

EUREKA STOCKADE RESERVE

CONSERVATION ANALYSIS & MASTER PLAN



Prepared for

CITY OF BALLARAT

John Patrick Pty Ltd
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Brief

The City of Ballarat requested that a Conservation Analysis and Conservation Policy be prepared for the Eureka Stockade Reserve as the first part of a two stage process to develop a landscape master plan for future management of the Reserve. The need for the study arose from a number of issues identified by Eureka special interest groups, Council officers and the community prior to, and following, the opening of the Eureka Stockade centre in 1998. The project brief includes the following work description:

Stage One, Part A: Conservation Analysis

The objective of the Conservation Analysis is to *identify and assess the historical or cultural significance of the Eureka Stockade Reserve and environs including its landscape features, structures and vegetation.*

Stage One, Part B: Conservation Policy

The objective of the Conservation Policy is to *provide a framework for the future management of the Eureka Stockade Reserve and environs.*

Stage Two - Landscape Master Plan

The objective of the Landscape Master Plan is to *provide a strategic direction for the preservation, development and management of the Eureka Stockade Reserve.*

1.2 Scope and Methodology

This report follows the principles set out in the Australia ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites) Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) and the Charter's guidelines, adopted by Australia ICOMOS to assist in the planning and conservation of heritage places. The report is also based broadly on the format for the preparation of conservation plans set out in JS Kerr *The Conservation Plan: A Guide to the Preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significance.*

Background material supplied by the City of Ballarat included existing condition surveys, the draft project brief for the Eureka Stockade centre, information regarding the Bunny Trail and the Eureka Trail, a report on Ballarat's historic gardens (Lumley, Dikes, Spencer et al), historic photographs, plus the 1993 Topliss Report (*Eureka Stockade Historical Precinct, Vol I*). This latter report was prepared to provide support documentation for the nomination of the Eureka Stockade Historical Precinct for the National Estate Register. It formed the principal source for the history of the development of the Reserve from 1870.

Additional historical and photographic material was provided by Ken Clements of the Eureka Stockade Memorial Park Committee.

An archaeological desktop survey was prepared by VIDA Research to assess the archaeological potential of the Eureka Stockade precinct and to provide archaeological management guidelines. A chronology of events was prepared, drawn principally from the Resource Kit *Eureka - The First Australian Republic?* and the Topliss Report. This was circulated to the Steering Committee and selected Eureka experts, who commented on the draft. The report's Executive Summary and Draft Master Plan were presented to a public meeting held in the Eureka Stockade centre prior to a four week public exhibition period.

1.3 Heritage Listings and Classifications

Details of the following listings are included in Appendix B of this report.

Victorian Heritage Register (Eureka Historic Precinct)

Register of the National Estate (Eureka Rebellion Historical Precinct)

National Trust (Victoria) Significant Tree Register (Blue Atlas Cedar, *Cedrus atlantica f. glauca*)

1.4 Land Status

The Eureka Stockade Reserve is included as a Special Use Zone 9 in the City of Ballarat Planning Scheme.

The Council has been appointed as Committee of Management for the Eureka Stockade Reserve under the Crown Land Reserves Act.

1.5 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)* as endorsed by all statutory and national heritage bodies. (See Appendix A). The terms most frequently referred to are: *place, cultural significance, fabric, conservation, maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation*. These terms are defined in the revised 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 for 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. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.

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

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

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a 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 and retarding deterioration.

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 material into the fabric.

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

2.0 CONTEXTUAL HISTORY

2.1 Introduction

The collection of documentary evidence represents the first stage in assessing the cultural significance of the Eureka Stockade Reserve. This chapter provides a brief outline of the events that lead up to the attack by government troops on the Eureka Stockade on the morning of Sunday 3rd December 1854, and of some of the outcomes of the miners' efforts to protect themselves. For a more complete version of the history, reference should be made to the sources listed in the Bibliography. Reference should also be made to the discussion on deep lead mining included in the Archaeological Desktop Survey prepared by VIDA Research (pages 3 to 4). The chapter also includes a chronology that traces the development of the Eureka Stockade Reserve from its inception in 1869/70 to the present day. Figures 2.1 to 2.15 illustrate this development with a selection of historical photographs together with plans drawn at various stages.

2.2 Early history of the area

1851

June: First payable gold discovery (£1000 reward) in Victoria at Clunes.

August 25: Gold discovered at Ballarat (Golden Point).

September 20: First gold licences issued in Ballarat (£1.10.0 per month).

December: Attempt to double licence fee to £3 per month from January 1852, withdrawn after digger protests. Reflects consistent assumption by La Trobe that the miners were there on sufferance and that the land and gold were the property of the Crown. Therefore the licence was not a tax as the miners were not being forced to dig.

1852

August: Eureka Lead discovered in Little Bendigo area. Mining activity moved south only slowly, the lead being lost for several months in 1853. Work reached the present Eureka area only in the latter half of 1854.

December: Sir Charles Hotham appointed Lieutenant-Governor (arrived June 1854).

End 1852: Transition from alluvial mining to deep lead mining.

1853

April: Victoria's first Governor, Charles La Trobe's resignation accepted. Continued in office until May 1854.

November & December: Recommendations and debates on a new act for the management of the goldfields in the Legislative Council failed to bring about goldfields reform. This was due to the legalistic, commercial, conservative and reactionary elements in the Government, and the fact that the view of the majority of the population was not represented in the Legislative Council at this time.

December: Licences could now be taken out on any day of the month for one, three, six or twelve month periods. This eased pressure on the issue of licences but constant searches were required if the fee was to be enforced. Licence fees were lowered to £2 for 3 months.

1854

March: Draft New Constitution Bill for Victoria and Bill to extend Electoral Franchise (conferring vote on holder of a 12 month mining licence with certain residential qualifications) sent to England for Royal Assent.

May: Commissioner Robert Rede takes charge of the Ballarat Field.

June: Sir Charles Hotham arrives in Victoria.

August: Hotham's triumphal tour of the Ballarat field.

September 13: Hotham ordered an increase in licence inspections, to twice weekly, against the advice of his government. Miners were angry at the increased frequency of inspections as it caused disruptions to work to have to come up a shaft 30m to 50m and return.

September – October: Miners experiencing problems – no shafts bottomed on Eureka Lead for five weeks.

October 6: Murder of James Scobie near Bentley's Eureka Hotel.

October 7: Scobie inquest. Open verdict.

October 10: Father Smyth's servant beaten up and falsely arrested for not having a miner's licence.

October 12: Judicial inquiry into Scobie's death. Bentley acquitted, despite strong evidence to the contrary. Magistrate John D'Ewes believed to be in debt to Bentley.

October 15: Catholics meet after Mass.

October 17: Mass protest meeting of diggers near Eureka Hotel to protest about Bentley's acquittal on 12 October. After the meeting a riot developed. Authorities were present but failed to act until too late to prevent burning of the hotel. Three diggers arrested apparently at random, since hundreds were involved in burning the hotel. Hotham dispatches 400 soldiers to Ballarat immediately.

October 22: Mass meeting of over 10,000 diggers to address grievances. Catholics arrange a deputation to Rede asking for police involved in mistreatment of Father Smyth's servant to be removed from Ballarat.

November 11: Ballarat Reform League launched at "Monster meeting", where a charter, based on the British Great Charter of 1837 and 1848, is adopted. This is the first formal claim for a democratic form of government anywhere in Australia. The document must have been radical and frightening to all those wishing to maintain the status quo.

November 21: E. Sturt's inquiry (Bentley affair) published, recommending dismissal of D'Ewes and Milne. Proposed Royal Commission.

November 23: Three men convicted for the hotel burning. Ballarat Reform League votes to "demand" release of prisoners.

November 27: 'Demands' of the miners deputation from Ballarat Reform League refused by Hotham. Rumours of camp takeover prompts Commissioner Rede to request further reinforcements.

November 28: Miners attack troop reinforcements and wagons (12th Regiment) passing near Eureka diggings. Drummer boy, John Egan, is wounded.

November 29: "Monster meeting" of diggers on Bakery Hill. Eureka flag raised. Meeting hears report of delegates to Hotham on 27 November. Advocates of constitutionalism and force evenly balanced. Meeting resolved to pay no more licence fees and to 'rescue' diggers arrested for not having a licence. Many burn licences.

November 30: Commissioner Rede orders a licence hunt in a provocative attempt to bring the matter to a resolution. Diggers attempting to evade inspection fired on by troopers. Diggers meet again spontaneously in the afternoon on Bakery Hill. Radicals now assume leadership. Peter Lalor calls for 'liberty' and forms diggers into military companies.

November 30 – December 1: Construction of the Stockade.

December 3 (Sunday): Government forces attack the Stockade at dawn. It is estimated that over 30 diggers and bystanders and 4 Government soldiers are killed. Between 120 - 130 prisoners taken to Government Camp.

December 4: Funeral of diggers and soldiers.

December 5 & 6: Large public meetings held in Melbourne denounce the government slaughter at Eureka Stockade. These meetings unite opposition to the government throughout the State.

December 7: Commission of Inquiry into goldfields appointed.

1855

January 23: Henry Seekamp, Editor of the Ballarat Times, found guilty of sedition and sentenced to three months in prison.

February 22: Commencement of Eureka trials in Melbourne. 12 prisoners charged with treason acquitted (a thirteenth was released without trial) because government can produce no evidence beyond that for riot. This was a time of great public rejoicing and a significant defeat for Hotham and his government.

March 27: Report of Gold Fields Commission set up by Governor Hotham in mid December 1854 upholds diggers' complaints. Outcomes included an export duty on gold at 2s 6d an ounce which replaced licence fees, Miners' Rights, costing £1 per year, to secure claims and the right to vote for miners which opened the way to manhood suffrage. Eight elected and four nominated members from the gold-digging communities were to be added to the Legislative Council. Land near the goldfields was to be surveyed and offered as soon as possible and abolition of the gold commission was recommended.

June 12: The Gold Field's Act passed which contained the provision for local courts to take over claim disputes and regulation of conditions formerly handled by the gold commissioners. Miners had the right to elect the members of the courts.

July 14: Nine miners elected to the first Ballarat Court of Mines, including Raffaello Carboni.

November 10: Peter Lalor and John Basson Humffray, a constitutionalist, elected to the two Ballarat seats in Parliament.

December 3: Carboni sells copies of his book *The Eureka Stockade* at the Eureka site on the first anniversary.

1856

December 3: Diggers march from the stockade site to the cemetery on the second anniversary.

1855-1870

Extensive mining on the site of the Eureka Stockade.

2.3 Development of the Eureka Stockade Reserve

1869

February: The Ballarat East Borough Council resolved: "that the engineer be instructed to inform himself of the site of the Eureka Stockade and to obtain the reservation thereof."

October: The engineer's report recommended an 11 acre precinct that would encompass the site of the stockade.

November: Mayor of Ballarat East, Emmanuel Steinfeld seeks the proclamation by the Government of a reserve in commemoration of the Eureka Stockade affair. The District Surveyor noted that "the greater portion, if not the whole of the stockade, is included in the site now applied for."

1870

April: Land formally gazetted as temporarily reserved from sale as a site for public purposes.

1873

The Australasian Sketcher published an artist's view of the site of the stockade from the west. The accompanying text noted the presence of "partially filled up holes and partly levelled clay heaps." A pool of water in a depression was shown in the approximate location of what is now Lake Penhalluriack.

1884

Erection of a permanent monument in the south-eastern corner of the reserve. The Monument is only partly finished for the 30th anniversary of the event.

1885

The Reserve, which had previously been referred to as the Eureka Stockade Reserve, was officially gazetted as the Eureka Park and Garden and placed under the control of the Ballarat East Council.

1886

27 August: Unfinished Monument handed over to Ballarat East Council.

1888-1889

Original boundaries of the Reserve change due to the construction of the Buninyong to Ballarat railway through the Eureka Stockade Reserve. Rodier Street realigned.

1890

October: Eureka Railway Station opened.

1891

Ballarat East Council attempts to improve the attractiveness of the Reserve by erecting a high picket fence around it and carrying out some plantings. Further improvements include a miniature lake, 400

feet by 200 feet and 5 feet deep, planted with aquatic flowering plants. The lake was ultimately named after Mayor Elsworth.

Early 1900s

Roads, residential subdivision and urban development occurred progressively on fringes of the site.

1904

December: Huge gathering at the memorial for fiftieth anniversary celebrations.

1912

Eureka Stockade Committee formed by residents living in the vicinity of the Stockade. Its aim was to assist the Council in improving and protecting the Reserve. Playing a significant role in the social and physical development of the Reserve, the Committee has had several name changes. In 1986, it became an incorporated body known as the Eureka Stockade Memorial Park Committee.

1912-1913

Government proclamation further extended the boundaries of the Reserve with the addition of an informal lane along the northern boundary and some other land revoked from railway purposes.

1913

December 6: Official opening by Councillor Penhalluriack of a rotunda and bandstand. This was originally requested by the Eureka Stockade Committee and designed by the Town engineer at a cost of £117.18.

1914

Significant planting of the Reserve. A willow planted on June 19 had been grown from a cutting taken from a tree near Napoleon Bonaparte's grave on St Helena.

Eureka Pottery Works gained approval for a railway branch line through the north-eastern corner of the Reserve. Public protest continued throughout 1915.

1915

Unemployed relief workers used to form Lake Elsworth (now site of the Olympic Pool) and Lake Penhalluriack (the present small lake).

1916-1917

On Arbour Day, over 150 cypress trees were planted by the boys of the Eureka Street State School. This activity was repeated in 1917 with a further 84 trees being planted. Many of these trees were paid for by members of the Eureka Stockade Committee. A tree (*Pinus canariensis*) was planted on 8 August 1917 in memory of the Australian soldiers who fell in the Lone Pine charge at Gallipoli. Two avenues of honour, one deciduous and one evergreen, were planted by the Eureka Stockade Committee to commemorate the soldiers fighting in Europe. Ballarat homecoming celebrations for returning troops held in April. Eureka re-enactment at the Reserve. A drinking fountain donated to the Eureka Stockade Committee by the Mayor of Ballarat, Councillor A Levy, was placed just south of the Monument.

1918

A small hall purchased by the Eureka Stockade Committee from the Ballarat Water Commission, and transported from Kirk's reservoir, was erected facing Stawell Street.

1919

A kitchen was added to the hall. The bandstand was removed.

1921

Contract let for filling around the "lower dam" in July: 80 loads at the western end and 20 loads at the eastern end. Fence proposed to be built on the Racing Track; horse races were held at the Easter Carnival and other sports meetings.

1922

August 12: World War I German 150mm Howitzer was placed in the Reserve on a concrete foundation. Extensive gardens laid out east of Lake Penhalluriack and around the Monument lawns. The nursery was possibly commenced at this time.

1923

Marble tablet added to the Monument naming fallen diggers and soldiers.

1924

Memorial Gates were erected at the main entrance off Eureka Street. The caretaker's residence was constructed on Eureka Street despite the Reserve Committee's objection to the location chosen by the Council.

1927

Mayor opens a substantially larger brick hall constructed under the supervision of the City Engineer, Mr LH Finch.

1929

Gravel pathways with concrete kerbs constructed in November by Ballarat Council curator Charlie Webb and helpers. The paths were removed in the 1960s by the Council to reduce maintenance costs.

1932

Permission granted for swimming in Lake Elsworth.

1935

January 13: *The Argus* suggested that the hall should be used as a Eureka Museum.

January 21: Official opening of the swimming pool constructed with sustenance labour at Lake Elsworth. This was a popular attraction for many years and the venue for Aquatic Carnivals held at Easter and later Australia Day. A brick kiosk was erected in the Reserve at a cost of £400. The building was closed in 1972 when a kiosk opened at the nearby Olympic Swimming Pool. The structure was used as a barbecue shelter until its demolition in the late 1980s.

Previous reservation orders were revoked when the Reserve was proclaimed as a site for a Public Park and Recreation to be known as the Eureka Stockade Reserve. The reservation was for an area of

thirteen acres, three rods and two perches, which included a closed portion of Rodier Street. The Ballarat City Council was appointed Committee of Management of the Reserve.

1941

Two memorial plaques were unveiled at the Reserve to mark previously planted trees: the Lone Pine (1917) and the Napoleon Bonaparte willow (1914).

1945

Begonia House erected as post-war work.

1950

A caravan park was started by the Eureka Improvement and Progress Association. Located in the northern part of the Reserve, it is still in use. A 1976 redevelopment program included new internal roads, kerbs and channels, drive-through sites, landscaping and four twin amenity blocks.

1953

A footbridge was constructed to Lake Elsworth's island. The Helen McKay Memorial gates and fence were erected by the family of Helen McKay, a founding member of the Eureka Stockade Committee.

1954

Big celebrations for the centenary of Eureka.

1964

Swimming pool closed by the council's Health Officer due to the discovery of faecal pollution in the unchlorinated water.

1970

August 9: Opening of the Diorama, which depicted a scene at Eureka, funded by the Rotary Clubs of Ballarat, Ballarat South and Wendouree at a cost of \$10,000. It has since been modified with an extension to the east to provide shelter for viewers and to reduce reflections.

1972

New swimming pool under construction. Park Committee and Lions Club press for a more appropriate Monument. Concept prepared by architect Ewen Jones.

1973

Plan prepared for Eureka Museum but lapsed for want of finance.

1981

December 3: Opening of a "life-sized" replica of the Stockade erected in the southwest corner of the Reserve with much of the work undertaken by the Lions Club of Ballarat.

1983

3800 square metres of land added to the northern boundary of the Reserve. This followed the realignment of Charlesworth St and the compulsory acquisition of Lot 18A by the Council in 1978.

1984

Fountains installed in Lake Penhalluriack by the Eureka Stockade Memorial Park Committee in recognition of the voluntary work and efforts of past members.

1986

February: Playground equipment installed in the Reserve; other pieces may have been erected earlier.

1988

1511 square metres added to the western side of the Reserve after the surrender of part of the railway land to the Crown.

1990

Nursery facility closed. Golden Fleece depot removed.

1992

Some of the nursery buildings removed.

1993

Mobil depot removed.

1994

The remainder of the railway reserve passed over to Council. Most of the cypress trees removed from the boundary. December 3: Eureka Historical Precinct listed on the National Estate Register. Concepts for an interpretative centre developed by City of Ballarat and the contributions of special interest groups and the wider Ballarat community.

1996

Lions Club stockade replica removed. The last of the cypresses on the railway boundary removed. Playground and barbecue equipment removed. Site works commence for the new Eureka Stockade centre. Bunny Trail constructed. Caravan park extended approximately 20m west into the former Ballarat-Buninyong railway line land.

1997

Eureka Stockade centre completed. Council signs management agreement with Sovereign Hill in October:

1998

March 27: Eureka Stockade centre opened. New barbecue and shelter erected near hall.

1999

July: Eureka Special Committee set up as a committee appointed by Council.

2000

Listing of Eureka Historic Precinct on the Victorian Heritage Register. Construction of learners' pool north of swimming pool kiosk.

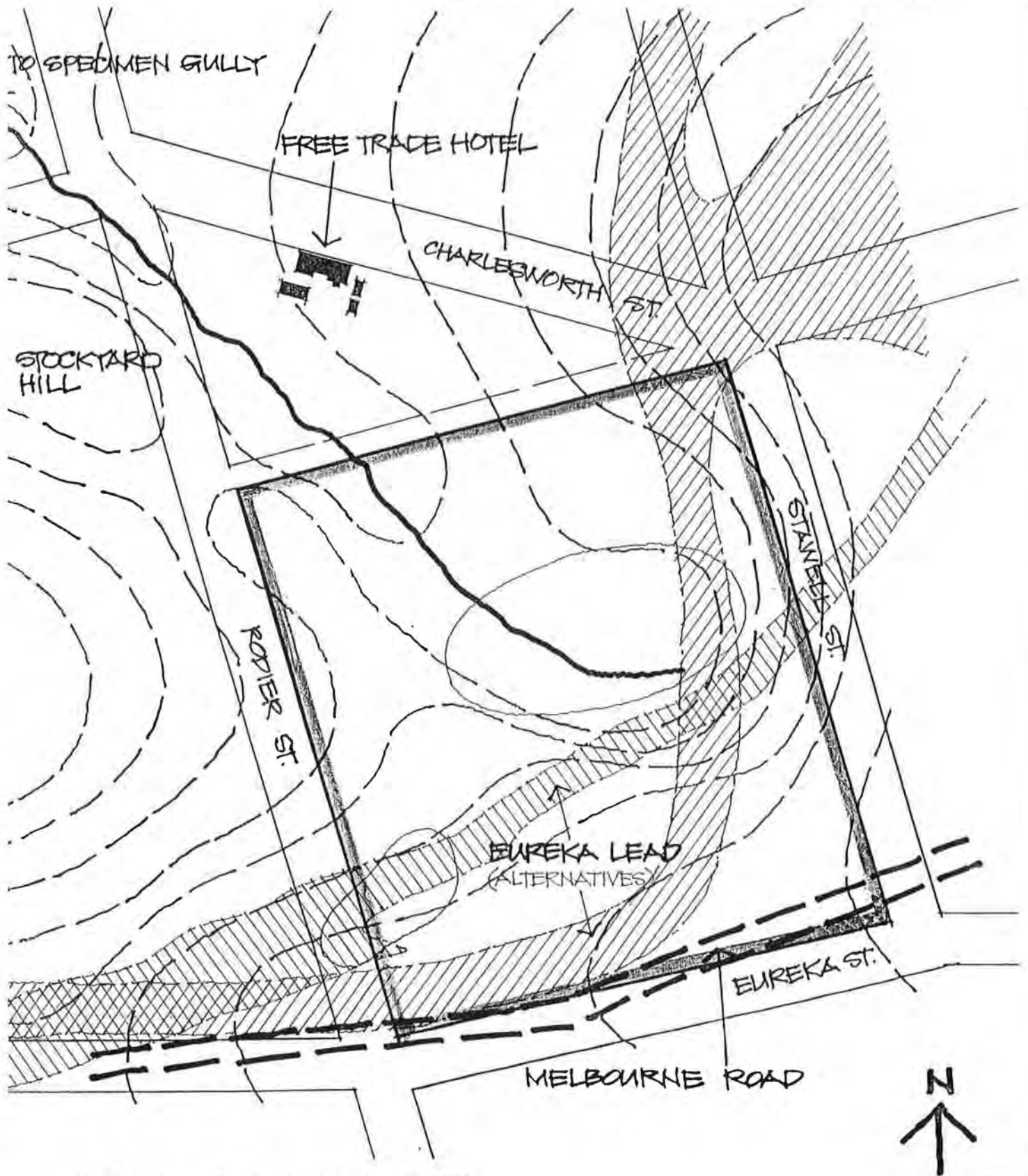


Figure 2.1 Eureka Stockade Reserve 1870.

The plan has been overlaid with the 1857 Survey showing contours at 5'0" intervals (Source: Topliss, figures 4.5 and 4.23). Note that these contours had changed by 1870 although the outline of the later Lake Elsworth fits neatly into the contours around the head of the gully. The current outline of Lake Penhalluriack is shown in the south-western corner. Two alternate locations have also been added for the Eureka Lead (Source: Geological Survey of Victoria maps 1981, 1991).

