum tinus subsp. rigidum
Viola odorata
Visnea mocanera
Woodwardia radicans

Check List of plants at CBGA from Macaronesia

BOTANIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY NAME	NATIVE DISTRIBUTION
<i>Dendriopoterium menendezii</i>	Rosalillo	Rosaceae	AFRICA - Macaronesia (Canary Islands - Gran Canaria)
<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree	Asparagaceae	AFRICA - Macaronesia (Azores, Canary Islands, Cape Verde & Madeira)
<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>europaea</i>	Common Olive	Oleaceae	AFRICA - Macaronesia (Canary Islands & Madeira) & Northern (Algeria & Morocco), ASIA (Temperate) - Western (S.W.) & EUROPE - Southeastern & Southwestern
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	Pinaceae	AFRICA - Macaronesia - Canary Islands (Gran Canaria, Hierro, La Gomera, La Palma & Tenerife)
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese Laurel	Rosaceae	AFRICA - Macaronesia (Azores, Canary Islands & Madeira) & EUROPE - Southwestern (France, Portugal & Spain)

Other genera noted below were gleaned from the CBGAT databases, listing ongoing plantings supervised by the CBGAT: *Bystropogon*, *Echium*, *Euphorbia*, *Isoplexis*, *Limonium*, *Lotus*, *Melanoselinum* (syn: *Thapsia*), *Parolinia*, *Ruscus*, *Sonchus* & *Teucrium*.

Two Macaronesian species were listed in her "additional" databases (plants acquired but not yet planted) which were *Dendriopoterium menendezii* & *Phoenix canariensis*.

SUMMARY NOTES ON THE MACARONESIAN COLLECTION:

By liaising with other Regional Botanic Gardens & Arboreta (perhaps through BGANZ – Botanic Gardens of Australia & New Zealand), the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne and appropriate overseas institutions to obtain potted plants (or cuttings / seed) from known provenance (historical cultivated specimens, but preferably wild) to compliment those already growing in the gardens / arboretum.

Of special note is the IUCN lists of vulnerable to extinct taxa – one of the roles of Botanic Gardens is to try and grow rare & threatened species from all over the world, and so conserve the gene pool for future replanting etc.

LIST OF BOTANIC GARDENS & ARBORETA IN MACARONESIA

Jardín Botánico Canario Viera y Clavijo Canary Islands, Las Palmas
Palmetum of Santa Cruz de Tenerife Canary Islands, Santa Cruz de Tenerife
Jardín de Aclimatación de la Orotava Canary Islands, Puerto de la Cruz
Cactus Park Canary Islands, Tenerife
Jardín de Cactus Guatiza - Teguisse Canary Islands, Lanzarote
Jardín Botánico Nacional Grandvaux Barbosa, Cape Verde.
Madeira Botanic Garden & Arboretum, Madeira

The **Madeira Botanic Garden & Arboretum**, begun in the 1850's, which features an arboretum, indigenous, succulent, aromatic and medicinal plants as well as agricultural plants. Also included at the site is a park featuring 300 types of tropical and exotic birds.

The Botanic Garden is involved in the **Macaronesia Seed Bank (BASEMAC)** program for the sustainable conservation of plant diversity. According to their website the archipelagos of the Region of Macaronesia is one of the world's most important centers of biodiversity, with varieties of plants unique only to this area. Half of the endemic species are threatened with extinction. The seed bank works toward conserving the genetic heritage of the islands.

2 NEW ZEALAND

Many of New Zealand's plants are endemic - over 80 per cent of the 2500 species of native conifers, flowering plants and ferns are found nowhere else - this high rate is mainly the result of the country's long isolation from other land masses.

Most of New Zealand's native plants (and animals) flew, floated or were blown from Australia or the Pacific Islands over the past 85 million years. All had to survive subsequent changes in environment and climate. They have filled every habitat of the country and about 600 smaller offshore islands – from the subtropical Kermadecs to the nearly subantarctic Auckland and Campbell island groups. In environments which have long been isolated from other land masses, such as islands, new arrivals often face less competition from other species and find greater opportunities to evolve into different forms and move into different habitats.