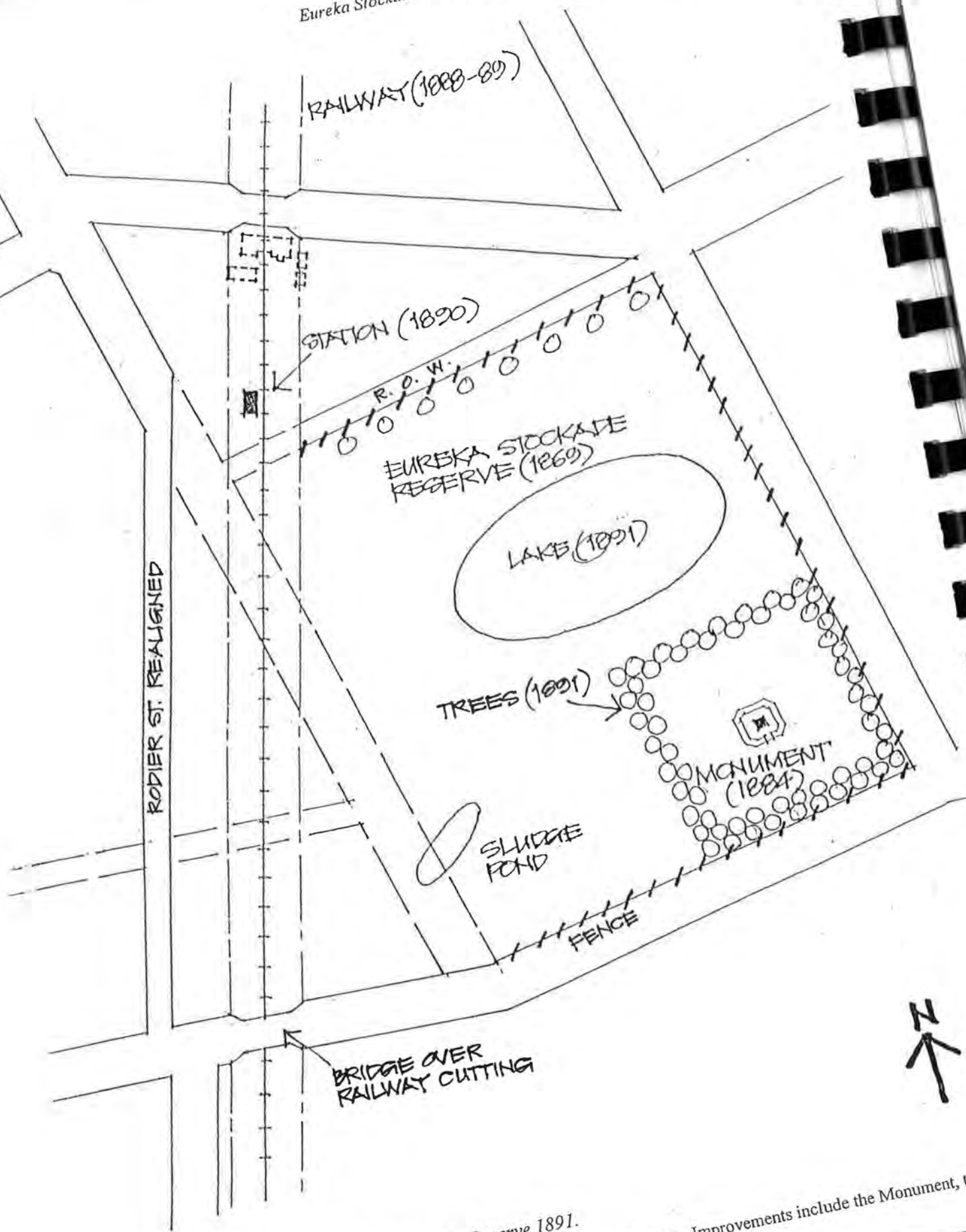


Figure 2.2 Eureka Stockade Reserve 1891.

The railway construction altered the shape and size of the Reserve. Improvements include the Monument, tree planting, fencing and the lake (Elsworth).

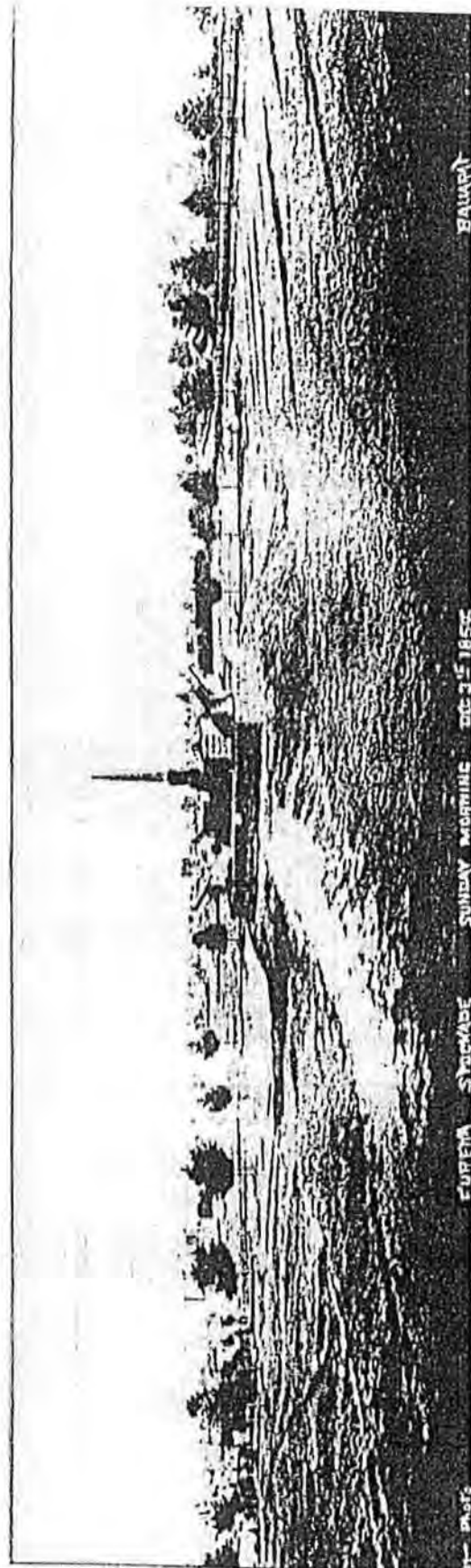


Figure 2.3 View of Eureka Stockade Reserve 1895.

Source: Topliss, figure 4.28. This wide-angle view shows the square of trees around the Monument and the picket fence to Stawell Street on the right.

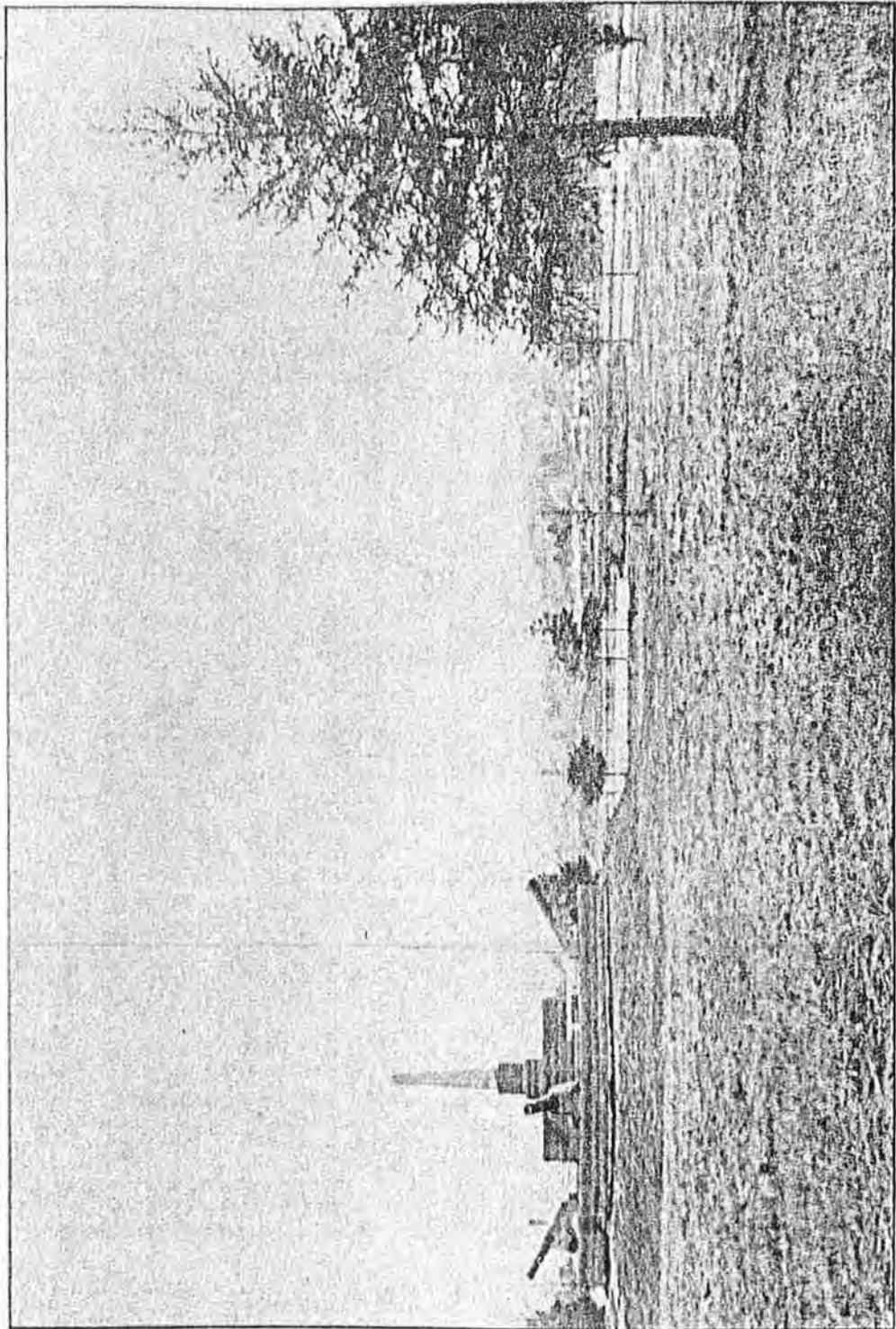


Figure 2.4 Eureka Stockade Reserve, c.1908.

Source J Harvey, figure P3. Lake Elsworth and its central island can be seen in the background. The tree at right is a Douglas Fir.

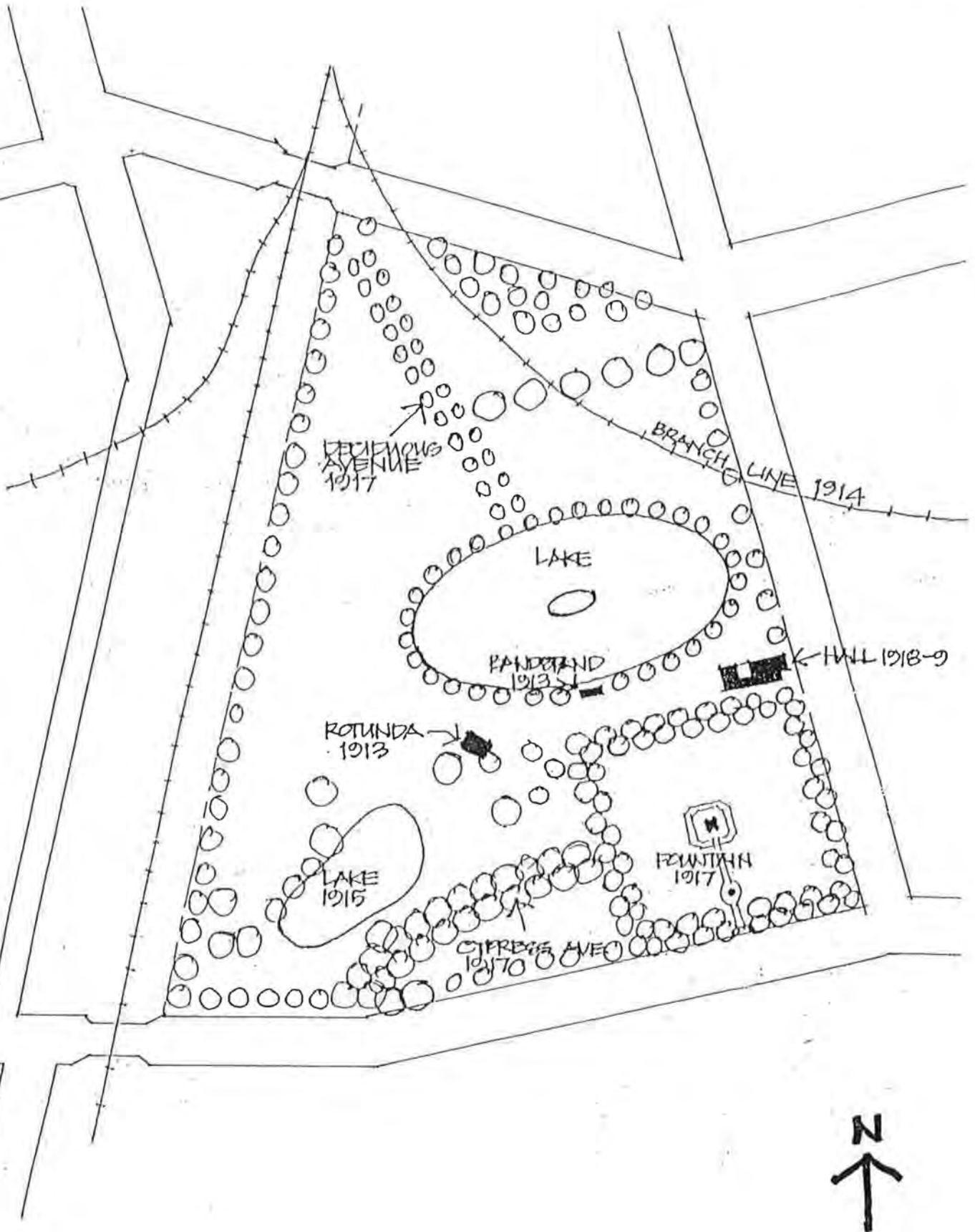


Figure 2.5 Eureka Stockade Reserve 1920.

Railway branch line constructed, buildings added, tree planting. Note that the bandstand was removed in 1919.

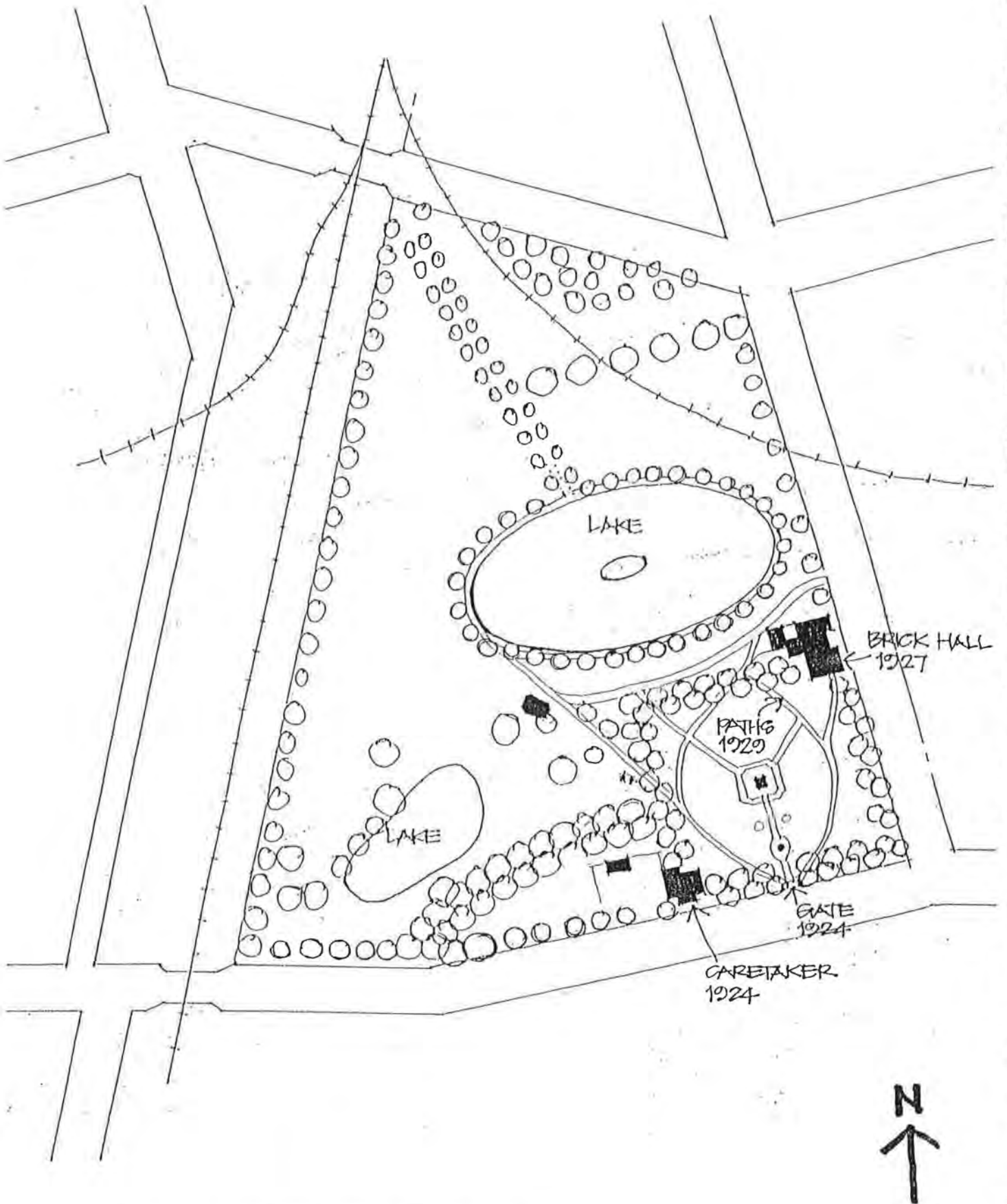


Figure 2.6 Eureka Stockade Reserve 1934.

Brick hall and caretaker's cottage built at opposite corners of square of trees around Monument. Paths added.



Figure 2.7 Eureka Stockade Reserve, 1934 aerial photograph.

Source: United Photo & Graphic Services, Blackburn.



This Kiosk was erected in 1935, for which the £ 400 cost was raised by the Association, and is conducted by members of the Committee, all profits being used for improvements.

Eureka Kiosk

Figure 2.8 Eureka Stockade Reserve Kiosk, built 1935.

Source: 1954 Eureka Souvenir brochure.

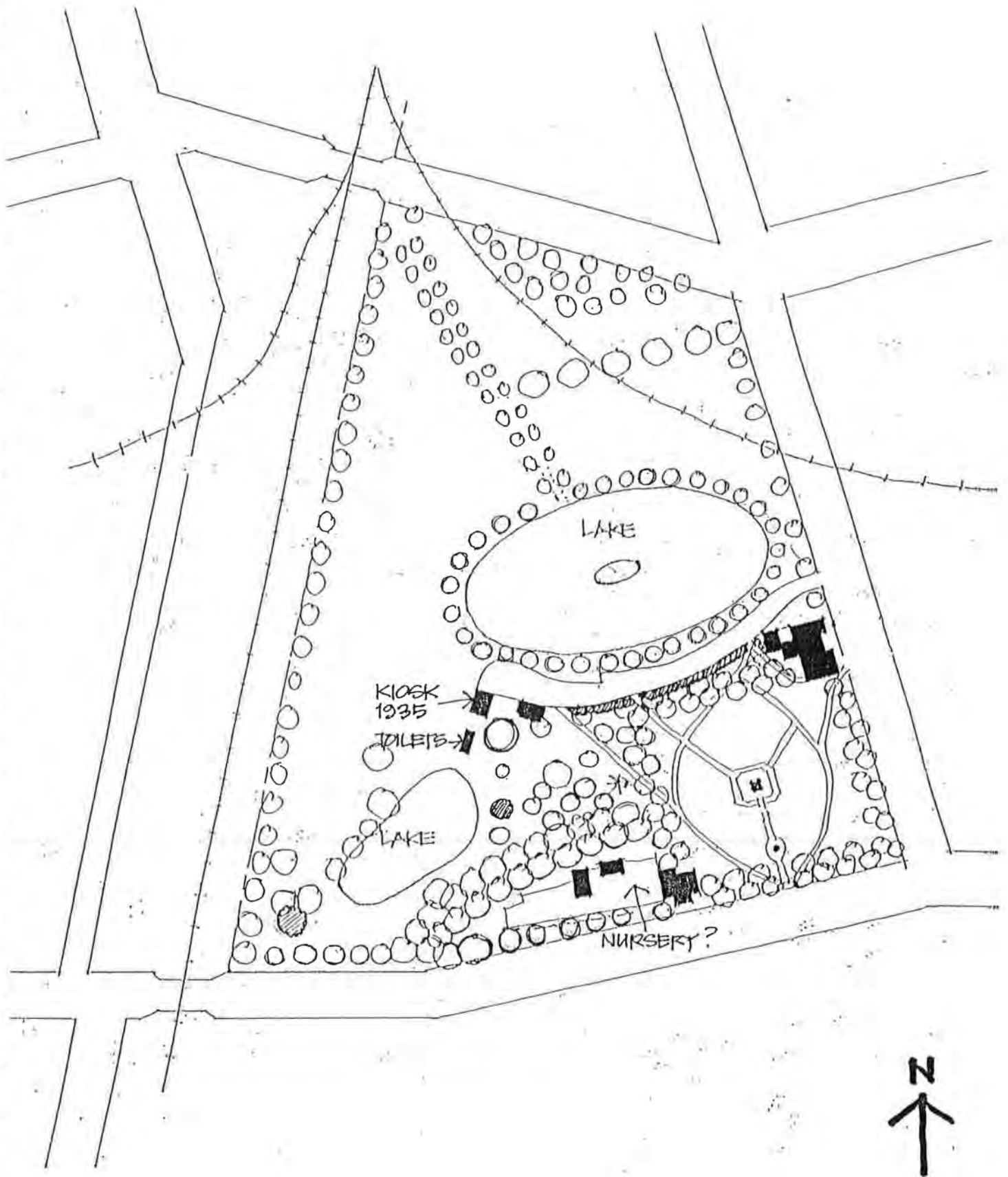


Figure 2.9 Eureka Stockade Reserve 1950.

The road south of Lake Elsworth has been constructed and the lake converted to a swimming pool.