New Zealand's conifer-broadleaf forests typically have a dense canopy of broadleaf trees, with large conifers jutting up through the canopy. Twenty species of conifer are endemic to New Zealand of which the most common are *Dacrycarpus dacrydioides* ('Kahikatea'), *Prumnopitys taxifolia* ('Mataī'), *Dacrydium cupressinum* ('Rimu'), *Podocarpus totara* ('Tōtara') and *Prumnopitys ferruginea* ('Miro').

Broadleaf is a general term for large-leaved, evergreen flowering trees. There are about 100 species in New Zealand, including *Dysoxylum spectabile* ('Kohekohe'), *Beilschmiedia tawa* ('Tawa') and *Beilschmiedia tarairi* ('Tarairi').

Several plant groups which are herbaceous or small shrubs in the northern hemisphere have evolved into trees in New Zealand. These include tree-sized daisies, lilies, fuchsia and veronica (hebe) and giant buttercups and forget-me-nots up to 1.5 metres tall. On offshore islands, too, there is a tendency for gigantism – megaherbs (large-leaved flowering plants) are prominent on the subantarctic islands (many have smaller alpine relatives on the mainland).

Some trees can live to a great age – *Agathis australis* (New Zealand Kauri') to 1700 years, miro to 1400, *Dacrydium cupressinum* ('Rimu') to 1,000 and *Metrosideros robusta* ('Rātā') to 1100. Perching astelia lilies can live at least sixty years.

There are over 50 species of small-leaved shrubs and low-growing trees with densely interlaced wiry, highly tensile stems - among them are conifers, daisies, myrtles, brooms, pittosporums, and coprosmas. Collectively known as 'divaricating shrubs', their branches are spread apart at a wide angle. While this feature is found elsewhere, it is nowhere as prominent as in New

Zealand, where it occurs in around 10 per cent of woody plants and has evolved independently in 18 plant families.

Many New Zealand trees have different leaves as saplings and as adults. *Plagianthus regius* ('Ribbonwood'), *Prumnopitys taxifolia* ("Mataī"), *Pseudopanax crassifolium* ('Lancewood'), *Pennantia corymbosa* ('Kaikomako'), some hebes, certain species of *Sophora* ('Kōwhai'), and several other common trees and shrubs have small or fibrous leaves as saplings. But once grown to 2–3 metres (the height to which moa could reach), they develop larger leaves. Some botanists suggest this growth pattern evolved to prevent moa from eating the saplings.

Plant species analysis

Of the known (approximate) 2500 species, just over 1980 are endemic – 27 are listed on the IUCN Red List of which 16 appropriate taxa for planting are shown below – those in **bold** type are currently growing in the gardens

IUCN List of Vulnerable to Extinct New Zealand plants

The list below has been reduced to only include taxa that may survive in the Camperdown climatic conditions – any which could become potential weeds have also been excluded. Currently new plantings have been concentrated around the garden areas near the picnic shelter.

Brachyglottis arborescens (Three Kings Rangiora)

Status: Endangered D ver 2.3

(needs updating)

Brachyglottis huntii (Chatham Island Christmas tree)

Status: Vulnerable B1+2c ver 2.3

(needs updating)

Brachyglottis pentacopa

Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 2.3

(needs updating)

Chordospartium muritai (Coastal tree broom)

Status: Critically Endangered D ver 2.3

(needs updating)

Chordospartium stevensonii (Weeping tree broom)

Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 2.3

(needs updating)

Clianthus puniceus (New Zealand Parrot's-bill)

Status: Endangered D ver 2.3

(needs updating)

Coprosma wallii

Status: Vulnerable B1+2c, D2 ver 2.3

(needs updating)

Hebe barkeri (Barker's koromiko)

Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 2.3

(needs updating)

Meryta sinclairii

Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 3.1

Pop. trend: stable

Metrosideros bartlettii (Bartlett's Rata)

Status: Critically Endangered C2a(i); D ver 3.1

Pop. trend: decreasing

Myrsine oliveri

Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 2.3

(needs updating)

Olearia hectori (Deciduous tree daisy)

Status: Endangered C2a ver 2.3

(needs updating)

Olearia polita

Status: Endangered C2b ver 2.3

(needs updating)

Pittosporum dallii (Dalls Pittosporum)
Status: Vulnerable B1+2c ver 2.3
(needs updating)
Pittosporum fairchildii (Fairchild's kohuhu)
Status: Vulnerable D2 ver 2.3
(needs updating)
Pittosporum patulum (Pitpat)
Status: Endangered D ver 2.3
(needs updating)

LIST OF NEW ZEALAND PLANTS GROWING AT RBGV (MELBOURNE) – THOSE IN BOLD ARE IUCN VULNERABLE TO EXTINCT TAXA

Acaena novae-zelandiae
Ackama rosifolia
Adiantum aethiopicum
Adiantum hispidulum
Agathis australis
Alectryon excelsus
Alseuosmia pusilla
Anemanthele lessoniana
Arachniodes aristata
Aristotelia serrata
Arthropodium candidum
Arthropodium cirratum
Asplenium bulbiferum
Asplenium lyallii
Asplenium oblongifolium
Asplenium scleroprium
Asplenium trichomanes
Astelia chathamica
Astelia fragrans
Astelia grandis
Astelia solandri
Austrostipa stipoides
Beilschmiedia tarairi
Blechnum chambersii
Blechnum fluviatile
Blechnum minus
Blechnum patersonii
Blechnum penna-marina
Bolboschoenus fluviatilis
Brachyglottis greyi
Brachyglottis repanda
Carex appressa
Carex chathamica
Carex comans
Carex elingamita
Carex fascicularis
Carex flagellifera
Carex gaudichaudiana
Carex secta
Carex solandri
Carex testacea
Carmichaelia australis
Carmichaelia petriei
Carmichaelia williamsii
Clianthus puniceus
Collospermum hastatum
Coprosma areolata
Coprosma crassifolia
Coprosma macrocarpa
Coprosma propinqua
Coprosma repens
Coprosma rhamnoides
Coprosma robusta

Coprosma rotundifolia
Corallospartium crassicaule
Cordyline australis
Cordyline indivisa
Cordyline pumilio
Corokia buddleioides
Corokia cotoneaster
Corynocarpus laevigatus
Crassula helmsii
Cyathea dealbata
Cyathea medullaris
Dacrycarpus dacrydioides
Dacrydium cupressinum
Deparia petersenii
Dianella nigra
Dichelachne crinita
Dichondra repens
Dicksonia fibrosa
Dicksonia squarrosa
Dodonaea viscosa
Doodia aspera
Eleocharis acuta
Entelea arborescens
Ficinia nodosa
Fuchsia procumbens
Gleichenia microphylla
Griselinia littoralis
Griselinia lucida
Gunnera prorepens
Halocarpus bidwillii
Halocarpus biformis
Haloragis erecta
Hebe amplexicaulis
Hebe bollonsii
Hebe buechananii
Hebe elliptica
Hebe obtusata
Hebe pimeleoides
Hebe recurva
Hebe speciosa
Hebe stricta
Hedycarya arborea
Heliohebe hulkeana subsp. *hulkeana*
Histiopteris incisa
Hypolepis tenuifolia
Isolepis aucklandica
Isolepis inundata
Juncus gregiflorus
Kunzea ericoides
Lastreopsis microsora
Laurelia novae-zelandiae
Lepidosperma laterale
Leptospermum scoparium
Libertia ixioides
Libertia peregrinans
Libertia pulchella
Libocedrus bidwillii
Libocedrus plumosa
Lobelia anceps
Lophomyrtus bullata
Lophomyrtus obcordata
Macropiper excelsum
Macropiper excelsum subsp. *psittacorum*
Macropiper excelsum var. *majus*
Marattia salicina
Melicope ternata
Melicytus chathamicus