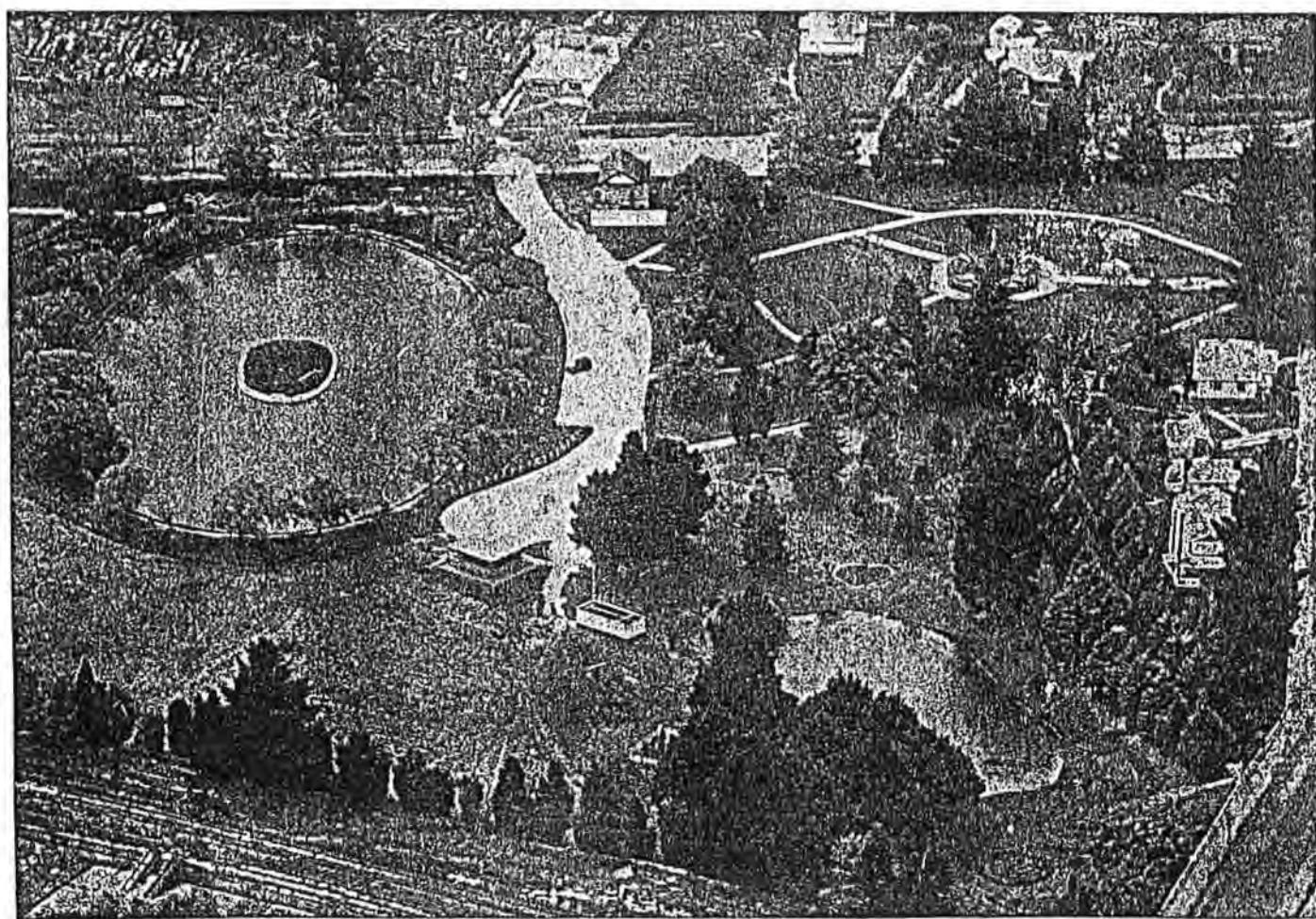


Figure 2.10 Eureka Stockade Reserve, c.1950 oblique aerial photograph.

Source: 1954 Eureka Souvenir brochure.

Ample car parking area is provided
as seen in photo below.

Insert: View showing portion of
Caravan and Camping site.

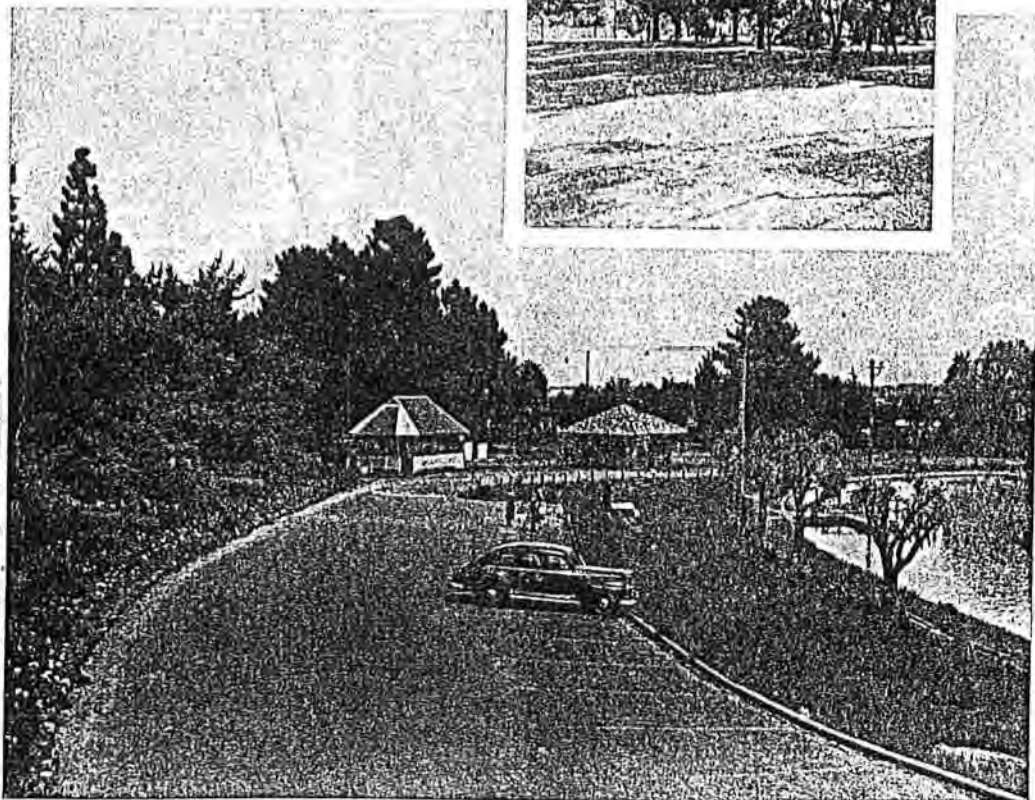


Figure 2.11 View of internal road from east, c.1954.

Source: 1954 Eureka Souvenir brochure. Rose bed to left of road, rotunda and kiosk at rear, Lake Elsworth swimming pool to right.

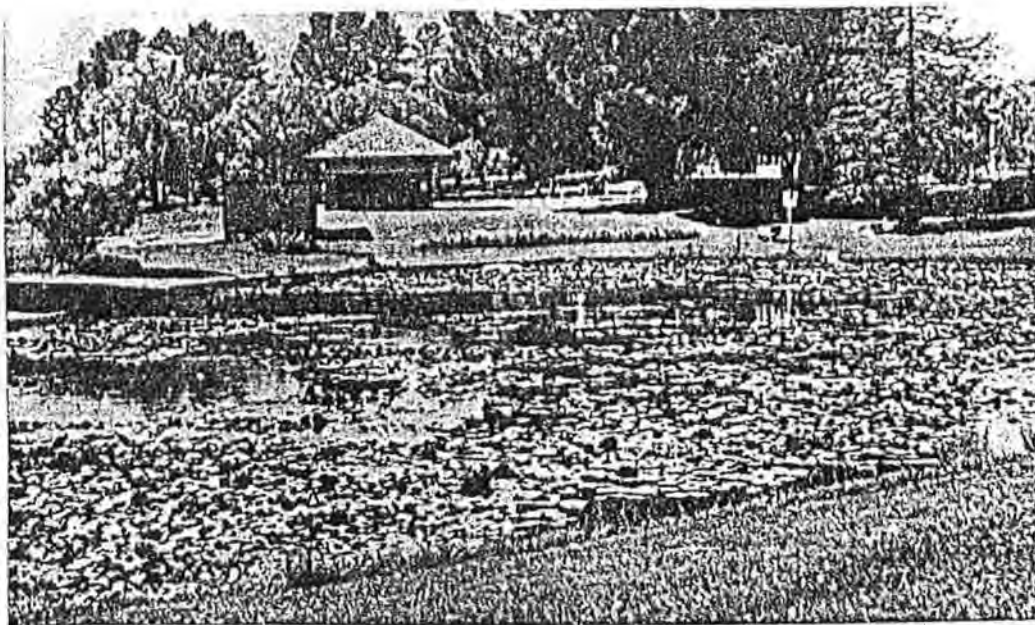


Figure 2.12 View across Lake Penhalluriack from south-west, c.1954.

Source: 1954 Eureka Souvenir brochure. Note waterlilies on lake, flower beds, toilet block and kiosk to rear, Californian redwood to right. There are no willows around the lake.

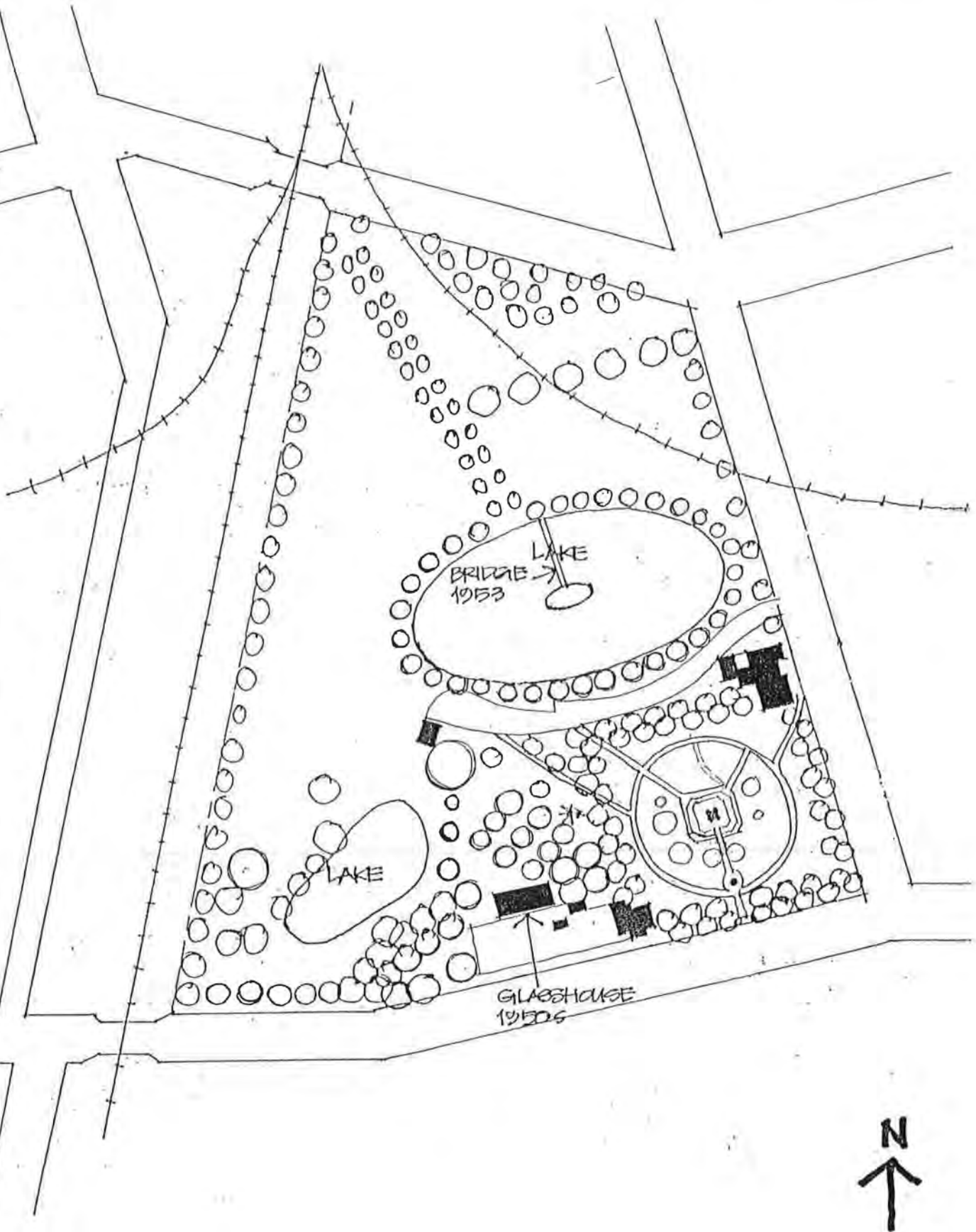


Figure 2.13 Eureka Stockade Reserve 1957.

The glasshouse has been built in the middle of the Golden cypress avenue. The paths around the monument are now circular.

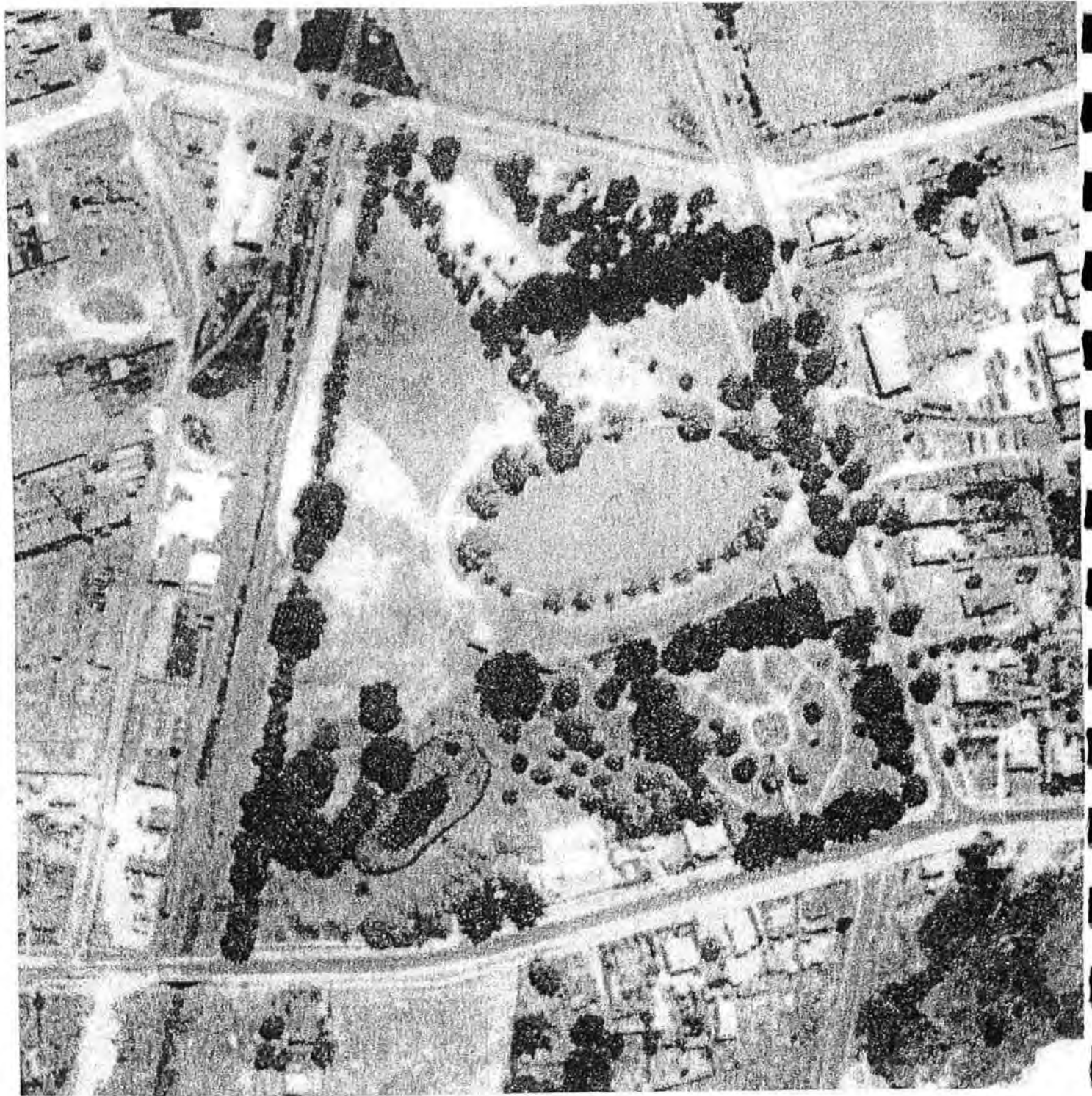


Figure 2.14 Eureka Stockade Reserve, 1957 aerial photograph.

Source: DNRE Land & Survey Information Centre, Lonsdale Street, Melbourne.

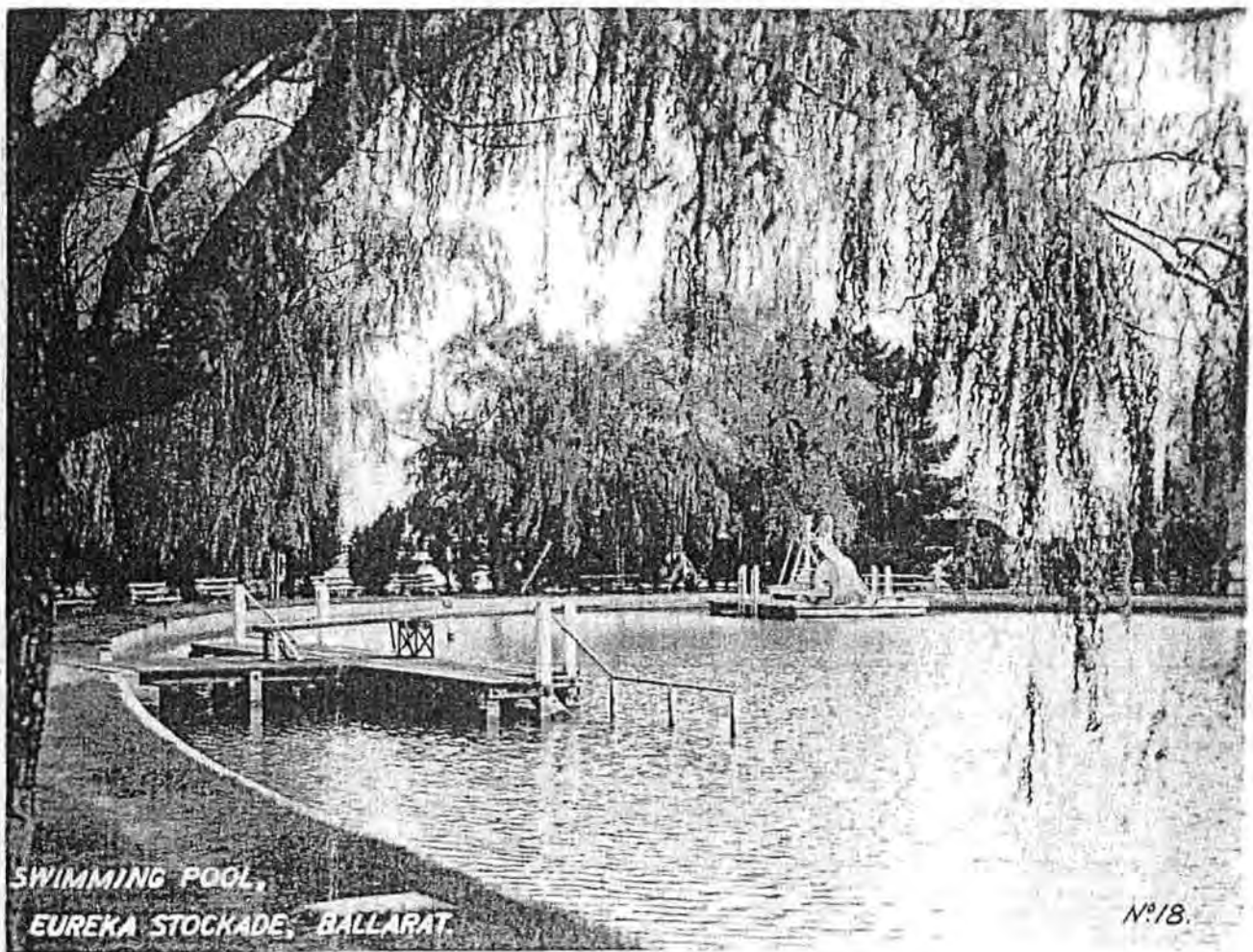


Figure 2.15 Lake Elsworth swimming pool, 1950s.

Source: City of Ballarat. View from south-east. Note weeping willows.

3.0 PHYSICAL SURVEY

3.1 Introduction

The aim of the physical survey is to gain further understanding of the cultural significance of the Eureka Stockade Reserve by considering the archaeological potential together with existing above-ground elements. The historical evidence in Chapter 2.0 provides the essential background for the survey.

The chapter is divided into two sections: the first part is a discussion on the Reserve as a whole and the associated archaeological implications (3.2); the second part includes descriptions of the structures and landscape elements within the Reserve (3.3). The aim of the second part is to identify and describe all major components that make up the Reserve as a whole and to assess the individual contribution of each to the significance of the place as described in Chapter 4.0 of the study.

3.2 The Eureka Stockade Reserve

3.2.1 Eureka Stockade

The Eureka Stockade enclosed an area of ground between the Melbourne Road and the Eureka Lead. The enclosure included tents and shepherd holes. It was hastily constructed out of timber slabs and overturned carts and therefore would have been easily demolished. Timber slabs, cut from the rapidly receding surrounding bush, were used to line mine shafts, and would have been quickly reclaimed for this purpose after the event. More substantial structures in the vicinity of the Stockade included the Free Trade Hotel, The London Tavern and the Albion Hotel. A small group of trees including the "Knotty Gumtree" also formed a landmark near the south-eastern end¹. The site of the Eureka Stockade, together with the surrounding area on which the battle took place, was subject to considerable mining activity from 1855 to around 1870². The reworking of the Eureka Lead and the discovery of additional reefs disturbed the whole area, leaving debris on the surface that changed the topography and concealed evidence of the battle together with the location of the Stockade, the shepherd holes and adjacent features.

3.2.2 Reservation

The change in appearance of the landscape made the task of locating the Eureka Stockade quite difficult although some markers still existed in 1869, such as the Free Trade Hotel and Stockyard Hill. At this time, the City of Ballarat East instructed their engineer "to inform himself of the site of the Eureka Stockade and to obtain the reservation thereof." The engineer recommended a 12 acre (4.8ha) precinct, within the planned street layout, that would encompass the site of the stockade. The District Surveyor confirmed that "the greater portion, if not the whole of the stockade, is included in the site now applied for." The location of the original reservation gazetted by the government, in commemoration of "the Eureka Stockade affair", is shown in Figure 2.1. This historic reservation forms the core of the current reserve.

3.2.3 Reserve Development

No development occurred on the Reserve until the monument was erected in 1884. The caption to an 1873 illustration in *The Australasian Sketcher* noted that the site had "partially filled up holes and partly levelled clay heaps". The illustration reproduced in Harvey (1994)³ showed a small body of water in the foreground that was possibly a sludge pond, later to become Lake Penhalluriack. Sludge ponds were common features associated with alluvial and deep-lead mining; their purpose was to contain the slurry mix of mud and water and to prevent it from moving down the slope⁴. The sludge pond is a possible indicator of the location of the Eureka Lead. The monument location was chosen by consensus among Stockade veterans but the exact boundaries of the Stockade could not be defined because of mining disturbance and removal of landmarks. The monument was erected on a raised mound and would have caused little disturbance below the existing surface level. Some disturbance to the site occurred with the construction of the Ballarat to Buninyong railway line in 1888-89, and at

this time, the boundaries of the Reserve were altered. More disturbances were caused in 1891 by the excavation of Lake Elsworth at the head of the gully. (Refer to Figures 2.1 and 2.2) It is not known if the excavated material was used to fill mining shafts and surface depressions. However, topsoil was certainly imported to the site in the 1920s in order to plant more trees and create lawns. Other major changes to the Reserve's surface included levelling the nursery surrounds adjacent to Eureka Street, the filling of Lake Elsworth for the swimming pool construction in 1972, the removal of the railway and fuel depots in the 1990s and the building of the new Stockade Centre in 1997-8.

3.2.4 Current Reserve

The *Eureka Stockade Reserve* is a public park and recreation reserve defined as the 6.1 hectares bounded by Eureka, Stawell, Charlesworth and Rodier Streets, East Ballarat. A small triangular portion of land at the north-western corner of Charlesworth and Rodier Streets was a former Caltex Oil depot and is not currently owned by the City of Ballarat. The reserve contains the site of the former *Free Trade Hotel*, as well as the presumed site of the *Eureka Stockade* and much of the area of the historic battlefield. The original 12-acre reservation is contained within the boundaries of the current Reserve. Note that the *Eureka Stockade Historical Precinct*, as defined by the Australian Heritage listing, covers a larger area including the additional block of land to the west formed by the extension of Eureka Street, Belford Street and George Street. (Refer to Figure 1.1, p. 8) The Precinct includes the remnants of *Stockyard Hill*.

Land use surrounding the Reserve includes a mix of industrial, commercial and residential development. Stawell Street retains some street tree planting that helps to soften the frontages of the *Eureka Tile* factory and the *Eureka Lodge Motel* to the east. There is no consistent planting of trees to any of the other surrounding streets. The southern side of Eureka Street is a mainly residential area with *The Miners on Eureka Restaurant & Function Centre* opposite the southern end of Stawell Street. Rodier Street has some residential development in the south-west while the remainder of the western side of the street is taken up by an industrial area of factories, storage yards and large car parks. Charlesworth Street is crossed by the old railway reserve and the Bunny Trail, with a recent residential subdivision to the eastern end.

The Eureka Stockade Reserve includes a caravan park and a public swimming pool complex, both reached from Stawell Street. It also incorporates part of the former Ballarat to Buninyong Railway reserve to the western side parallel to Rodier Street. The remaining southern parkland adjacent to Eureka Street contains the 1884 Eureka Stockade Monument in the south-eastern corner surrounded by mature trees. Other structures and features include the public hall facing Stawell Street, the caretaker's cottage and outbuildings against Eureka Street, the nursery glasshouse, the Diorama building and Lake Penhalluriack. A curved asphalt roadway leading from Stawell Street follows the line of the swimming pool fencing, an alignment originally dictated by the elliptical shape of Lake Elsworth that was filled to build the swimming pool. The road provides limited off-street parking while giving access to the Diorama and the public toilets west of the hall. The road has no logical termination point and the rose bed on the southern side blocks direct access to the Monument. The 1998 Eureka Stockade centre with its associated parking area faces Rodier Street but has no obvious link with the eastern portion of the Reserve.

The land slopes down to the north-west from a high point at the corner of Stawell and Eureka Streets. The slopes are moderately steep to the north of the Monument and from Eureka Street down to the lake. The area to the rear, or south-east, of the Eureka Stockade centre has been filled and slopes down to Lake Penhalluriack in the opposite direction to the general fall of the land. The surrounds of the Stockade Centre and parking areas have been landscaped but the planting is still in its infancy. The mature oaks, firs, cedars and cypresses in the south-eastern corner between the Monument and the lake provide a dramatic contrast. The tree cover to the swimming pool complex and caravan park contains some remnants of early twentieth century planting but is not as densely planted as the south-eastern corner of the Reserve. An earth mound parallel to Rodier Street, opposite the western end of the caravan park, was formed with surplus excavation material from the Stockade Centre construction. The Bunny Trail crosses this mound which is located in the middle of the former Ballarat to Buninyong railway reserve. The mound has been densely planted with indigenous vegetation.

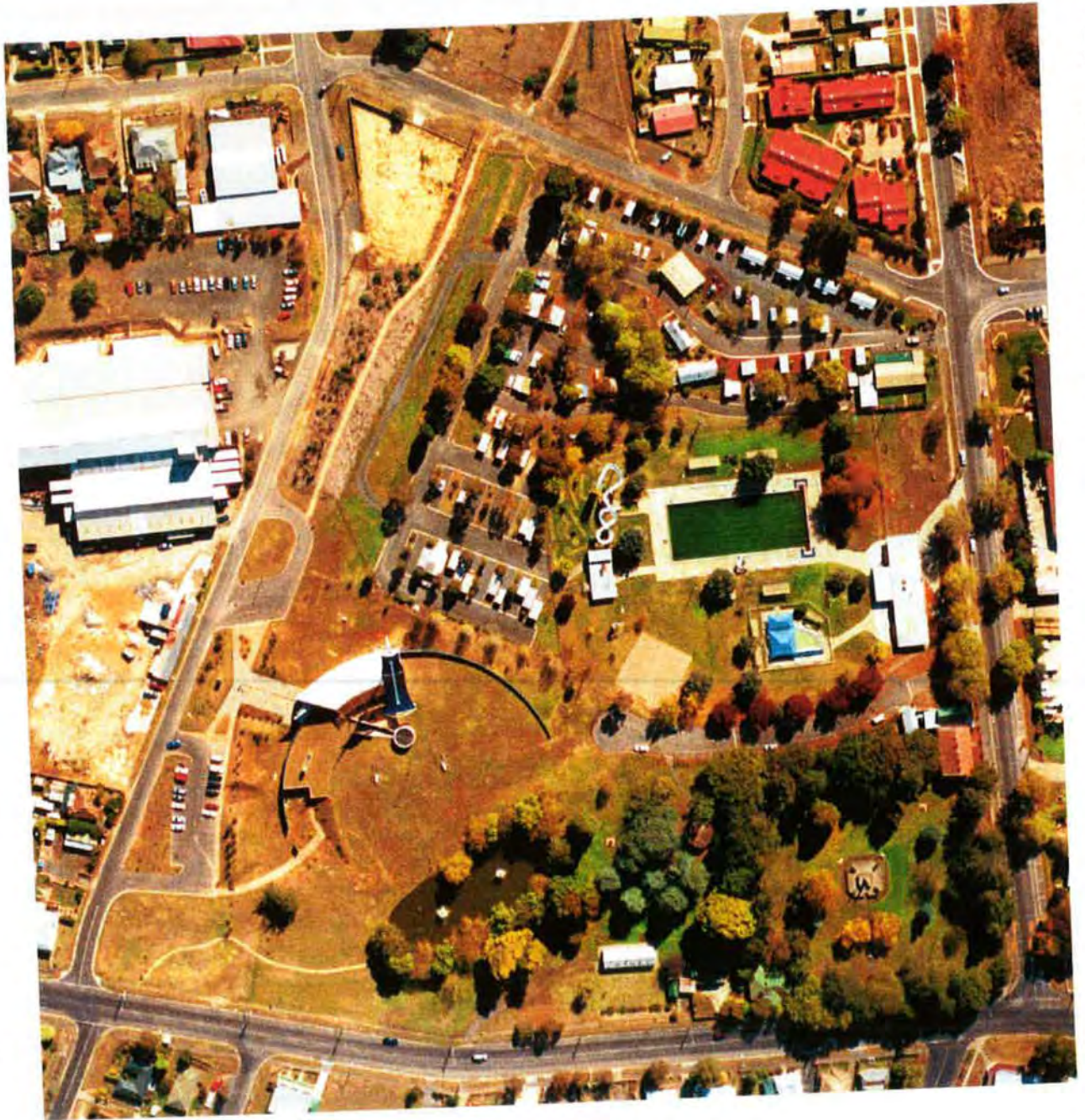


Figure 3.1 Eureka Stockade Reserve, 2000 aerial photograph.

3.2.5 Missing Elements

The following tables provide details of elements that have been removed from the Eureka Stockade Reserve at various times.

Elements relating to the Eureka Stockade period

Element	Notes
Eureka Lead	While the structure of the Lead was disturbed by subsequent mining, the approximate location is shown on three Geological Survey of Victoria plans: 1903, 1981 and 1991. The Lead has a high potential to reveal artefacts. (Refer to the following Clause 3.2.6.)
Free Trade Hotel	The building was reconstructed after being burnt down in 1856. It was demolished to make way for the Ballarat-Buninyong railway line in the north-western corner of the Reserve in 1888.
Stockyard Hill	The remnants of this landform are outside the Reserve, but within the Historic Precinct, on the western side of Rodier Street.
Gullies used by Troopers to attack the Stockade	Subsequent mining activities, the construction of the railway and the filling of the land surface to improve the Reserve has resulted in considerable alterations to the landform. Lake Elsworth was originally built over a gully.
Eureka Stockade	The exact size of the stockade or the alignment of the slabs that formed the perimeter is unknown.
Original reservation of 12 acres containing the site of the stockade and the bulk of the battle ground	Refer to Figure 2.1.

Elements relating to the Eureka Stockade Reserve Development

Element	Notes
Railway line and branch lines	Remaining elements of the 1888/89 railway line and associated fuel depots were removed for construction of the Eureka Stockade centre in 1996. The 1914 branch line to the Eureka Tiles factory would have been removed by the 1976 redevelopment of the caravan park roads. Rail lines can still be seen in the surface of Charlesworth Street. The Bunny Trail follows the basic alignment of the main line.
Fencing	High picket fences were erected around the Reserve in 1891. These were replaced c.1924 with a timber post & rail wire-mesh fence. The second fence was partly removed on Stawell Street in 1953 for the Helen McKay gates and brick fence. A short section of pipe rail fence with wire mesh survives to the left of the Memorial Gates on Eureka Street.
Lake Elsworth	Initially formed in 1891 and 'improved' in 1915, the lake became a popular swimming pool in 1935 but was eventually closed in 1960. The north-western avenue of trees, the internal road and the curved southern fence line give clues to its location.
Bandstand	Constructed in 1913 and removed in 1919. This timber structure was sited between the Monument and Lake Elsworth, east of the Rotunda.
Rotunda	A concrete-based pavilion with a terra cotta tiled roof, constructed in 1913 and removed in the 1970s. This was located on the southern side of the internal road near its western end.
Cypress Avenue	Planted in 1917 to commemorate soldiers fighting in Europe in World War I. The avenue led from Eureka Street to the western side of the square of trees planted around the Monument. Part of the avenue was removed in the mid-1950s for the glasshouse. Only two large trees survive.
Flagpole	Added to the lower tier of the northern side of the Monument around 1917. Replaced by a large light pole in the 1940s and removed after the 1960s.

Pathways	Gravel pathways with concrete kerbs were formed around the Monument in 1929 and modified in the mid-1950s. These were removed in the 1960s.
Kiosk	A brick structure with a terra cotta tiled roof, constructed in 1935 and closed in 1972 when a kiosk opened at the new swimming pool. It was used as a barbecue shelter until its demolition in the late 1980s.
Nursery	The facility was established at the rear of the Caretaker's residence in the 1930s and was closed in 1990.
Playground	The playground was possibly added in 1986 but was removed by 1996 to make way for the Eureka Stockade centre.
Stockade Replica	Constructed in 1981 by the Lions Club of Ballarat in the south-western corner of the Reserve adjacent to the railway reserve. The structure was demolished to make way for the Eureka Stockade centre in 1996.

3.2.6 Archaeological Sensitivity

This section is a summary of pages 13 to 20 of the VIDA Research Archaeological Desktop Survey.

Archaeological investigations were undertaken by Dr Vincent Clark during construction of the Eureka Stockade centre. Clark sank exploratory trenches to determine the changes in soil profile across the site and estimated the levels of the 1850s topsoil. A number of artefacts from the 1850s were found in a shaft that is now located under the north-eastern retaining wall of the Centre, as well as under the general building site. Clark's findings demonstrate the disturbed nature of the deposits across the site, and that mining was not restricted to the line of the Lead but occurred over the whole site. His report concluded: *It would be reasonable.....to expect that remains of potential archaeological and historic significance from the mining era and later periods are yet to be found within the Eureka precinct and in the wider vicinity*⁵.

Archaeological remains may include mine shafts, shepherd holes, building footings, machinery foundations, plus evidence of railway sidings and associated structures. Archaeological objects or artefacts are most likely to be found in mine shafts and shepherd holes or spread across the site as a result of the levelling of mullock heaps. There is a low probability of finding any remains of the wooden stockade.

The Reserve has been assessed for its archaeological potential and has been divided into three zones of low, medium and high potential, as shown in Figure 3.2. The divisions are discussed as follows:

The area in the south-western corner of the Reserve is of *Low Potential* due to major disturbances caused through construction of the railway line and cutting (subsequently filled), the relocation of Rodier Street, construction (and removal) of the fuel depots, and the construction of the Eureka Stockade centre.

The area of *Medium Potential* across the northern half of the Reserve includes the caravan park, swimming pool, part of the railway reserve and the Caltex depot site. There has been some land disturbance due to construction of these elements, and to the excavation and subsequent filling of Lake Elsworth that preceded the swimming pool. The potential for archaeological evidence relates to the railway line, railway station, branch lines and associated structures, and the site of the Free Trade Hotel.

The south-eastern section of the Reserve containing the Monument has been rated as having *High Potential*. Early development included the construction of the Monument on a raised mound, levelling of mullock heaps and the importing of topsoil for gardens. Although trees have been planted, gardens developed and buildings erected, this section of the Reserve has suffered the least sub-surface disturbance development following the ending of mining operations. Potential archaeological evidence may include the Eureka Lead with associated mine shafts and shepherd holes, artefacts that may relate to the Stockade and the battle, and artefacts relating to mining generally.

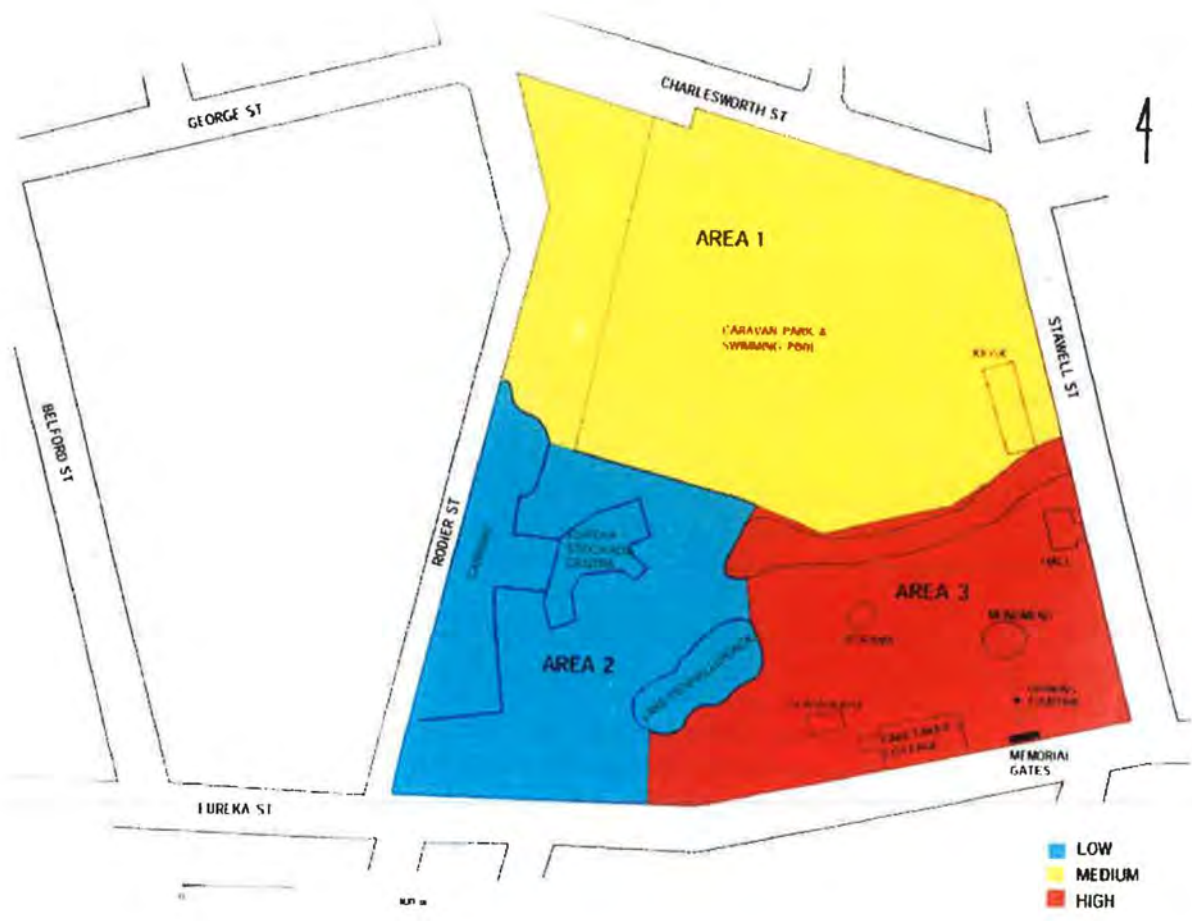


Figure 3.2 Areas of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity.

Source: VIDA Research Archaeological Desktop Survey, June 2000, Map 6.

3.3 Structural and Landscape Elements

The data sheets on the following pages summarise information pertaining to the history, physical fabric and significance of the individual elements. Each data sheet includes a key plan to show the location of the element. An explanation of the system of significance rating adopted is as follows.

3.3.1 Definitions

In considering significance, the assessment has been undertaken on the basis of the analysis of the Reserve as a whole, as contained in Chapter 4.0. However, because of the large number of individual above-ground elements, a four-level scale has been used to rate individual significance and therefore contribution to overall significance of the Reserve. The definitions of the levels of significance are as follows:

(A) High significance

Elements and areas of high significance are those which:

- contribute in a fundamental way to an understanding of the cultural significance of the Eureka Stockade Reserve, and/or
- are of individual significance in their own right and
- are predominantly intact in overall form and/or fabric.

While such elements may or may not be of individual significance in their own right, other key characteristics are a level of intactness and a fundamental contribution to the understanding of the assessed significance of the Reserve as a whole. Generally, these elements belong to the collection of landforms, structures and plantings that relate to the commemoration of the events of the Eureka Stockade.

(B) Moderate significance

Elements of moderate significance are those which:

- are of a secondary nature in the understanding of the cultural significance of the Eureka Stockade Reserve, and/or
- have been altered or degraded to the degree that they no longer demonstrate their original qualities.

Elements of moderate significance are generally not of significance in their own right, and, while they make some contribution to an understanding of the history and assessed significance of the Reserve as a whole, this contribution is generally also of a lesser nature and not fundamental to such an understanding. Other elements may be of more recent origins, or have been altered or degraded to the degree that their contribution to the whole is fundamentally diminished.

(C) Some significance

Elements of some significance are those which do not fit into the above categories. These elements may be of social or local historical interest that make minor contributions to an understanding of the cultural significance of the place as a whole.

(D) No significance

Elements of no significance are those which:

- are not of any significance in their own right and/or
- do not contribute to an understanding of the cultural significance of the Eureka Stockade Reserve, or
- are considered to be intrusive.

In some cases, these will include elements such as the caravan park or swimming pool that are related to an activity or use of long standing in the Reserve, but which are of no particular significance in terms of their form or fabric. While it is accepted that some of these elements have social value, this value is essentially related to their use and does not relate to their fabric.

3.3.2 Eureka Stockade Monument



Figure 3.3 Northern View of Eureka Stockade Monument

Brief History

A meeting was held at Craig's Hotel on 16 April 1884 to discuss a permanent memorial to commemorate the Eureka Stockade almost 30 years after the event. A committee was formed and designs were invited. The Ballarat East Council gave approval to a design submitted by Mr. H.A. King. The site for the Monument was eventually chosen

by the general agreement of many of the diggers and others who were either present at the encounter between the troops and the insurgents, or were at that time familiar with the Stockade and its surroundings...⁶

The Monument was built by Rowsell and Son for £129.18.0 but was only partially complete for the official opening on 3 December 1884. Four 68-Pr SB guns⁷, that originally formed part of the defences of Hobson's Bay, were provided by the Victorian Defence Department. These were the first guns to be distributed to Victorian country towns for ornamental use⁸. The still unfinished monument was handed over to the Ballarat East Council in August 1886, who undertook to finish the monument and maintain it for all time⁹. Withers wrote in 1887 that "the council had not yet performed its contract, but a fence has been erected around the monument, and the enclosure is to be further ornamented by the planting of trees and shrubs". The 6.1m tall (20 feet) sandstone obelisk was added, following a donation of £50 from a Mr M Loughlen, in lieu of the originally-proposed 3.6m (12 feet) basalt monolith. It carried the following simple inscription, on the southern side of its

base facing Eureka Street, as the committee's intention was to show impartiality to both sides of the conflict:

*Eureka Stockade
Sunday Morning
December 3rd 1854*

The construction of the Monument on an area that had been disturbed by mining, and subsequently filled, resulted in ground settlement as early as 1885. The Monument was described in 1905 as "standing in the middle of scrub and rough uneven ground while many old shafts and unsightly heaps of mullock made the whole area most drear and desolate"¹⁰. Attempts were made to improve the surroundings with tree planting in 1891, 1914 and 1916. A flagpole was erected on the northern side of the lower tier by 1914. Extensive gardens were laid out around the lawns in 1922¹¹. The Eureka Stockade Improvement Committee first discussed a further inscription for the Monument in 1913 and finally added a marble tablet in 1923. This was fixed to the southern side of the basalt monolith below the obelisk, listing names of 22 diggers and 6 soldiers that fell. It carried the following inscription above the list of names:

*To the Honoured Memory of
The Heroic Pioneers who Fought and Fell on this
Sacred Spot, in the Cause of Liberty,
and the Soldiers who fell at Duty's Call.*

City of Ballarat curator, Charlie Webb, and assistants constructed gravel pathways with concrete kerbs around the Monument in 1929. The original pathways were modified, probably in the 1950s, to create a circular route around the Monument. Ballarat Council removed the pathways in the 1960s to reduce maintenance costs¹². The flagpole was replaced by a light pole and floodlight north of the lower tier in the 1940s. The light pole was taller than the obelisk but has since been removed.

Description

The Monument is located on a raised earth mound and is accessed from the Eureka Street gates via a crushed bluestone pathway. It is approximately 18m square in plan with the corners of each tier being chamfered on the diagonal. The plan is not an equal-sided or regular octagon. The Monument is constructed from two tiers of ashlar bluestone, the lower tier being three courses high and the upper tier four courses high. The tiers have a projecting capping course. The centre-piece is a massive ashlar bluestone plinth, raised on two courses of bluestone that supports a 6.1m high freestone obelisk. Steps in the centre of the southern side, opposite the pathway, provide access to both tiers. An inscription is carved into the base of the obelisk on the southern side and a marble plaque is mounted below it on the bluestone plinth (refer to Brief History above). The horizontal surfaces of the two tiers are sealed with asphalt and set below the level of the surrounding bluestone capping. The upper tier drains to the steps on the southern side. The lower tier drains to the steps and also to metal pipe outlets in the centre of the other three sides. A gravel path edged with a course of bluestone surrounds the base of the Monument. The path level appears to have been raised so that both the bottom step and the lower tier base course are partly buried. Two seats have been recently placed on the path at the north-western and north-eastern corners.

Four 68-pounder smooth-bore cast-iron guns on timber carriages are mounted at the corners or angles of the lower tier, pointing away from the Monument. The guns bear the manufacturer's name of *Low Moor* on the trunnions, together with the serial number and date of manufacture. The weight of the guns is stamped on the barrels (in hundredweights, quarters and pounds), each gun averaging 4.8 tonne. One of the guns was manufactured in 1860 and the other three in 1861. The stepped timber carriages are in fair condition; the original timber wheels have been replaced by either concrete blocks or rendered brickwork.