Melicytus obovatus
Melicytus ramiflorus
Meryta sinclairii
Metrosideros carminea
Metrosideros excelsa
Metrosideros perforata
Metrosideros robusta
Metrosideros umbellata
Microseris scapigera
Microsorium pustulatum
Microsorium scandens
Microtis unifolia
Muehlenbeckia astonii
Muehlenbeckia australis
Muehlenbeckia axillaris
Muehlenbeckia complexa
Myrsine australis
Myrsine divaricata
Myrsine salicina
Nephrolepis cordifolia
Pachystegia insignis
Pachystegia rufa
Pellaea falcata
Pellaea rotundifolia
Persicaria decipiens
Phormium cookianum
Phormium tenax
Phyllocladus trichomanoides
Pittosporum colensoi
Pittosporum cornifolium
Pittosporum crassifolium
Pittosporum eugenioides
Pittosporum fairchildii
Pittosporum pimeleoides
Pittosporum ralphii
Pittosporum tenuifolium
Podocarpus nivalis
Podocarpus totara
Pomaderris apetala
Pomaderris apetala subsp. *maritima*
Pouzolzia australis
Prumnopitys ferruginea
Pseudopanax arboreus
Pseudopanax crassifolium
Pseudopanax ferox
Pseudopanax lessonii
Psilotum nudum
Pteridium esculentum
Pteris tremula
Rhopalostylis sapida
Ripogonum scandens
Rumohra adiantiformis
Rytidosperma caespitosum
Rytidosperma pilosum
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani
Senecio quadridentatus
Solanum aviculare
Solanum laciniatum
Sophora fulvida
Sophora microphylla
Sophora prostrata
Sophora tetraptera
Tetragonia tetragonioides
Todea barbara
Triglochin striata
Uncinia egmontiana
Veronica chathamica

Veronica salicifolia
Vitex lucens
Weinmannia racemosa
Weinmannia silvicola

Check List of plants at CBGA from New Zealand

Botanic name	Common name	Family name	Native distribution
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	New Zealand Cabbage Tree	Asparagaceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North, South & Stewart Islands)
<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	Karaka	Corynocarpaceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North, South, Chatham & Kermadec Islands)
<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	Whitey-wood	Violaceae	AUSTRALASIA- New Zealand (North, South, Kermadec & Stewart Islands)
<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	Akiroha	Asteraceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North Island (F.C.E.) to South Island (N.W. & S.C.E.))
<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Karo	Pittosporaceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North Island (N) & Kermadec Island)
<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>	Lemonwood or Tarata	Pittosporaceae	AUSTRALASIA - New Zealand (North & South Islands)

Other genera noted below were gleaned from Janet O'Hehir's own databases, listing ongoing plantings supervised by the CBGA Trust: *Arthropodium*, *Astelia*, *Brachyglottis*, *Carpodetus*, *Coprosma*, *Corokia*, *Fuchsia*, *Hebe*, *Hoheria*, *Muehlenbeckia*, *Phormium*, *Pseudopanax* & *Rhopalostylis*.

Three New Zealand species were listed in her "additional" databases (plants acquired but not yet planted) which were *Agathis australis*, *Knightia excelsa* & *Podocarpus totara*.

Summary notes on the New Zealand Special Collection

By liaising with other Regional Botanic Gardens and Arboreta (perhaps through BGANZ – Botanic Gardens of Australia & New Zealand), the Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne and appropriate New Zealand and overseas institutions to obtain plants (or cuttings / seed) from known provenance (historical cultivated specimens, but preferably wild) to compliment those already growing in the gardens / arboretum.