The Monument is showing signs of ground settlement with major joint movement occurring in the western and northern sides of the lower tier, and to a lesser extent on the eastern side. The lower tier slopes down to the east while the obelisk leans to the west.

Significance

The Eureka Stockade Monument has great historical significance as a memorial commemorating the events leading up to and including the attack on the Stockade on 3 December 1854. The tablet attached to the plinth below the obelisk honours the heroism of some of the diggers and soldiers that died during or immediately after the battle. The Monument provides a symbolic focus for the Eureka tradition and associated anniversaries, pilgrimages and political protests by different groups in the Australian community. The Monument is of high significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve. While the four guns on the Monument have no relevance in relation to the Eureka Stockade events, they were part of the original design and are of historical significance in their own right as forming part of the early defence system of Hobson's Bay.



Figure 3.4 Southern View of Eureka Stockade Monument with Memorial Tablet

3.3.3 Cast Iron Fountain

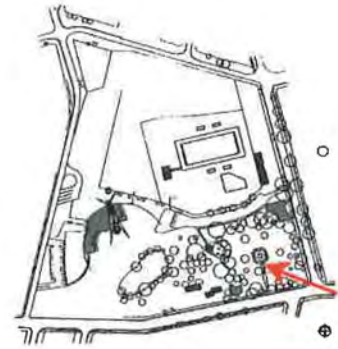


Figure 3.5 Cast iron fountain

Brief History

The cast-iron drinking fountain was donated to the Eureka Stockade Reserve Committee in 1917 by the Mayor of Ballarat East, Councillor A Levy. The fountain was fixed to a bluestone base and was located near the centre of the pathway leading from Eureka Street to the Monument. An early photograph showed that two drinking cups were hung from metal brackets and were attached to the fountain by chains. The pathway that was constructed in 1929, and removed in the 1960s, had a gravel surface confined by round-topped concrete kerbs. The pathway was widened around the fountain to provide a six-sided space edged by concrete kerbs. A ribbon border of bedding plants provided a colourful edge planting.

Description

The fountain is fixed to a two-tier square bluestone base. The bottom step or level of bluestone is partly buried in the pathway surface of bluestone screenings. The upper step bears the following inscription on its southern face:

Presented to the Citizens

By

Cr. A. Levy J.P.

Mayor of Ballarat East

1909 and 1917

The fountain consists of a cast iron basin supported on a spiral column arising from a square base. The column continues above the basin to terminate in two lions' heads with spouts and an acorn finial. Two brackets at right angles to the lions' heads originally supported the drinking cups attached by chains. The northern side of the cast iron base bears the manufacturer's name of *Whites' Eagle Foundry, Ballarat*. The fountain is not in operating condition and the rusting overflow outlet is blocked. The cast iron has been painted white. The pathway to the Monument widens in a curve around the fountain and is edged with timber. A poorly formed bed of annuals lines the pathway from the bulge around the fountain to just short of the Monument's perimeter pathway.

The bowl-style of drinking fountain was a common type that appeared in Victoria soon after the turn of the century and was favoured for First World War memorial fountains. Most fountains were erected by public subscription but a small number were gifts to the community, such as the Levy fountain at the Eureka Stockade Reserve. Robert Green reports that none of these fountains retain their metal drinking cups and few are in a condition to supply water¹³.

Significance

The fountain forms part of the early twentieth century development of the Eureka Stockade Reserve and is in a prominent position in the formal pathway between the Monument and the Eureka Street Memorial Gateway. The fountain has local significance for its connection with a prominent East Ballarat citizen but it has no relevance to the commemoration of the events of the Eureka Stockade. It is considered to be of moderate significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve.

*Presented to the Citizens
By
Cr. A. Levy J.P.
Mayor of Ballarat East
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3.3.4 Eureka Street Memorial Gateway

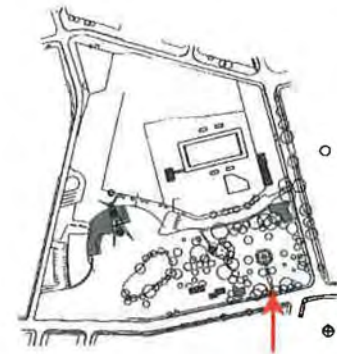


Figure 3.6 Eureka Street Memorial Gates

Brief History

A high picket fence was constructed around the Reserve in 1891 but the details of entrances or gateways are unknown. Memorial gates were erected in 1924 at the main entrance to the Reserve off Eureka Street and framing the pathway to the Monument. The original sign over the gates carried the simple legend "Eureka Stockade". Timber fencing with a square top rail on the diagonal supported wire mesh to both sides of the gateway by 1954. This fence appears to have continued along Stawell Street to the Hall entrance.

Description

A pair of simple iron gates are hung from two cement-rendered piers with moulded projecting capitals, and set back from the Eureka Street footpath. The gates are formed with an iron frame of square bars and flats. The gate decoration consists of iron rods; the upper end of every second rod is extended to form loops at the top of the gates, while the alternate rods finish with a sharp point at half gate height. The piers support a horizontal timber lintel bearing a painted sign: *Eureka Stockade Memorial Park*. Two similar piers located at the edge of the footpath are connected to the gate piers

by simple curved iron palisade fences set on curved concrete base walls. The piers have recessed panels in at least two of their faces and the corners are chamfered. The eastern gate pier is badly cracked on its northern and western faces. Short sections of kerbing terminated by a raised section extend north from the base of both piers. The kerbs mark the location of missing pathways that encircled the Monument. A section of chain wire mesh fence with pipe framing remains to the western side of the gateway; the fence to the eastern side has been removed and has been replaced by treated pine barriers.

Significance

The Eureka Street Memorial Gates provide the only formal entrance to the Reserve and lead directly to the Monument pathway. The gates are basically intact and form part of the early twentieth century improvements made by the Reserve Committee. The gates are considered to be of moderate significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve.

3.3.5 Eureka Hall & Helen McKay Gates

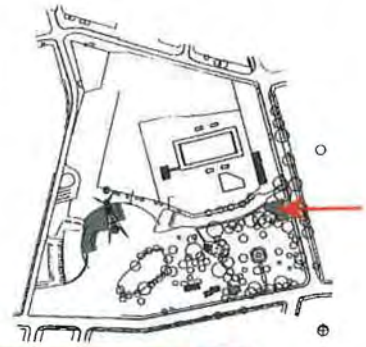


Figure 3.7 Eureka Hall and Memorial Gates

Brief History

The Eureka Stockade Committee purchased a small weatherboard hall from the Ballarat Water Commission in 1918. A weatherboard kitchen was added in 1919. The foundation stone for a larger brick hall was laid in 1926 by Cr. AE Nicholson, Mayor of Ballarat, and the building was completed under the supervision and direction of the City Engineer, Mr. LH Finch in 1927. *The Argus* suggested in 1935 that the hall should be used as a Eureka museum. The Helen McKay Memorial Gates were erected in 1953 to commemorate a foundation member of the Eureka Stockade Progress Association. The wrought iron gates and brick fence replaced wire mesh and timber fencing, with square top rail on the diagonal.

Description

The main hall is a red brick building with terra cotta tiled roof. Its axis is aligned parallel to Stawell Street. A low flat-roofed room extends towards Stawell Street on the eastern side. Timber-framed double-hung windows are set in the brickwork between flat brick piers. A soldier course of clinker bricks runs in a band around the building above the windows. There are three small louvred openings in the northern and southern gables and five metal ridge ventilators. The original weatherboard kitchen, with corrugated iron roof, is at right angles to the main hall and is placed at its northern end. A brick foyer has been added to the centre of the eastern frontage. The northern wall

of the kitchen has been rebuilt with brickwork, of a non-matching colour. This wall extends as a high parapet to join the red brick toilet block on the western side. A corrugated iron fence and shed connect the toilet block with the western side of the main hall. The hall is frequently used as a community meeting facility for East Ballarat.

The fence of brick piers and wrought iron infill panels above brick dwarf walls extends along Stawell Street for the full length of the hall and kitchen. Taller brick piers set back from the street frontage support a concrete lintel over the gateway with the words *Helen McKay Memorial*. A small bronze plaque on the southern pier reads as follows:

*These gates were erected in 1953 to commemorate the dedicated work of
HELEN MCKAY
who as a foundation and life member of the Eureka Progress Association,
spent 40 years raising funds to beautify this park.*

Significance

The hall is of considerable social value as a community facility. The Helen McKay memorial gates are also of social value for their commemoration of one of the founding members of the Eureka Progress Association. While the hall formed part of the early twentieth century development of the Eureka Stockade Reserve, it is a utilitarian structure that has little relevance to the commemoration of the events of the Eureka Stockade. The hall and gates are considered to be of some significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve.



Figure 3.8 View of kitchen and toilet block from the north-west.

3.3.6 Diorama

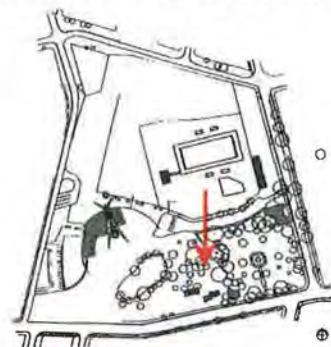


Figure 3.9 View of the extended northern end of the Diorama

Brief History

This building was erected in 1970 to house a diorama depicting a scene of the Eureka Stockade battle. It was constructed to fill the perceived need for interpretation near the site of the battle. The cost of \$10,000 was funded by the Rotary Clubs of Wendouree, Ballarat and Ballarat South in conjunction with a government subsidy.

Description

The structure is a five-sided polygon with brick and timber walls and a metal deck roof. The original brick section has been extended to the north-east with vertical treated pine logs to provide shelter for viewers and to eliminate reflections in the glass. A deep timber fascia frames the eaves to all sides, portions of which are in need of maintenance. A metal letter sign, "Eureka Diorama", and a Rotary logo is fixed to the north-eastern fascia. A treated pine barrier rail is attached to the southern wall, where a coin box is placed to operate the lights adjacent to the entrance. Bluestone paving around the building extends to the howitzer on the east. A pathway from the car park to the north-west leads across the front of the building. Four small planting beds in the paving have raised bluestone surrounds but contain no plants. Internally, the diorama is protected by glass screens above a dado wall.

Significance

The Diorama constitutes the first interpretation provided in the Reserve of the Eureka Stockade events. This need is now met by the new Eureka Stockade centre. The Diorama itself has some significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve on historical and social grounds but the building has no significance.

3.3.7 Howitzer



Figure 3.10 World War I Howitzer adjacent to the Diorama

Brief History

The World War I German 150mm howitzer was given to Ballarat citizens in recognition of their World War I service. The gun was placed on a concrete foundation in 1922. Refer to photograph on page 48, of *War Trophies*¹⁴, which shows the gun facing the Monument from the north-west.

Description

The gun is mounted on a concrete block facing towards the diorama. The following inscription is found on the barrel: "FRA. KRUPP. A.G. KP.7034". The timber rims of the wheels are in poor condition with some segments missing. Some parts of the mechanism are still capable of movement.

Significance

The howitzer has minor historic value as a piece of war memorabilia yet it has no relevance to the commemoration of the events of the Eureka Stockade and could be relocated elsewhere in Ballarat. Its location in the Reserve is misleading in that it may imply that cannons were used in the battle (Note also the guns around the Monument). It is considered to be of no significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve.

3.3.8 Caretaker's Residence & Outbuildings

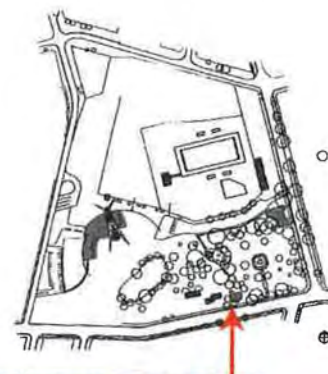


Figure 3.11 Caretaker's Residence

Brief History

The residence was constructed in the Reserve by the Ballarat Council in 1924, despite the Reserve Committee's strong objection to its location. The Ballarat Council curator Charlie Webb was among those who lived here. The yards and outbuildings adjacent to the residence were later utilised for a council depot and nursery. The nursery was closed in 1990.

Description

The residence is a simple weatherboard building with a corrugated iron hip and gable roof. The main entry off Eureka Street is via a porch that appears to have been enclosed at a later time. The weatherboard-lined gable to the southern side contains a louvred vent and projects slightly over the wall below. Original timber-framed windows have been replaced with aluminium framing. Dense planting of rhododendrons and camellias to the north and east screens the residence from the reserve. The original fence has been removed and the garden is edged with a combination of bluestone pitchers and concrete kerbs. A metal post and chain barrier separates the building from Eureka Street.

The outbuildings are a collection of five weatherboard or corrugated iron structures that may have been relocated from other sites. These are assembled around a concrete-paved area on the western side of the residence. At least two other structures were demolished after closure of the nursery in the early 1990s. The oldest structure is a weatherboard shed on a brick base with a corrugated iron gable roof at the western end of the complex. This building has relatively modern (1950s) louvre windows but carved barge boards to the northern and southern gables. The building is reached from the east by steps and is adjacent to brick and concrete terraced beds used in association with the nursery. A second outbuilding of interest on the northern side of the complex is a timber-framed shed clad with pressed metal sheeting. The corrugated iron roof is hipped with a short ornate metal ridge-capping. The pressed metal sheeting has a 'rough-cast' pattern while a narrow strip at the base simulates a course of rubble-faced stonework. Flat timber battens cover the joints in the pressed metal sheets. The inside of several of the sheets bears a trade mark of a crown above the word "Phoenix". The use of this material, possibly manufactured by Wunderlich, suggests a date for the structure in the 1920s¹⁵. There are two small timber-framed windows mounted in the walls at different heights. The southern wall of the shed has been cut away to form a large opening. It is currently used as a wood store although its original purpose is unknown. The shed has been moved to this location from elsewhere; it has been suggested that it was once located near Lake Elsworth and contained a "copper" used to boil water for picnics¹⁶. Contemporary metal fences provide enclosure for the works compound between the outbuildings and the rear of the residence.



Figure 3.12 Outbuildings with the pressed metal shed at the rear.



Figure 3.13 *Pressed metal shed*

Significance

The caretaker's residence and the associated outbuildings have no relevance to the commemoration of the events of the Eureka Stockade. The siting of the caretaker's residence within the corner of the formal planting around the Monument can be considered to be intrusive. While the pressed metal shed is an interesting example of this type of Edwardian structure, the caretaker's residence and the associated outbuildings are of no significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve.

3.3.9 Glasshouse



Figure 3.14 Glasshouse from north-east

Brief History

The minutes of the Eureka Stockade Reserve Committee indicate that a glasshouse or Begonia house was constructed in 1945 to provide post-war employment. It is believed that there may have been up to two earlier glass houses in the Reserve prior to the current building¹⁷. The glasshouse was used for public display of ornamental plants such as begonias and was a popular feature of the Reserve. The current glasshouse does not appear on aerial photographs until 1957, when it is highlighted by the removal of part of the Golden Cypress avenue to make room for it.

Description

The glasshouse is constructed of steel-framed glass panels set on a red brick base. Access doors are provided at each end. Ventilation is provided through the brickwork at low level and adjacent to the ridge. The glass roof and end gables are painted white. The building contains stands for display of ornamental plants. The glasshouse was part of a nursery complex used for the production of ornamental plants for use in the Reserve and elsewhere in the City of Ballarat. The three planting terraces parallel to Eureka Street, where the ground was excavated, formed part of this complex. Beds of colourful annuals are still planted out in the lawn on the northern side of the glasshouse.



Figure 3.15 Glasshouse from the south-west.

The terracing below Eureka Street is on the right. The curator's residence and outbuildings are at the rear.

Significance

The glasshouse has minor social value for a history of displaying ornamental plants including Begonias. However, while the glasshouse formed part of the nursery complex that provided plants for the Reserve (and elsewhere), there is nothing outstanding about the design of the structure, nor does the building have any relevance to the commemoration of the events of the Eureka Stockade. The glasshouse is considered to be of little or no significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve.

3.3.10 Swimming Pool

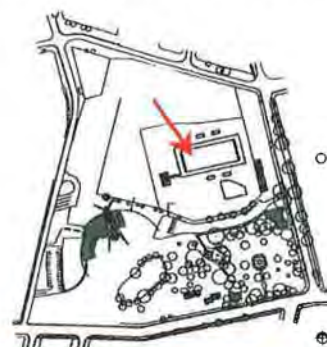


Figure 3.16 View of swimming pool enclosure from Stawell Street

Brief History

A miniature oval lake measuring 400 feet x 200 feet and 5 feet deep (122m x 61m x 1.5m) was constructed in the 1890s as part of an early attempt by East Ballarat Council to improve the Eureka Stockade Reserve. The lake was sited at the head of a gully that fed into Specimen Vale creek between Stockyard Hill and the Free Trade Hotel. The troopers were believed to have used the gully as a route to attack the Stockade in 1854 (Refer to Figure 2.1). The lake was planted with aquatic flowering plants. Unemployed relief workers carried out further work in 1915 and the lake was named after Mayor Elsworth. Permission was granted to use the lake for swimming in 1932. The lake was further excavated and was officially opened as a swimming pool in 1935. A row of trees surrounding the lake was supplemented by an avenue of trees lining the access road from the north-western corner of the Reserve (Refer to Figure 2.7). By 1950 a curved road from Stawell Street followed the southern margin and allowed for 90 degree parking on the northern side. The road extended to the 1935 kiosk and 1913 rotunda at the western end. The lake contained an island in the centre that came to be used in the 1950s for Bathing Beauty parades. A footbridge was constructed to the island in 1953. The shallow eastern end was roped off for young children while several timber piers and a water wheel were distributed around the perimeter (Refer to Figure 2.14). The pool was closed in 1964 for health reasons. The lake was filled and a new swimming pool was under construction in 1972. A learners' pool was constructed adjacent to Stawell Street in 2000.

Description

The pool complex is surrounded by a high chain wire fence that separates it from the rest of the Eureka Reserve and the caravan park. The entrance is off Stawell Street via a low brick kiosk and change room block. The complex contains an Olympic-size pool surrounded by lawn and high-level lighting poles, a separately fenced wading pool with shade structures, a water slide, a sandpit for beach volleyball and a learners' pool.



Figure 3.17 The swimming pool kiosk and entrance from Stawell Street

Significance

The swimming pool occupies the former site of Lake Elsworth, and prior to construction of the lake, a portion of the Eureka Lead and part of a gully used by troopers to attack the Stockade. The location has considerable social history associated with aquatic carnivals at Easter and Australia Day. However, the current pool complex, with its high perimeter fence, is an intrusive use of a portion of the Reserve. The pool complex is of no significance to the commemoration of the Eureka Stockade.

3.3.11 Caravan Park



Figure 3.18 View of the caravan park from the north-west

Brief History

The northern section of the current Eureka Stockade Reserve contains the site of the original Free Trade Hotel and part of the gully used by troopers to attack the Stockade. The northern end of the original 1870 Reserve was defined by a laneway that was a western extension of Charlesworth Street. The hotel was demolished prior to construction of the Ballarat to Buninyong railway (1888-9). The Eureka railway station (1890) and part of the branch line leading to the Eureka Tiles factory (1914) were also in the northern section of the (expanded) Reserve. An east-west row of trees with large spreading canopies, as seen in the 1934 aerial photograph, indicated the alignment of the earlier laneway and the northern extent of the original Reserve. An avenue of trees lined a pathway leading to Lake Elsworth, from the north-western corner of the Reserve and the railway reserve. The caravan park was started by the Eureka Improvement and Progress Association in 1950 to raise funds for maintenance of the Reserve. The brochure produced by the Eureka Centenary Committee for the 1954 celebrations¹⁸ described the caravan park as follows:

A Camping and Caravan Park is situated at the Eureka Stockade (sic). Hot water is obtainable from the Kiosk. Fireplaces, Toilet Block and Showers are provided. The site is protected from wind and weather by trees and shrubs, and a gravel road runs right into the grounds. Tradesmen call daily. The Stockade provides a swimming pool and children's playground.

The 1957 aerial photograph showed additional trees planted in the north-eastern corner. The alignment of the Eureka Tiles branch line could still be seen. A redevelopment program for the caravan park in 1976 introduced internal roads, landscaping and additional amenity blocks. Some of the adjacent railway reserve has been added to the western side of the caravan park.

Description

The caravan park includes the section of the Eureka Stockade Reserve north and west of the swimming pool complex. It has been extended west to cover part of the original railway reserve and the site of the Free Trade Hotel adjacent to Charlesworth Street. The park is surrounded by a chain wire fence and is entered off Stawell Street in the north-eastern corner. The area is closely divided into roads and caravan sites and contains some permanent buildings. It retains a reasonable tree cover including a portion of the elm avenue that led to Lake Elsworth from the north-western corner. Some of the trees on the western side may be remnants from the planting along the railway reserve.

Significance

The caravan park covers part of the sites of two elements associated with the Eureka Stockade: the Free Trade Hotel and the troopers' line of approach via a gully. It also contains remnants of an avenue of trees that once led to Lake Elsworth. While a caravan park could be considered to be a low-key recreational use in a normal municipal park, the perimeter fence denies access to the public and effectively removes this portion of land from the historic reserve. The caravan park is of no significance to the commemoration of the Eureka Stockade.

3.3.12 Eureka Stockade centre



Figure 3.19 View of Eureka Stockade centre from the north-west

Brief History

The Eureka Stockade centre was developed by the City of Ballarat and the contributions of special interest groups and the wider Ballarat community. The purpose was to establish a new memorial that would be in keeping with the Eureka Stockade's perceived significance to the nation. The Eureka Special Committee was established by the City of Ballarat to facilitate the project in 1995. Philip Cox Sanderson, Architects, were chosen to design the Centre after winning a limited design competition. Taylor & Cullity, Landscape Architects, were appointed as sub-consultants. The building was constructed by Hooker Cockram and was officially opened on 27 March 1998.

Description

The Eureka Stockade centre is located on the former railway reserve adjacent to Rodier Street, the site being deliberately chosen to avoid any of the areas viewed by historians as possible locations of the Eureka Stockade. The most striking feature of the building is an interpretation of a sail or wind scoop, used to ventilate mining shafts, that is raised on a high mast. The sail is also a symbolic representation of the Eureka Flag or Southern Cross. The building is configured in an arc but

extended walls and landscape elements provide the suggestion of a circle or maybe a stockade, with a gap in the wall suggesting a stockade breach. The circular form and commemorative lawn tilted down towards Lake Penhalluriack is also suggestive of a gold pan dipping in water. The architects' intentions were to integrate the built structures with the landscape.

The Interpretive Centre is organised around a central axis that is a notional line connecting the centre of Sturt Street with the Eureka Stockade Monument. This is a reference to Huyghue's statement that the extended line of Sturt Street would intersect the centre of the Stockade¹⁹. The axis divides the building into exhibition space and café / administration areas.

Significance

The Eureka Stockade centre was designed to commemorate and interpret the events leading up to the Eureka Stockade and its aftermath. The building and its surrounds occupy more than one quarter of the parkland in the southern section of the Reserve. The sail on top of the structure is visible from many parts of Ballarat and the alignment of the building provides a link with both the 1884 Monument and the commercial heart of Ballarat. The Eureka Stockade centre is considered to be of high significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve.

3.3.13 Lake Penhalluriack



Figure 3.20 View of Lake Penhalluriack from the west

Brief History

An 1873 illustration in *The Australasian Sketcher*, reproduced in Harvey (1994)²⁰, showed a small body of water in the foreground on the site of Lake Penhalluriack. A plan of industrial development of the area in 1890, included as Figure 4.17 in Toplis²¹, indicates a “sludge pond” across the original alignment of Rodier Street in the approximate location of the current lake. Sludge ponds were a common feature associated with alluvial mining, of which deep lead mining is a form, and were normally located with leads. Their purpose was to contain the slurry mix of mud and water generated in puddling, etc., and to prevent it from moving down the slope²². In 1915, unemployed relief workers were used to ‘form’ the lake that was ultimately named after Cr. Penhalluriack, Mayor of Ballarat East in 1911-12. “Forming” may have included enlarging the sludge pond and lining the edge with basalt pitchers. The Reserve Committee’s minutes refer to a contract let for filling around the “lower dam” in 1921. Aerial photographs in 1934 and 1957 show that there were no trees planted close to the south-eastern margin, yet an earlier photograph showed several young willows around the lake. In 1934 and 1957 a group of large trees were growing near the western end and a large tree, possibly a Monterey Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), was near the centre of the north-western side. In the 1950s, the lake was known as the “Lily Pond”, as water lilies covered most of the surface. Two fountains were installed in the pond to aerate the water and control weed growth in 1984. The fountains were donated by the Eureka Stockade Memorial Park Committee in recognition of the voluntary work and efforts of past members.

Description

The lake is approximately 70m long by an average width of 30m. The edges are lined with up to five rows of bluestone pitchers. Two ring-fountains create jets of water in the centre of the lake. A plaque, mounted on a granite pillar, commemorates the work of volunteers in transforming the reserve "from a wilderness of scrub and shallow diggings into its present state of a picturesque pleasure reserve". Seventeen willows are planted around the lake's edge although there are no trees at the north-western end. The willows are an alternating mix of Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*), Tortured Willow (*S. babylonica* var. *pekinensis* 'Tortuosa') and Golden Willow (*S. x sepulchralis* var. *chrysocoma*). The tree with the Napoleon Bonaparte plaque on the north-western margin is incorrectly labelled; the tree that was planted in 1914 would have been removed before 1934 if it had been in this location.

Significance

Lake Penhalluriack had its origins in mining processes as a sludge pond. It is considered to be an indicator of the Eureka Lead location although it is likely to have been excavated some time after the Eureka Stockade. The lake also formed part of the early twentieth century development of the Reserve and is typical of features included in parks at that time. The lake is considered to be of high significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve. The fountains have social significance for commemoration of volunteers and are of some significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve.

3.3.14 Planting around the Monument

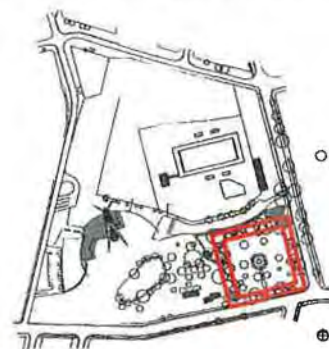


Figure 3.21 View of trees around Monument from the south-east

Brief History

Ballarat East Council commenced planting in 1891 in an attempt to improve the attractiveness of the Reserve. Early photographs in c.1895 and 1907-8 showed the surrounds of the Monument to be stark except for some young trees planted in a large square. The planting was carried out some six or seven years after the construction of the Monument²³. Further tree planting activity took place in 1916 and 1917. The layout of trees in a square around the Monument could be clearly seen in the 1934 aerial photograph (Figure 2.7), together with some younger trees that had been more recently planted closer to the Monument.

Description

The space around the Monument is framed by a formal 'square' of trees, with overall dimensions of approximately 89m x 85m. The planting consists of two rows of trees, from 4m to 4.8m between inner and outer rows and planted alternately. The outside row consists of 22 deciduous English Oaks (*Quercus robur*). The inside row contains 14 evergreen Douglas Firs (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), the common name referring to a nineteenth century Scottish explorer, David Douglas. The species is native to the Pacific coast of North America and can grow to 30 metres or more in cultivation and up to 100m in its native region. The timber is commonly known as "Oregon". The spacing of oaks and firs varies from 9.5m to 12.5m. There are gaps in both rows where trees are missing. The trees have

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a range of different trunk sizes and canopy diameters, suggesting that some are later replacement plantings. The oldest and largest trees are survivors from the original 1890s plantings and include seven or eight oaks and six firs. Many of the Douglas Firs are in either fair or poor condition, having lost their leading shoots through storm damage.

The square planting may have been an attempt to portray a symbolic "stockade" enclosure around the Monument. The format is currently difficult to recognize as it is partly disguised by additional trees planted within the square. The hall and the caretaker's residence at diagonally opposite corners also interrupt the continuity of the formal planting. The later planting around the Monument (see below) not only reduces views to the Monument but also clutters the surrounding space.

Nine trees form an informal ring of planting around the Monument within the formal square. A pair of Golden Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* 'Aurea') is planted to frame the access path from Eureka Street between the fountain and the Monument. Three Blue Spruces (*Picea pungens* f. *glauca*) are planted opposite the angles of the Monument's base; a fourth tree of the same species is possibly missing from the north-western corner. The remaining trees in this ring include Small-leafed Linden (*Tilia cordata*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Box Elder (*Acer negundo*) and Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Other trees that have been planted indiscriminately around the Monument, including those filling gaps in the rows of Douglas Fir, are two Field Maples, Hybrid Cockspur Thorn (*Crataegus x lavalleyi*), Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), Flowering Cherry (*Prunus serrulata*), Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*) and a Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *oxycarpa*).

Significance

The formal square of trees comprising two species in separate rows represents the earliest attempt to beautify the Reserve in the 1890s by reducing the starkness of the surroundings. The planting frames the space around the Monument and provides a formal setting for contemplation, possibly symbolizing a stockade enclosure. The formal square of planting is only reasonably intact and is therefore considered to be of moderate significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve. The additional trees planted within the square are intrusive as they restrict views of the Monument and are considered to be of little or no significance.

3.3.15 General Tree Planting



Figure 3.22 The Blue Atlas Cedar included in The National Trust Register of Significant Trees

Brief History

Ballarat East Council commenced planting in 1891 in an attempt to improve the attractiveness of the Reserve. Early planting was around the Monument in a large square. A Willow planted in 1914 had been grown from a cutting taken from a tree near Napoleon Bonaparte's grave on St Helena. Other trees were also planted in 1914. Considerable planting activity took place on Arbour Day in 1916, with 150 cypresses, and a further 84 trees on Arbour Day 1917. A pine tree was planted on 8th August 1917 to commemorate the Lone Pine battle at Gallipoli on 8th August 1915. Two Avenues of Honour, one deciduous and one evergreen, were also planted in 1917 to commemorate soldiers who fell in World War I. Planting of the Ballarat Avenue of Honour west of the city began at the same time, prior to the end of the war. The evergreen avenue showed up clearly on the 1934 aerial photograph and was still intact in 1950. The avenue of deciduous trees was possibly the line of elms that led from the north-western corner of the Reserve to Lake Elsworth. The 1934 aerial photograph also showed willows growing around Lake Elsworth, some large trees (possibly cypress) in an east-west alignment north of the lake, elms along Stawell Street, trees to Eureka Street and trees against the railway reserve. Two geometrical groups of nine trees had been planted to the east and west ends of Lake Penhalluriack. In 1941, two memorial plaques were unveiled at the Reserve to mark the earlier plantings of the Lone Pine and the Napoleon Bonaparte Willow. Around 1957, trees had been removed from the evergreen avenue to make room for the current glasshouse.



Figure 3.23 The "Lone Pine" near the Diorama.

This tree is a Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), not a Turkish Pine (*Pinus brutia*) from the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Description

Refer to Appendix D for list of existing trees and to the Landscape Site Analysis Plan (Appendix E) for locations.

The Blue Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* f. *glauca*) east of the Diorama has been included on The National Trust Register of Significant Trees. This tree has a height of 24 metres, a canopy spread of 27 metres and a girth of 5 metres. Its age has been estimated at around 120 years and therefore may have formed part of the original 1891 planting. It is in good condition. A group of eight trees of the same species, but planted at a later date, is laid out in a grid with the National Trust tree forming the northern corner. One of the original group of nine trees is now missing; this was possibly removed to allow more light to the glasshouse. The formal layout of cedars echoed a similar geometric group of trees, possibly Monterey Cypress, to the west of Lake Penhalluriack (Refer to Figure 2.7). The planting of trees in geometric layouts to fill parkland space was not uncommon in the 1920s. (For example, circles of Blue gums, Lemon-scented gums and Cypresses were planted at Wattle Park, Burwood.)

The Napoleon Bonaparte Willow does not appear to have survived. The location of the tree is unknown but it may have been on the northern bank of Lake Penhalluriack close to where the memorial plaque is currently located (Refer to Figure 2.7); alternately, it may have been planted near Lake Elsworth. The Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*), adjacent to the 1941 plaque on the north side of Lake Penhalluriack, is not large enough to be the Napoleon tree planted 84 years ago. Inspection of historic photographs (for example, Figure 2.10) shows that the willows currently around the lake have been planted since 1954. (Refer to 3.3.13 for other willow species planted around Lake Penhalluriack.)

The tree with the "Lone Pine" plaque, immediately north of the Diorama, is a Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), a native of the Canary Islands as its common name suggests (Figure 3.23, 3.33). The pines indigenous to the Gallipoli peninsula are Turkish Pines (*Pinus brutia*), such as the example in the Ballarat Botanical Gardens. Four "Lone Pine" seedlings, grown from a cone brought back from Gallipoli, were first planted in Victoria in 1933 (the Shrine of Remembrance, in Melbourne's Domain parklands; Wattle Park, Burwood; Warrambool Botanic gardens; The Sisters Soldiers Memorial Hall, Terang)²⁴. Other "Lone Pines" planted in Victoria since then have been distributed from the Domain tree²⁵. The Domain and Wattle Park trees have a similar form of low-branching multi-trunks. The Eureka Stockade pine, by contrast, is tall with a straight trunk; it is only in a fair condition with branches dying back on the western side. Its trunk diameter of 875mm and height of over 20m suggests that it may be the tree planted in 1917 to commemorate the Lone Pine battle. However, it is a symbolic planting only and is not a true Turkish Pine from Gallipoli.



Figure 3.24 California Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) at east end of lake

Six Dutch Elms (*Ulmus x hollandica*) along the Stawell Street frontage may have been planted in the 1914 to 1917 period. Eight trees in this location had substantial canopies in the 1934 aerial photograph (Figure 2.7). These trees make an important contribution to the Stawell Street frontage. No trees have survived along the other street frontages or the railway reserve, except for the formal planting around the Monument.

Two large Golden Cypresses (*Cupressus macrocarpa* 'Horizontalis Aurea') are the sole survivors from one of the 1917 memorial avenues. One tree is south of Lake Penhalluriack and the other is near the western side of the square of trees around the Monument. The trees have trunk diameters of 2 metres and 1.6 metres respectively. The Elm avenue (*Ulmus x hollandica*) that once led to Lake Elsworth is still mainly intact in the caravan park and provides a clue to the original location of Lake Elsworth.

The Californian Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) at the north-eastern end of Lake Penhalluriack was planted before 1934 (Figure 2.7) and is in good condition. Other good tree specimens include two Weeping Elms (*Ulmus glabra* 'Pendula'), one north-west of the Diorama, the other at the rear of the caretaker's residence. A small specimen of Weeping Pagoda Tree (*Sophora japonica* 'Pendula') is south-west of the Diorama. This rare tree is not thriving in this location. An English Oak (*Quercus robur*), south of the Eureka Stockade centre, is a survivor from the belt of trees along the eastern side of the railway reserve. This tree is a fair specimen but is isolated from other mature planting. The Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), south-west of the glasshouse, has been relocated from the former Caltex depot in the north-western corner of the Reserve.

A row of six Claret Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *oxycarpa* 'Raywood'), lining the curved roadway south of the swimming pool, is a recent introduction, probably dating from the 1960s. The planting of Poplars and Ironbarks (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) between the caravan park fence and the Eureka Stockade centre is also of recent origin. Trees planted as part of the new building development include ironbarks and gums on mounds and to the south of the Centre, and a range of eucalypts, wattles and other shrubs to the mound along the Bunny Trail.

Significance

The Blue Atlas Cedar is of importance for its scientific (horticultural) value and its aesthetic contribution to the historic park. It is of moderate significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve. The "Lone Pine" has some significance as a commemorative planting, although the species is not from the Gallipoli peninsula and it is not in good condition. The north-western elm avenue, the Stawell Street elms and the Californian Redwood are considered to be of some significance for their contribution to the aesthetic values of the Reserve. The other mature exotic trees also contribute to the amenity of the Reserve, but are rated as having no significance; this is because they are not outstanding specimens, or are remnants of avenues of no importance. More recent planting has no significance.

3.3.16 Garden Beds & Lawns



Figure 3.25 Rose bed to south side of internal road

Brief History

The Monument was surrounded by rough grass until early in the twentieth Century, possibly until 1914 when topsoil was imported and significant planting took place. Extensive gardens were laid out to the east of Lake Penhalluriack and around the Monument lawns in 1922. Further garden beds would have been added after the caretaker's residence was built in 1924. The lawns were modified in 1929 by the introduction of pathways that survived until the 1960s. Garden beds were created along some of these pathways. The displays of annual plants in garden beds were supplied from the nursery. By 1950, garden beds were scattered throughout the southern portion of the Reserve including at both ends of Lake Penhalluriack, the rose bed south of the curved roadway and lining the pathways around the Monument. Many beds were removed in the 1960s to reduce maintenance costs. The lawns were extended to the west after construction of the Eureka Stockade centre and the inclusion of the railway land within the Reserve.

Description

Remaining garden beds include the narrow strips to each side of the Monument access pathway, three beds north of the glasshouse, the rose bed south of the curved roadway, the nursery terraces and the surrounds to the caretaker's residence. All other beds have been removed including those around Lake Penhalluriack.

Narrow planting beds, 0.5m wide, line both sides of the pathway leading from the drinking fountain to the Monument (Figure 3.26). There is no edging to the bed, except for the timber strips to the gravel pathway. The beds were originally contained by concrete kerbing in the 1950s, were wider and extended further along the pathway. These beds are currently planted with colourful annuals.

Small basalt rocks provide an edging to the curving rose bed on the southern side of the internal roadway. The bed is 85m long by 1.5m wide and contains up to two rows of bush roses or standard roses of varying ages. Some modern ground cover roses fill the gaps between rows. The bed is irrigated by fixed riser sprinklers. It is possible that some of the old roses may date from the bed's construction in the late 1930s or 1940s.

Three garden beds to the north of the glasshouse are used for a changing display of annual plants. The circular central bed is 6m in diameter. The other two beds are roughly semi-circular and are located at opposite ends of the glasshouse. The beds are set in lawn without edges.

Three terraces parallel to Eureka Street are remnants of the nursery complex. The brick and concrete retaining walls are approximately 28m long. Concrete steps provide access at each end. A narrow bed of roses against the rear of the footpath is backed by a sloping lawn on the upper terrace. The intermediate level is a concrete pathway while the lower terrace holds an assorted collection of shrubs.

The garden beds east and north of the caretaker's residence are edged with small basalt rocks. The beds are mulched and planted with camellias, rhododendrons and azaleas in addition to some small flowering trees (*Prunus cerasifera* and *P. serrulata*) to provide screening of the building. Clipped privet hedges (*Ligustrum ovalifolium* 'Aureum') line a short pathway leading to a side entrance.

The quality of the lawns decreases from Stawell Street in the east to Rodier Street in the west. The grass cover under some of the mature trees in the southeastern corner is poor; for example, near the hall and barbecue shelter. The lawns surrounding the Eureka Stockade centre, in particular, lack good topsoil and are in need of irrigation and maintenance. The symbolic mullock heaps in front of the new Centre are too steep for retention of water or for easy mowing and have been damaged by bicycles.

Significance

The garden beds, rose bed, nursery terraces and lawns provide a setting for the Monument and the Eureka Stockade centre but have little or no significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve.

3.3.17 Pathways



Figure 3.26 Formal pathway to the Monument from Eureka Street

Brief History

A rough pathway provided access to the Monument from the time of its construction, commencing in 1884, until early in the twentieth century. A new gravel pathway was installed when the drinking fountain was installed in 1917. A network of gravel paths with concrete kerbs was constructed by the City of Ballarat's curator, Charlie Webb, and assistants in 1929. The 1934 aerial photograph (Figure 2.7) showed the access pathway to the Monument from Eureka Street, a perimeter pathway around the base of the Monument and two pathways leading diagonally away from the north-eastern and north-western corners. Two additional pathways, originating from the Eureka Street gates, curved around the base of the Monument's grassed mound in an oval alignment to connect with an east-west pathway from Stawell Street to the rotunda. This latter pathway roughly followed the southern bank of Lake Elsworth. The north-western pathway continued past the rotunda to connect with a perimeter pathway around the lake. An asphalt road had replaced the curved pathway south of Lake Elsworth by 1954. The oval pathway alignment around the Monument appeared to have been slightly modified by 1957 to a more circular layout (Figure 2.14). The gravel pathways and concrete kerbing were removed in the 1960s. A sawn bluestone pathway was constructed in association with the Diorama in 1970. The Diorama pathway appeared to follow the alignment of the earlier north-western pathway. A new gravel pathway was constructed in 1997 as part of the Eureka Stockade centre landscaping; leading from near the intersection of Eureka and Rodier Streets to the western end of Lake Penhalluriack.

Description

There are only three pathways extant in the southern portion of the Reserve, excluding those around the Eureka Stockade centre: the southern access pathway to the Monument with the perimeter pathway around its base, the gravel pathway in the south-western corner leading to Lake Penhalluriack and the Diorama pathway.

The Monument access pathway from the Eureka Street gates is partly edged with timber and surfaced with bluestone screenings. The pathway widens around the 1917 drinking fountain. A clay pathway edged with a course of dressed bluestone surrounds the base of the Monument.

The gravel pathway in the south-western corner of the Reserve is set in lawn with a timber edge. The path surface follows the slope of adjacent surfaces and is not set level into the ground. Its sweeping S-shaped alignment, intended to portray the location of the Eureka Lead, is interrupted by a diversion around a stormwater pit at the base of the slope. The pathway terminates abruptly at the western end of Lake Penhalluriack.

The Diorama pathway from the southern edge of the road is surfaced with bluestone flagstones. The pathway widens into a paved area extending across the front of the Diorama to the Howitzer and along the south-eastern side of the building. There are four small planter beds with raised bluestone edges in the paving to the front of the building.

Significance

The pathway around the base of the Monument forms part of the Monument and is of moderate significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve. The Monument access pathway from the Eureka Street gates forms an integral part of the formal entry to the Reserve. It follows the alignment of the original access track and, while it has been altered over time, it is also of moderate significance. Neither of the other two remaining pathways has any significance.

3.3.18 Surrounds of Eureka Stockade centre



Figure 3.27 Surrounds of the Eureka Stockade centre

Brief History

The western end of the Eureka Stockade Reserve, against Rodier Street, contained the Ballarat to Buninyong railway line, the railway bridge and the cutting at Eureka Street prior to construction of the Eureka Stockade centre. The Stockade replica had been constructed in the south-western corner adjacent to the railway reserve and Eureka Street in 1981. The Eureka Special Committee was established by the City of Ballarat to facilitate the Eureka Stockade centre project in 1995. Philip Cox Sanderson, Architects, were chosen to design the Centre after winning a limited design competition. Taylor & Cullity, Landscape Architects, were appointed as sub-consultants. The intent of the landscape design was to provide a contrast between indigenous vegetation around the new building and the existing exotic vegetation at the south-eastern end of the Reserve. All exotic vegetation, except for a specimen of English Oak (*Quercus robur*), was removed from north-west of Lake Penhalluriack. The building and its surrounds were officially opened in 1998.

Description

The Interpretive Centre is located on the former railway reserve adjacent to Rodier Street, the site being deliberately chosen to avoid any of the areas viewed by historians as possible locations of the Eureka Stockade. Bus and car park access is directly from Rodier Street. Grassed earth mounds, representing mullock heaps, conceal the parking areas and the view of Rodier Street from the

building and provide enclosure to the main entrance. The mounds are planted with native trees that are not indigenous to the area. The steep grass surfaces are suffering under the stress of use by cyclists. Granitic sand pathways lead from the parking areas to a concrete-paved entry forecourt. The western end of the forecourt is blocked off from Rodier Street by a grassed mound. An illuminated sign on the mound highlights the entrance to the Centre.

The central feature of the forecourt is a water channel, lined with quartz stones, that slopes down to the building and continues through the foyer. The channel is oriented along the line of the Sturt Street axis. The forecourt contains a line of lighting bollards north of the water channel and four groups of concrete seating blocks at the edges. Two small planting beds in the granitic sand pathways, and a larger bed on the southern side of the forecourt, are planted with native trees, grasses and tufting plants. Tree planting on the mounds extends in a series of lines into the south-western corner of the Reserve, however, extensive tree losses have degraded the concept. The rear of the Interpretative Centre has been filled with imported soil to create a lawn sloping down to Lake Penhalluriack. A small semi-enclosed courtyard south of the café is contained by the extended wall of the building and an embankment below the eastern lawn. Access to this area is by a gravel pathway from the southern end of the car park. Unfortunately, the courtyard sits across a pedestrian short cut that has developed across the Reserve, resulting in considerable damage to the sloping embankment on the eastern side.

Significance

The current landscaping around the Eureka Stockade centre has no significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve.

3.3.19 Bunny Trail



Figure 3.28 View along the Bunny Trail to the south

Brief History

The Ballarat to Buninyong Railway was constructed through the Eureka Stockade Reserve in 1888/89. Rodier Street was realigned to the west parallel to the new line. The station was opened in 1890. Branch lines served Cowley's Eureka Ironworks on the west and Eureka Tile & Terra Cotta on the east. The line passed under the Eureka Street bridge via a cutting. Passenger services to Buninyong ceased in 1931, and the line closed in 1947, with the Eureka siding forming the terminus. The siding serviced bulk oil depots belonging to Caltex, Golden Fleece and Esso. The railway lines, depots and bridge were removed prior to the construction of the Eureka Stockade centre. The railway reserve was reabsorbed into the Eureka Stockade Reserve (except for the Caltex depot in the north-western corner) with a portion being taken over by the caravan park. Excavated soil from construction of the new Centre was deposited in a narrow strip adjacent to the west side of the caravan park in the centre of the railway reserve. Work on creation of a trail along the old railway line began in 1995.

Description

The Bunny Trail, named after the passenger train that used the line, follows a section of the old Ballarat to Buninyong Railway line from Victoria Street to the Eureka Stockade Reserve. It provides a link between the city centre and the Eureka Stockade Historical Precinct. The gravel trail is laid out

over the top of the earthen mound parallel to Rodier Street and passes between the chain wire fencing of the caravan park and the Caltex site at the northern end. Rail lines can still be seen crossing Charlesworth Street. The trail is provided with an interpretation sign at its southern termination adjacent to the Eureka Stockade centre bus parking area.

Significance

The Bunny Trail follows the historic railway alignment and represents one of the historic layers of development of the area that has now almost disappeared. However, while it is of social importance in relation to the development of Ballarat, it is of no significance to the commemoration of the Eureka Stockade.