Of special note is the IUCN lists of vulnerable to extinct taxa – one of the roles of Botanic Gardens is to try and grow rare & threatened species from all over the world, and so conserve the gene pool for future replanting etc.

List of Botanic Gardens and Arboreta in New Zealand

Auckland Botanic Gardens
 Bason Botanic Gardens, Whanganui
 Christchurch Botanic Gardens
 Dunedin Botanic Gardens
 Eastwoodhill Arboretum, Gisborne
 Hackfalls Arboretum, Gisborne
 Hamilton Botanic Gardens
 H.E. Hart Arboretum, Lake Coleridge Village
 Gisborne Botanic Gardens
 John Anderson Arboretum, Timaru

Lincoln University Arboretum, Christchurch
Napier Botanic Gardens
Oamaru Botanic Gardens
Otari Native Botanic Gardens
Queenstown (Botanic) Gardens
Timaru Botanic Gardens
Unitec Arboretum, Auckland
Wellington Botanic Gardens

APPENDIX H: CAMPERDOWN BOTANIC GARDENS - HISTORICAL REFERENCES TO PLANTS

Species mentioned in historical reference		
Date	Species	Ref:
1872	Pines	
1882	'the tall-growing 'Californian pine' - possibly Monterey Pine (<i>Pinus radiata</i>)	CC, 15.1.1882
1885	Pines, Sequoia (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> or California or Coast Redwood); Roses and beds of flowers	<i>Australasian</i> , 7 March 1885
1888	'fir trees' (i.e. conifers)	CC, 14.4.1888
1888	'a number of pines to be removed'	CC, 1888
1889	'Deodar cypress' - Deodar or Himalayan Cedar (<i>Cedrus deodara</i>)	'Bruni', CC 26.11.1889
1893	Choice flowers and bulbs	<i>Port Melbourne Standard</i> , 7.1.1893
1895	Hawthorne	<i>Leader</i> , 15.6.1895
1895	Red flowering gum from Western Australia sources from the Geelong Gardens	CC, 26.2.1895
1895	geraniums, hollyhocks and other seasonal blooms'; 'a grove of lindens'	CC, 28.12.1895
1897	Chrysanthemum bed with 200 varieties; buffalo grass	CC, 30.9.1897
1906	'seeking donation of water lilies'	CSC archival material
1910	Detailed plant list for the Arboretum provided in the Guilfoyle plan	CDHS photo collection
c.1910	Cordyline shown in Botanic Gardens (from historic photo)	CDHS photo collection
c.1910	Norfolk Island Pine (<i>Araucaria bidwilli</i>) in BG (from historic photo); other conifers	CDHS photo collection

1916	'Very fine collection of daffodils and other blooms'; 'hyacinths, anemones and many others...'; 'Inside the summer house ... cinerarium, calceolarias and cyclamens...'	CC, 19.9.1916
1917	Oriental Plane Trees	<i>Weekly Times</i> , Feb 1917
1923	Dahlias	<i>Geel Adv</i> , 23.4.1923
1933	Gladioli display	CC 26.1.1933
1936	Begonia display	CC 21.5.1936
1939	'stately old world favourites - firs, elms, cypresses, deodars, etc'. 'In the flower beds are great masses of liliun, iris, etc.'	CC, 23.11.1939
1944	pine trees ... to be replaced with 'lambertanas' [sic.]	
1948-1962	Cannas, Daffodils, 'row of Moreton Bay Figs' near the pond, Pampas grass at pond, Dahlias, etc. The hothouse had maidenhair and cyclamen... 'The trees were special. Huge weeping trees, an enormous Bay Tree, Blue Spruce, Himalayan Pines, big shady Chestnuts, Oaks, Bunya Pines, and a variety of Cypress.'	Margaret Harvey letter c.2000, CDHS
1964	picnic ground with 'silver poplars and elms'	VMD, 1964
1980s	Red Flowering Gums (retrospective)	Paul Fox, pers com, 2016