3.3.20 Car Parks & Roads

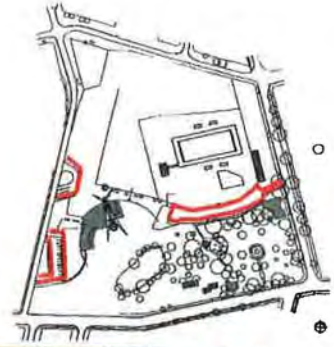


Figure 3.29 View of internal road from west end

Brief History

The internal road from Stawell Street leading west into the Reserve was constructed between 1934 and 1954, replacing a pathway or track seen in the 1934 aerial photograph. The road followed the southern bank of Lake Elsworth and terminated adjacent to the rotunda (1913) and the kiosk (1935). Car parking was provided against a kerb facing the lake while a rock-edged rose bed formed the southern side. The western end of the road formed a turnaround in front of the kiosk, parking being excluded by a narrowing of the road and a line of bollards. The pathways around the Monument crossed through the rose bed and terminated at the road edge. The shape of the western end of the road was altered in conjunction with landscaping work around the Eureka Stockade centre in 1997.

The history of the nursery access track from Eureka Street is unknown but it is presumed that it was developed after the planting of the Golden Cypress avenue and the subsequent erection of the glasshouse, possibly in the mid 1950s.

Roads in the caravan park were upgraded in 1976 and extended over part of the railway reserve around 1997/98.

Car and bus parks were constructed adjacent to Rodier Street in 1997 to serve the new Centre.

Description

The internal road starts from Stawell Street north of the Eureka Hall. The curved alignment reflects the shape of the missing Lake Elsworth that was filled to allow construction of the swimming pool in 1970. A line of Claret Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* subsp. *oxycarpa* 'Raywood') on the northern side provides shade for parked vehicles. The road is surfaced with asphalt, is approximately 12 metres wide and contains two speed humps. It is contained by a concrete kerb on the northern side and by the rock edge of the rose bed on the south. Parallel parking is permitted on both sides.

The nursery access track enters the Reserve at an oblique angle from the bend in Eureka Street and slopes down to the Glasshouse. The track has no formed edge and is surfaced with crushed bluestone screenings.

The car and bus parking areas for the Eureka Stockade centre are surfaced with asphalt and edged with concrete kerbs.

Significance

The roads are of no significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve..

3.3.21 Site Furniture



Figure 3.30 Picnic table and bench seating

Brief History

Fencing: A high picket fence was constructed around the Reserve by Ballarat East Council as part of the 1891 'improvements'. This was replaced by a timber post and top rail fence with wire mesh in the 1920s, possibly when the 1924 Memorial Gates were constructed.

Seating and Tables: Simple bench seats were placed on the eastern and western sides of the Monument's lower tier by the 1920s. A few timber slat seats were located near the Monument in the 1920s/1930s but many more were provided to the surrounds of Lake Elsworth in the 1940s. Seats and picnic tables were removed from the western end of the internal road, and north of Lake Penhalluriack, to make way for construction of the Eureka Stockade centre in 1996. New seats and picnic tables were added to the Reserve in 1999.

Barbecue Shelter: The Barbecue shelter was constructed in 1999.

Flagpole and Light Poles: A flagpole was erected on the north side of the Monument for the 1904 Centenary celebrations. This was replaced by a tall pole in the 1940s that carried a floodlight but was higher than the obelisk. The light pole was removed after the 1960s.

Signage: Commemorative plaques were erected in 1941 to mark locations of the Napoleon Tree and the Lone Pine memorial tree. The Helen McKay plaque was added to the Stawell Street gateway in 1953. The plaque associated with the Lake Penhalluriack fountains was erected in 1984.

Description

Fencing: High chain wire fences contain the caravan park and the swimming pool complex on all sides. The southern boundary fence of the swimming pool complex has barbed wire strands to the top. A similar fence, together with sections of reinforced concrete wall, encloses the Caltex depot site in the north-western corner of the Reserve. A short section of pipe rail fencing with wire mesh joins the western side of the Memorial Gates to the Caretaker's residence. This style of fencing has been replaced to the south-eastern corner of the Reserve with treated pine post and rail barriers, as far

as the southern end of the Eureka Hall brick pier and wrought iron panel fence. Metal sheet fencing surrounds the nursery/depot yard at the rear of the Caretaker's residence.



Figure 3.31 Barbecue shelter south-west of the Eureka Hall

Seating and Tables: Three picnic tables and seats are fixed to concrete slab bases; two of these are north of the Monument and the third is east of Lake Penhalluriack (Figure 3.30). The tables and bench seats are of modern design with closely spaced timber slats fixed to cast iron end frames containing circular holes. Five timber slat seats with backrests and cast iron end frames are located throughout the Reserve. Two of the seats are placed adjacent to the north-eastern and north-western corners of the Monument. The seats match the style of the picnic tables. Simple concrete block seats in groups of four are provided to each side of the entry approach of the Eureka Stockade centre.

Barbecue Shelter: A painted corrugated iron roof is supported on six heavy timber posts with brackets. The roof provides shelter for a double-sided brick barbecue on a raised concrete slab. The structure is reminiscent of 1920s design. (Figure 3.31)

Lighting: There are few lights to the eastern end of the Reserve with only pole-mounted lights south-east of the Monument and the Diorama. New lighting has been incorporated into the entrance surrounds of the Eureka Stockade centre: bollard lights are provided to pathways from parking areas, near the southern café and along the water channel to the entrance; high pole-mounted area lights with cut-off baffles provide general lighting for the car and bus parks. Lighting to surrounding streets is provided by fluorescent fittings cantilevered from power poles.

Litter Bins: There are five metal litter bins in the southern portion of the Reserve. These are of two types: pole-mounted cylindrical bins with small circular holes and rectangular bins with raised flat covers (Figure 3.32).

Signage: Signage includes a variety of traffic and parking control signs (internal road and Eureka Stockade centre parking), the identification sign for the Eureka Stockade centre entrance, two small directional signs to the Diorama, interpretation signs (Bunny Trail, Eureka Reserve), Lake Penhalluriack sign and commemorative plaques (Napoleon tree, Lone Pine, Helen McKay gates and Lake Penhalluriack). The two oldest plaques for the Napoleon tree and the Lone Pine memorial tree have a similar format. The Napoleon tree no longer exists (Figure 3.33).

Significance

The site furniture has no cultural heritage significance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve.



Figure 3.32 Rectangular metal litter bins



Figure 3.33 The Lone Pine plaque at the base of the Canary Island Pine.

4.0 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction and Approach

The following analysis and assessment of cultural significance is based on the principles contained in the Burra Charter and its Guidelines and examines the archaeological, aesthetic, historic, scientific and social significance of the Eureka Stockade Reserve. In doing so, it adopts the methodology suggested by JS Kerr in *The Conservation Plan*.²⁶ Kerr suggests that the approach to the assessment of any single place should be tailored to the particular circumstances and qualities of the place. The three broad criteria formulated by Kerr as a starting point for assessing cultural significance are as follows:

- ability to demonstrate
- associational links for which there is no surviving physical evidence
- formal or aesthetic qualities.

The use of these criteria allows the sometimes overlapping issues of archaeological, aesthetic, historic, scientific and social significance to be addressed without unnecessary repetition. They are considered to be an appropriate and useful framework for assessing the Eureka Stockade Reserve and are addressed in turn in this chapter.

The assessment of significance also has regard for the criteria published by Heritage Victoria and the Australian Heritage Commission.

A brief account of the history of the place and its development is included as a summary of the chronology in Chapter 2, prior to discussion of the Kerr criteria. This section also includes reference to archaeological potential. The concluding section is a comparative analysis of the Eureka Stockade Reserve, considering the place both in the context of Ballarat and in the broader context.

4.2 The Eureka Stockade and Development of the Reserve

4.2.1 The Eureka Stockade

The erection of the Eureka Stockade, and the subsequent attack by government troops and police, arose out of resistance to the gold licence fee and against the unreasonable methods of local officials used to collect government revenue. This was not the first time in the history of the Australian colonies where troops had been used to put down a 'rebellion'; this doubtful honour belongs to the 1804 battle of Vinegar Hill which took place in NSW against Irish convicts. However, in the case of Eureka, the troops were used against free men. It is unlikely that the physical elements of the Stockade mentioned in contemporary accounts of the battle survive. Clues to the location of the Stockade were given by the line of approach taken by the Troopers, from the north by Specimen Vale Gully, and between the Free Trade Hotel and Stockyard Hill. The Eureka Lead was the most important feature of the landscape and was fundamental to the site of the battle. The Stockade was described as enclosing shafts, shepherd holes, tents and some open ground and extending up a slope from the Lead to the Melbourne Road. Years of intensive mining activity, excavation for the railway line construction, filling of the site to provide a level surface for public recreation and modifications to Stockyard Hill due to road construction or car parking have all acted to change the character of the site and its contours. (Refer to Figure 2.1, page 17 for 1857 contours.)

The location of the Eureka Lead is known with a reasonable degree of certainty from three Geological Survey of Victoria maps, although the maps vary slightly in detail. The Free Trade Hotel was demolished to make way for the Ballarat to Buninyong railway but the site of the property is known, immediately adjacent to Charlesworth Street. The remains of Stockyard Hill form a slight rise in elevation on the west of Rodier Street but the gullies to the east and west of the hill have both

been filled. The Melbourne track, now approximately the line of Eureka Street, is probably the feature that has changed least in terms of original surface level and location.

The archaeological report prepared by VIDA Research found that it is unlikely that any remains of the wooden stockade would have survived the post 1854 mining activities. Some of the slabs that formed the majority of the stockade were burnt after the battle while others would have been reused for lining mine shafts. The deep lead shafts in this part of the Eureka Lead were up to 100 feet (30 metres) below the surface. The depth of the shafts formed part of the reason for discontent with the way licence inspections were carried out by the authorities, as diggers were required to climb out of shafts to display their licences on demand. Diggers did not like taking their licences to work as they got wet and muddy.

4.2.2 The Eureka Stockade Reserve

Ballarat East Council sought the proclamation of a reserve in 1869, only 15 years after the event, to commemorate the site of the Eureka Stockade. The government formally gazetted the land in 1870. The Lands Department received many requests from sporting organizations and shire councillors throughout Victoria for space to be set aside for public use, including the provision of parks, gardens, botanic gardens, racecourses and cricket grounds. These groups were partly motivated by an ever-growing awareness of the need for symbols of community and colonial progress²⁷. The reservation of land to commemorate the site of an historic event is not unique in Victoria (for example, reserves to commemorate mine disasters at Wonthaggi and Creswick), but it illustrates the attitude held towards the Eureka Stockade at that time by at least a portion of the Ballarat community.

The VIDA Research report has divided the Eureka Stockade Reserve into three areas of archaeological potential based on the degree of past disturbance (Refer to Figure 3.2). The area of Low archaeological potential encompasses the south-western corner where major disturbance has previously occurred due to construction of the railway line and cutting, the fuel depots and the Eureka Stockade centre. The area of Medium archaeological potential across the northern half of the Reserve includes the caravan park, swimming pool, part of the railway reserve and the Caltex depot site. The site of the Free Trade Hotel, the railway line and associated structures all have potential for archaeological evidence. The area of High archaeological potential includes the eastern half of the Reserve south of the swimming pool containing the monument, gardens, caretaker's residence and hall. This area is the most likely to yield archaeological remains as it has been preserved from major development since 1870; after mining operations had ceased, the land surface was filled with imported soil for garden establishment. Potential archaeological evidence may include the Eureka Lead and associated mine shafts and shepherd holes, together with artefacts that may relate to the Stockade and the battle.

4.2.3 The Eureka Stockade Monument

The Eureka Stockade Monument (1884-6) is among the earliest substantial commemorative structures to be erected in Victoria, and the only commemoration of a clash between government forces and civilians. It was constructed 30 years after the event, the delay being in part due to the local attitude in relation to Eureka. The Old Ballarat Cemetery also contains separate monuments for the diggers (1856) and soldiers (1879). Ballarat citizens were not slow to commemorate other public events that had nothing to do with the local region, for example, the *Titanic* memorial bandstand in Sturt Street. The public response to the tragedy of the Burke and Wills expedition in 1861 was much more rapid, with a monument being commenced in Sturt Street in 1863, and completed in 1866-67. Memorials to Burke and Wills were also erected in Castlemaine (1862), in the form of a huge sandstone obelisk, and in Beechworth, where a public library was converted into The Robert O'Hara Burke Memorial Museum in 1863. Other early notable memorials in Victoria include the Pioneers' Memorial in Melbourne's Flagstaff Gardens (1870) and the Welcome Stranger Memorial (gold

nugget) at Moliagul (1896), however, both of these are small in scale by comparison to the Eureka Memorial.

4.2.4 The Ballarat to Buninyong Railway

The construction of the railway line across the western side of the Eureka Stockade Reserve represented progress for the local region and formed another layer of history. The railway line provided passenger services from 1890 to 1931 and continued to serve local industry until the early 1980s. The excision of land for the railway altered the alignment of Rodier Street and changed the shape of the Reserve. A direct result of the railway location was that the Eureka Stockade Reserve developed from the Monument site in the south-eastern corner with frontages to Stawell Street and Eureka Street. The 1915 Eureka Tile factory branch line also restricted development of the Reserve to the north. The railway fence to the west became the rear of the Reserve.

4.2.5 The Eureka Stockade Reserve Development

The development of the Reserve occurred in four major phases as follows:

- **1891 to 1911:** early works were carried out by the Ballarat East Council to improve the attractiveness of the Reserve. Work included tree planting in a square around the Monument, the erection of a high picket fence and the forming of a miniature lake (400 feet by 200 feet, the approximate dimensions of Lake Elsworth). Planting around the monument may have been intended as an abstract reference to the Stockade: the inner rows of trees were Douglas Firs from the West coast of America and the outer rows were English Oaks.
- **1912 to 1934:** the Eureka Stockade Committee was formed to assist Council in protecting the Reserve. Councillor Penhalluriack commented that *it was Ballarat East's duty towards Australia in general to make the place more in keeping with the national sentiment associated with the memory of the struggles of the early diggers*²⁸. The Committee's aims included the promotion of national spirit and patriotism, the annual celebration of the event of 3 December 1854, the beautification and maintenance of the Reserve and the raising of funds to carry out its objects. Improvements included extensive tree planting along boundaries and around Lake Elsworth, the forming of the sludge pond into Lake Penhalluriack and filling of surface depressions. Early structures included a rotunda, bandstand and a small hall. Between 1917 and 1920, the Committee's patriotic attitudes were reflected by the planting of two World War I memorial avenues and a Lone Pine, together with the installation of a German field gun that was presented to the City of Ballarat. These references to war overlaid a different meaning on the use of the land originally set aside to commemorate the Eureka Stockade. Other works related directly to the Monument surrounds, with the addition of the drinking fountain, the construction of a formal southern entrance and the laying out of paths. Two new buildings encroached directly into the diagonally opposite corners of the square of trees around the Monument: the brick hall and the caretaker's residence.
- **1935 to 1964:** during this period, Lake Elsworth was converted into a public swimming pool and became the focal point for social activities such as Easter carnivals, and later, Australia Day carnivals. The Eureka Stockade Anniversary Services continued to be held but political rallies and annual pilgrimages were now added by the Australian Labor Party. The Reserve was re-gazetted as a Public Park and Recreation Reserve. Changes to the Reserve's fabric now tended to have a detrimental effect, such as the introduction of a roadway with parking south of Lake Elsworth. The caravan park commenced operations in 1950. A portion of the memorial cypress avenue was removed for the construction of a glasshouse in the 1950s. The Reserve's development probably reached its peak in the early 1950s, prior to the 1954 Centenary celebrations.
- **1965 to 2000:** the closure of the Lake Elsworth pool in 1964 and the construction of the new pool in 1972 created a major division within the Reserve reinforced by high chain wire fences and

limiting free public access. Pathways and planting beds were removed and replaced by lawns to reduce maintenance costs. The Diorama and Stockade replica were constructed by local service clubs to provide interpretation of the Eureka events in a Reserve that was losing its meaning. With the removal of the railway reserve and oil company depots, the Reserve was able to expand its western boundary to Rodier Street, and a site was found for the new Eureka Stockade centre.

4.3 Assessment Criteria

4.3.1 Ability to demonstrate

This criterion is concerned with the importance of a place as evidence. That evidence must survive or have a potential for survival if the place is to be considered under this criterion²⁹. The nature of significance of the evidence can be understood by asking the question: does the place and its components provide evidence that demonstrates:

- philosophies or customs
- designs, functions, techniques, processes, styles
- uses and associations with events or persons?

The first two parts of the question do not apply to an assessment of the Eureka Stockade Reserve. However, the third part is of relevance, as the Reserve owes its very existence to its association with the Eureka Stockade rebellion, a unique event in Victorian and Australian history. While there are no above-ground remnants of the Stockade, the potential for archaeological evidence, including the Eureka Lead, is of great importance. The association with the Stockade can also be demonstrated by the land forms in and surrounding the Reserve that were described in accounts of the Stockade location and of the battle. While subsequent mining activities have modified these forms, such as Stockyard Hill, the gully between the Free Trade Hotel and the hill, and the rise of ground from the Lead to the Melbourne Road (Eureka Street), sufficient evidence remains to identify the site. Lake Penhalluriack is a remnant of mining processes that acts as a pointer to the Eureka Lead.

4.3.2 Associational links without surviving evidence

Irrespective of whether evidence survives or not, places can have associational significance for a variety of reasons. These associations might be related to events, activities, individuals or groups, for which there is no specific evidence. The discussion under **Ability to demonstrate** refers to the lack of above-ground evidence of the Eureka Stockade. The lack of evidence is due to the nature of the Stockade, being constructed hastily from timber slabs and overturned carts and only existing for three days. The battle itself was also of short duration. Subsequent mining activities over the whole area removed evidence and changed landforms. The Reserve location was established in 1869 following some eight months of inquiries by the City of Ballarat East's engineer, who presumably consulted local residents and eye-witnesses of the event. The erection of the monument serves as a focal point for the association of the site with the Eureka Stockade. This historical event has made a significant contribution to the national culture and has generated an enormous body of literature and debate.

Associational significance can also include the social value of a place. Social value can be defined as embracing the qualities for which the place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group. In its developed form, the Reserve is considered to be a place of considerable social significance. It has served as a venue for the annual commemoration of Eureka Stockade, for political rallies and protests, for Easter and Australia Day swimming carnivals and celebrations and for other local events. The use of parts of the Reserve for war memorials, memorials to local identities and for floral displays in the glasshouse is of lesser significance, such uses not being related to the original purpose of the reservation, *the commemoration of the Eureka Stockade affair*.

4.3.3 Formal or aesthetic qualities

These qualities can be assessed under conventions of scale, form, materials, textures, colour, space and the relationship of components. The degree of unity in scale, form and materials of the Reserve is not of a high quality. The individual elements have been developed over a long period of time, by the local authorities, service clubs and the Eureka Stockade Memorial Park Committee, without any apparent master plan. The semi-industrial surroundings and the fragmentation of the Reserve by both internal fencing and the roadway do not assist in the enhancement of aesthetic qualities. The canopy of mature trees in the south-eastern section does provide some sense of formal and aesthetic quality. Lake Penhalluriack is a picturesque element that now relates to the Eureka Stockade centre. Unfortunately, the aesthetic values of the Reserve have suffered in recent times, partly due the need to reduce maintenance costs resulting from council budget reductions and partly due to the changing nature of the swimming pool complex and caravan park.

4.4 Comparative Analysis

There are other sites in Victoria associated with historic mining events, including a small reserve at the No. 20 shaft at Wonthaggi to commemorate a major mine disaster, and a similar reserve at Creswick for the Australian Gold Mine. There are no memorials to gold licence agitation by miners associated with other goldfields that take the form of a public reserve, such as the Red Ribbon demonstrations at Bendigo or the monster meetings at Castlemaine. Meetings of a smaller scale were also held in the Ovens Valley, but the principal unrest in this region was the racial riots against Chinese miners. The Tipperary Hill reserve, at Alma near Maryborough, is named after riots arising from claim disputes over shepherding holes. The Eureka Stockade Reserve is unique in Victoria, and Australia, as the only reserve commemorating a battle between miners and soldiers.

The purpose of the Eureka Stockade Reserve has expanded from its original intent, *to commemorate the events of Eureka Stockade*, to providing a "picturesque pleasure reserve"³⁰ for tourists and the local community. It shares features common to many public gardens such as elaborate gates, conservatories, curator's lodges, war memorials, floral displays, public toilets, caravan parks and swimming pools. The current layout is disjointed and confusing, a fact that is reinforced by the siting of the new centre with its entry at the western edge, where it turns its back on the original entrance to the Reserve. Peter Watts in his seminal work, *Historic Gardens of Victoria*, laments the demise of regional botanic gardens and public reserves:³¹

*Used as a convenient repository of civic memorabilia over the years, they have often lost their meaning. Mismanagement, too, has robbed some gardens of their intrinsic historic significance. The local botanic gardens or public park seems to be the first choice of councils for the site of the service club wishing well, a new bowling green, the centennial statue, an historic cottage or the much-needed public toilets. Perhaps these elements are not so bad in themselves, but often the very number of them begins to overwhelm the character of a garden and destroy its integrity.*³²

The construction of the Eureka Stockade centre follows earlier attempts to provide interpretation of the Eureka Stockade (i.e. the Diorama and the Stockade replica) and is seen to be a major step in promoting the Reserve as a site of national importance.

4.8 Criteria for Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance

The following criteria are those used by Heritage Victoria (HV) and the Australian Heritage Commission (AHC).

HV A Importance in the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history.

- AHC A4 Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of Victoria.
- i.e. The Reserve is of importance for its association with the Eureka Stockade, the diggers' fight against government oppression and the concept of fair play and equal opportunity for all.*
- HV B Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.
- AHC B1 Importance for rare endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, as a wilderness.
- i.e. The Blue Atlas Cedar (Cedrus atlantica f. glauca) listed on the National Trust Register of Significant Trees.*
- HV C Potential to educate, illustrate or provide further scientific investigation in relation to Victoria's cultural heritage.
- AHC C2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Victoria.
- i.e. The archaeological potential of the site to reveal artefacts relating to events that preceded and followed the Eureka Stockade and for evidence of mining activities associated with the Eureka Lead, particularly in the south-eastern corner.*
- HV G Strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- AHC G1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations.
- i.e. for commemoration of the Eureka Stockade, for commemoration of local identities and for community celebrations.*
- AHC H1 Importance for their close association with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.
- e.g. Peter Lalor, the leader of the defenders of the Stockade, later to be elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Also Raffaello Carboni, one of the diggers tried for treason, who was elected to the local mining court and who published an eye-witness account of the Eureka Stockade on the first anniversary. James Esmond, attributed as being one of the earliest discoverers of gold in Victoria (at Clunes in 1951) was one of Lalor's captains at the Stockade.*

4.9 Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Eureka Stockade was an armed resistance against gold licence fees and the methods of collection by an administration that was perceived to be corrupt. While the diggers lost the battle, the Eureka Stockade aroused enormous public sympathy in the fight against bureaucratic oppression. The outcomes were the replacement of licence fees by the miner's right, the establishment of local mining courts with elected members who established a set of rules and handled mining disputes, plus legislation to enable miners to lease land. The Eureka Flag or the Southern Cross has come to symbolise the Australian sense of fair play and justice for all. The reservation of 12 acres and 2 roods of land in 1870, described as containing "the greater portion, if not the whole, of the Stockade", was established to commemorate "the Eureka Stockade affair". The monument was erected in 1884 to mark the location of the stockade. Ballarat East Council made the earliest improvements in the 1890s by fencing the reserve, planting trees around the monument and excavating an oval lake. The Eureka Stockade Committee was formed in 1912 to assist Council in protecting the reserve and to beautify it "in keeping with the national sentiment associated with the memory of the struggles of the early diggers". The current reserve boundaries are Eureka Street (south), Rodier Street (west), Charlesworth Street (north) and Stawell Street (east).

How is it significant?

The Eureka Stockade Reserve is of historical, social and archaeological significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Eureka Stockade Reserve is of outstanding historical significance for its association with the battle of Sunday 3rd December 1854 that has become part of Australia's national heritage. The reserve is unique in Victoria for its commemoration of an historic battle. The land, any potential archaeological deposits and relics and all commemorative elements that facilitate quiet reflection, provide interpretation or trigger the imagination are all crucial to the significance of the place. The prime above-ground elements are the Eureka Monument and its surrounding square of trees, the drinking fountain, the memorial Eureka Street gates, Lake Penhalluriack and the Eureka Stockade Interpretative centre, the latter building being symbolic of Eureka and is included on the Victorian Heritage Register.

The Eureka Stockade Monument is of historical significance as one of the earliest substantial commemorative structures erected in Victoria. Since its erection it has provided a visible focus for the commemoration of fallen diggers and troopers, a location for contemplation of the meaning of Eureka, a gathering point for anniversaries and political rallies. The guns on the corners of the Monument have no relevance to the Eureka, but are of historical significance in their own right, having once formed part of the early defence system of Hobson's Bay.

The Eureka Stockade Reserve is of social significance for its association with the Stockade battle and its contribution to the national culture. The legend of Eureka has been immortalised in poetry, plays, opera, television mini-series, film and painting. It has generated a large body of literature including discussions of its meaning and debate on the actual site of the Stockade itself. The Reserve has served as a venue for anniversary commemorations of Eureka, for political rallies and protests, and for local carnivals and celebrations.

The Eureka Stockade Reserve is of archaeological significance for its potential to reveal buried deposits or artefacts associated with the Eureka Stockade battle and the people who took part. Crucial to the sub-surface significance is the course of the Eureka Lead itself, which gave shape to mining activity and settlement in the vicinity and which is a key pointer to the battle scene. Lake Penhalluriack is a surface indication of the Lead's location, having been developed from a mining sludge pond.

5.0 CONSERVATION POLICY

5.1 Introduction

The following conservation policy has been developed on the basis of the preceding assessment of the cultural significance of the Eureka Stockade Reserve and of its key heritage elements. The intention of the conservation policy is to provide direction and guidelines for the future use, care, management and conservation of the Reserve and the significant elements associated with it. It should form the basis of consideration of future uses and any works that may be proposed, and should be adopted by the City of Ballarat as a policy document.

The conservation policy should be subject to review, normally at not more than five yearly intervals. Should the circumstances affecting the Reserve alter in any significant way, then the policy should be reviewed at that time.

5.2 Influences on Policy Development

5.2.1 User Requirements

The brief issued by the City of Ballarat called for the preparation of a Conservation Analysis and Conservation Policy as a precursor to the preparation of a Landscape Master Plan.

The objective of the Conservation Analysis is to *identify and assess the historical or cultural significance of the Eureka Stockade Reserve and environs including its landscape features, structures and vegetation.*

The objective of the Conservation Policy is to *develop policies for the preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation or removal of the historic landscape features and to provide a framework for the future management of the Eureka Stockade Reserve and environs.*

The objective of the Landscape Master Plan is to *provide a strategic direction for the preservation, development and management of the Eureka Stockade Reserve.*

5.2.2 Physical Condition of the Reserve

The condition of the various elements within the Reserve has been previously discussed in Chapter 3, Physical Survey. It is understood that The Eureka Stockade Memorial Park Committee maintains the Reserve with strong support from Council and with financial returns from the operation of the caravan park. The swimming pool complex is fully managed by the Ballarat City Council.

5.2.3 Statutory Requirements

The following commonwealth and state government listings of the Eureka Stockade Reserve have been taken into account in the development of this conservation policy and are further discussed in the accompanying Archaeological Report (pp21 - 29):

- Australian Heritage Commission Register of the National Estate
- Victorian Heritage Register

In addition, the Eureka Stockade Reserve is included as a Special Use Zone 9 in the City of Ballarat Planning Scheme.

Note that the area described as the Eureka Rebellion Historic Precinct in the Register of the National Estate covers a greater area than the Eureka Historic Precinct described in the Victorian Heritage Register. The former takes in the block to the west formed by the extension of Eureka Street, Belford Street and George Street while the latter includes only the Eureka Stockade Reserve containing the caravan park and swimming pool.

The Council has been appointed as Committee of Management for the Eureka Stockade Reserve under the Crown Land Reserves Act.

5.3 Policy Statements

General policies for conservation in sections 5.3.1 to 5.3.7, as follow, provide a framework for the conservation and future management of the Eureka Stockade Reserve. Sub-headings generally follow the format in Kerr (2000), section 5.3, pp.24 - 26. Specific policies for individual elements within the Reserve are contained in section 5.3.8. Refer to Appendix C for the plan showing significant elements.

5.3.1 Basis of Approach

Policy 1. The fundamental intent of future management is to retain and reinforce the original purpose of the Reserve as a memorial to the Eureka Stockade and associated events.

The original 1870 reservation of a relic mining landscape was made to commemorate "the Eureka Stockade affair". The erection of the monument in 1884 and the early developments of the 1890s reinforced this purpose. The railway formed an intrusion into a corner of the Reserve but has since been removed. The Eureka Stockade Committee was formed in 1912 to assist Council in protecting the Reserve. The Committee's objects included the creation of a national spirit and patriotism, the annual celebration of the Eureka Stockade, the beautification and maintenance of the Reserve and the raising of funds to carry out its objects. While some of the later developments were not strictly in accordance with these objects, for example the various World War I memorials and the Council's swimming complex, the Committee has worked hard to maintain and improve the Reserve.

Policy 2. All significant fabric or elements both above and below ground that contribute to an understanding of the Eureka Stockade events should be conserved and interpreted.

The conservation and interpretation of significant elements, together with missing or hidden elements, such as the Eureka Lead or the site of the Free Trade Hotel, will reinforce the meaning of the reservation. Intrusive elements or those that do not contribute to the understanding of Eureka Stockade should be removed or modified.

Policy 3. Use of the Reserve should be restricted to activities that respect the place as a memorial.

The Reserve should continue to be a place of community and civic focus subject to adequate controls intended to conserve the spirit of commemoration and contemplation. Potential uses include commemorative events and anniversary celebrations, interpretation and education.

5.3.2 Control of Change and Archaeological Management

Policy 4. All future conservation and adaptation works which affect elements of significance should be carried out having regard for the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) as amended, 26 November 1999.

The guidelines contained in the Burra Charter should be used in determining the acceptability of any proposed works or adaptive uses. Specific conservation objectives should include the retention and enhancement of existing cultural heritage values, the retention of identity and its contribution to a sense of place, the retention of as much significant fabric and as many attributes as possible, restoration of significant fabric or elements, and removal of intrusive accretions.

Policy 5. Elements identified as intrusive in the schedule (page 99) should be removed or modified.

Where the element is necessary to the function of the Reserve, action may be deferred until new development makes the element redundant or suitable for modification. Removal of elements shall be subject to compliance with policies 7 and 11 below, where such removal has the potential to disturb archaeological evidence below the surface of the Reserve.

Policy 6. New developments or extensions to existing structures should be restricted to zones of lower archaeological sensitivity.

The intent of this policy is to minimize changes to areas of High or Medium archaeological sensitivity and to locate new works where they will have minimum physical and visual impact on the historic fabric. The zones of archaeological sensitivity are shown in Figure 3.2 in this report. The preferred siting for any new development is in the area of Low archaeological sensitivity, subject to compatibility of such development with the preceding policies. Any such development, including extensions to existing structures (e.g. the Eureka Stockade centre), shall be subject to the following policy and to archaeological monitoring as determined by Heritage Victoria.

Policy 7. Potential archaeological impacts shall be evaluated prior to the commencement of any excavation works.

The risk of disturbance to significant archaeological relics through on-site excavation is related to the designated zones of archaeological sensitivity. At the moment any work that involves excavation of the surface for any reason including service trenches, foundations for new structures or for tree planting or similar activities is subject to obtaining a permit from Heritage Victoria. Standard permit conditions should be developed, between the Council and Heritage Victoria, to specify the level of archaeological monitoring or investigation required for the respective zones of archaeological sensitivity.

Policy 8. Archaeological excavation.

Where possible, strong consideration should be given to insitu preservation and interpretation of archaeological relics. Artefacts removed from their original location shall be conserved and stored in appropriate conditions subject to the terms of the Victorian Heritage Act 1995.

Policy 9. Conservation and storage of artefacts.

The potential need to conserve significant artefacts should be a cost considered as a part of any development budget. Where necessary, an artefact conservation agreement shall be drawn up with Heritage Victoria prior to works commencing. The Heritage Act 1995 states that the Museum of Victoria is the official place of lodgement of archaeological relics that are the property of the Crown. Strong consideration should be given to the conservation and display of recovered artefacts in the Eureka Stockade centre. A mechanism exists within the Heritage Act for this to happen, subject to consultations between the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria and the Director of the Museum of Victoria.

Policy 10. Adaptation and new works to significant buildings, spaces or elements should not detract from the management of the place as a memorial.

The conservation policies contained in this report allow for adaptation of structures or areas of significance. The primary conservation aim is the retention of significance, and consequently,

adaptive re-use should involve minimal physical alteration to the structures, and they should be sympathetic to the structures, their settings, surroundings, and their contextual relationship to each other within the park. Moreover, all changes and installations to such areas should be reversible when no longer required. Works in areas of little or no significance could be more extensive without substantial loss to overall significance, although the preference is always for the retention of original fabric and plan form as far as possible.

Policy 11. Existing condition surveys shall be carried out prior to commencement of any excavation, removal of intrusive elements or conservation work on existing fabric.

Surveys shall be conducted by appropriately qualified conservation practitioners such as licensed surveyors, archaeologists, arborists, horticulturalists, landscape architects and conservation architects. Survey outputs shall include written reports accompanied by appropriate annotated photographs and drawings.

5.3.3 Retention of Character & Provision of Services

Policy 12. The character and amenity of the Eureka Stockade Reserve must not be diminished as a result of inappropriate new work or over-development, and any new element must be introduced in a way that harmonizes with and enhances the existing while avoiding discord and conflict.

This over-arching policy brings together the conservation policy and the design philosophy wherein the underlying principle should be first to conserve significant elements and then to introduce new features to be compatible with the existing layering. It points the way forward to a revitalised future for the Eureka Stockade Reserve in which its existing values are capitalised upon and enhanced, and where they are not put under threat as a result of the introduction of new features. This approach would reinforce and enhance the cultural significance and character of the Reserve while responding to changes in the community and in its requirements.

While any new works undertaken need not necessarily defer to specific existing landscape elements or built fabric, except where they might impinge upon their immediate setting, all development should nevertheless have regard for the conservation policy and what it is trying to achieve in the Reserve as a whole, i.e. a memorial for commemoration, contemplation, interpretation and education. The design, siting, views, scale, mass and orientation, materials, colours and textures of new work should be carefully considered to ensure that they are compatible with their proposed setting. There is no requirement to design anything new in accordance with either a specific historical or modern style. What should be aimed at is innovation and good quality design that maintains the integrity of the place and which elicits a sensitive response to the context in which new elements are placed.

Policy 13. Electrical, mechanical, hydraulic and communication services shall be provided in a manner that causes least disruption, both physically and visually to significant fabric.

Excavation work for new services that involve trenching, including drainage and irrigation systems, shall be subject to Policies 7, 11 and 14. Lighting fixtures placed to illuminate significant elements should be unobtrusive. Overhead power lines that impact on views into or out of the Reserve should be placed underground.

Policy 14. All works including new structures, excavation for services, or construction of new garden beds within the vicinity of significant trees shall be subject to approval by an arborist, horticulturalist or landscape architect experienced in working with historic landscapes, prior to commencement of such works.

Open trenches must be avoided in root zones of mature trees to prevent the severing of roots and causing stress to the trees. Mature and over-mature trees are less able to tolerate such impacts than young or semi-mature trees. Services should either be planned around root zones or should be placed beneath the roots using boring techniques. Irrigation lines should be placed radially with respect to

tree trunks rather than across root zones. If necessary, hand excavation methods may be approved.

5.3.4 Care of Fabric

Policy 15. Repairs and maintenance should be carried out in a manner consistent with the assessed significance of the place and the conservation policy.

The approach should first be to maintain the Reserve and its structures to ensure that the fabric does not deteriorate further, and secondly to conserve significant existing fabric. To achieve this, a cyclical inspection and maintenance program should be instigated to ensure that the grounds and buildings are kept in good condition, and that their fabric is not jeopardized. Such a program should initially concentrate on key areas, particularly mature significant trees and the external fabric of structures, and on regular testing of electrical and irrigation services.

Significant fabric should be conserved in accordance with the Burra Charter and the conservation policies contained in this Conservation Plan. In particular, where existing fabric needs to be renewed, the replacement generally should match the original in design, materials and construction, unless there is strong overriding functional reasons for altering the original design or materials. If the original design needs to be altered, then the new design should match as closely as possible the original appearance and design philosophy.

Generally, day-to-day maintenance work can be carried out in accordance with the conservation policies without particular reference to a conservation specialist. However, major maintenance works or restoration works in significant areas must respect the conditions of the Permit Exemptions Policy of the Victorian Heritage Register listing and the conditions of Policies 7, 11 and 14. Regular maintenance of landscape shall include mowing, weeding, disease or pest control, cultivation, mulch replenishment, fertilizing, pruning, removal of rubbish and monitoring of irrigation systems. Built structures and hard landscaping shall be maintained in a structurally safe condition.

5.3.5 Setting

Policy 16. The character of the setting as developed by the Eureka Stockade Committee and the City of Ballarat should be maintained.

The Reserve bears little resemblance to the landscape disturbed by mining activities at the time of its reservation some 16 years after the Eureka Stockade. However, it is both impracticable and undesirable to return the Reserve to this condition. Refer to Article 8 of the Burra Charter (Appendix A) regarding retention of an appropriate visual setting: "New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the settings or relationships are not appropriate."

Policy 17. Retain significant trees and develop a replacement strategy to replant over-mature or senescent trees with similar species or suitable alternatives.

Replanting should be considered either when a tree dies unexpectedly, is severely damaged by storms or insect infestation (for example, Dutch elm disease) or when the maintenance costs exceed the tree's amenity value. Cuttings should be struck from rare species and grown in a nursery in anticipation of replacement. Replacement planting strategies should also give consideration to maintaining a balance of tree stock of different ages. Similarly, some trees may require removal to allow adjacent specimens to fully develop.

Policy 18. Establish a maintenance program for all trees that will include an annual inspection by an arboriculturalist experienced in working with historic landscapes.

Major works shall be carried out by, or under the supervision of, the arboriculturalist. This shall include pruning, dead-wooding, cabling, disease control, prevention of possum damage and breaking

up compaction to root zones by aeration or other approved methods. Newly planted trees should be staked for a maximum of 12 months and should be formatively pruned. Where necessary or directed, remove grass from beneath the canopies of mature trees and replace with a 100mm to 150mm layer of approved mulch. The purpose of this strategy is to minimise soil moisture and nutrient competition from grass and weeds, to reduce mower damage and to reduce compaction of the root zones caused by pedestrian and vehicle traffic.

Policy 19. Develop a strategy for infill planting of trees to general areas to maintain amenity.

The strategy should identify suitable locations for additional trees, giving consideration to factors such as shading, root competition, retention of vistas and ultimate size and spread. Preferences should be given to species that are known to survive in local conditions.

Policy 20. An automatic irrigation system should be maintained to reduce moisture stress to all trees during dry periods.

Installation of cables and supply lines should be in accordance with Policy 13.

Policy 21. Develop strategies for renovating, replanting and/or extending garden beds and shrubberies where they are to be retained.

Selection criteria for new plants in association with historic significant elements should give preference to species or cultivars available in the early twentieth century. Other criteria include maintenance requirements, shade tolerance (depending on location), the retention of vistas or establishment of enclosure, ultimate size and spread, ability to tolerate local soils. References for species selection include:

Cuffley P, 1991, *Traditional Gardens in Australia* (Five Mile Press)

Provide appropriate edging to garden beds. New shrubs should be located in mulched garden beds, where possible, to retain moisture and to control weeds.

Policy 22. Rejuvenate lawns and maintain an automatic irrigation system for lawns and garden beds independent of trees.

Lawn rejuvenation shall include breaking up compaction with approved methods, aeration, top-dressing and re-sowing with an appropriate seed mix. Fill all depressions with additional topsoil to provide even surfaces. The irrigation system should include appropriate zones and fittings as necessary to suit different watering requirements (i.e. lawns, shrubs and annuals). The system should be fitted with a rainfall shut-off device. Installation of cables and supply lines should be in accordance with Policy 13.

Policy 23. Parking areas should be located so as to be functional and convenient for visitors, but not so as to be visually intrusive or affect the heritage values of the setting.

5.3.6 Interpretation

Policy 24. Develop an interpretive signage strategy for the Eureka Stockade Reserve.

Article 25 of the Burra Charter states that interpretation should enhance understanding and enjoyment, and be culturally appropriate. The current signage in the Reserve has been the result of ad hoc additions of notices and plaques over a considerable time. An integrated system of interpretive signage should be developed for reasons of aesthetics and clarity. The signage should be of a standard style and colour, although the size and location of individual signs could vary according to function, whether it be directional, instructive or interpretive. Any signage should generally be visible yet unobtrusive, and should not contribute to a sense of clutter. Consideration should be

given to maintenance issues when selecting signage locations.

Policy 25. Provide labels for significant trees.

An interpretive signage strategy within the Reserve should include the addition of plant labels for trees, including trees on the National Trust Register of Significant Trees. Label information should include botanical name, common name, place of origin and any other information of interest.

Policy 26. Develop a strategy for control of memorial plaques.

A strategy is required to control the design and location of commemorative plaques together with a system of approval. Only plaques that have a direct relevance to the Eureka Stockade or to the development of the Reserve should be permitted.

5.3.7 Management

Policy 27. Planning and management of the Eureka Stockade Reserve shall remain the responsibility of the City of Ballarat.

The City of Ballarat may act through delegated sub-committees or City of Ballarat officers but shall retain ultimate responsibility for all decisions and actions.

Policy 28. The management body shall continue to engage relevant and expert advice, including conservation consultants.

Advice should be obtained from Heritage Victoria, archaeologists, City of Ballarat horticulturalists and arborists, landscape architects and conservation architects as the need arises. It is preferable that continuity should be maintained with conservation consultants to maintain a consistent approach.

Policy 29. The management body shall maintain informed supervision of minor as well as major work.

It is imperative that the management body, or its appointed representative, fully understands the conservation process and is conversant with the Burra Charter. Competent direction and supervision of works of any scale, including regular maintenance, is essential to avoid damage or deterioration of fabric. All contractors engaged to perform work on the site must have appropriate knowledge and skills and must be fully briefed on the consequences of their actions.

Policy 30. No banners, signs, posters or art works shall be placed on elements of High or Moderate significance.

The management body shall maintain control of such items and should only issue permits where presentation will be in character with the place and will not cause damage to the fabric.

Policy 31. The management body shall control the use of the Reserve for public events.

Permits may be issued for approved events or use but shall specify conditions that respect the purpose of the Reserve, to prevent damage to the fabric or to avoid public nuisance.

Policy 32. Maintain a record of actions that have affected the place.

Records associated with conservation should be placed in an archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate. Refer to Burra Charter Article Nos. 32.1 and 32.2.

5.3.8 Specific Elements

5.3.8.1 Elements of High Significance

Elements and areas of high significance are those which:

- contribute in a fundamental way to an understanding of the cultural significance of the Eureka Stockade Reserve, and/or
- are of individual significance in their own right and
- are predominantly intact in overall form and/or fabric.

While such elements may or may not be of individual significance in their own right, other key characteristics are a level of intactness and a fundamental contribution to the understanding of the assessed significance of the Reserve as a whole. Generally, these elements belong to the collection of landforms, structures and plantings that relate to commemoration of the events of the Eureka Stockade. (Refer Appendix C)

Elements of high significance include the following:

- Original Eureka Stockade Reserve of 12 acres.
- Eureka Lead
- Site of the Free Trade Hotel
- Eureka Stockade Monument
- Eureka Stockade centre
- Lake Penhalluriack

Specific Policies

Original Eureka Stockade Reserve of 12 acres

Refer to Policies 6,7,8 & 9 under Section 5.3.2 above. Provide markers with appropriate interpretation signage to locate the north-east, north-west and south-west corners of the original reservation.

Eureka Lead

Provide an indication on the surface to mark the location of the lead together with interpretive signage. Interpretation shall include reference to deep lead mining and the relevance of the lead to the Eureka Stockade.

Site of the Free Trade Hotel

Provide interpretation regarding the relevance of the hotel to the Eureka Stockade battle, including its location as a clue to the site of the Stockade. A licensed surveyor should be engaged to establish the hotel location from known title information. Relocate fences and pathways to prevent development on the site.

Eureka Stockade Monument

Conserve and restore the fabric of the monument, including actions to prevent further cracking of the bluestone base courses and to improve drainage. Refer to specifications prepared by Helen Lardner Conservation and Design Pty Ltd for drainage rectification works (March 1999) and conservation works (February 1999). Provide interpretation of the history of the monument and the guns.

Eureka Stockade centre

Provide interpretation to explain the design concept for the building and its location. Carry out routine maintenance to the building, the sail and its surrounds. Rectification works are required to drainage to minimise waterlogging of soils in the internal courtyard and to the planting bed in the pathway south of the main entrance. Collapse of the soil against the northern parapet wall needs to be urgently addressed. Any future expansion of the building should take place to the north-west towards Rodier Street, in accordance with the architects' recommendations.

Lake Penhalluriack

Conserve the lake as an indicator of the Eureka Lead location, as one of the earliest developments of the Reserve and as an aesthetic focal point. Conservation includes maintenance to keep the lake free of weeds, to control fish populations and to retain the fountains in working order. The surrounding willows are of no significance and may be removed.

5.3.8.2 Elements of Moderate Significance

Elements of moderate significance are those which:

- are of a secondary nature in the an understanding of the cultural significance of the Eureka Stockade Reserve, and/or
- have been altered or degraded to the degree that they no longer demonstrate their original qualities.

Elements of moderate significance are generally not of significance in their own right, and, while they make some contribution to an understanding of the history and assessed significance of the Reserve as a whole, this contribution is generally also of a lesser nature and not fundamental to such an understanding. Other elements may be of more recent origins, or have been altered or degraded to the degree that their contribution to the whole is fundamentally diminished. (Refer Appendix C)

Areas or items of moderate significance include the following:

- Eureka Street Memorial Gates
- Cast iron drinking fountain
- Square of trees around the monument
- Blue Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* f. *glauca*)
- Southern pathway to the monument

Specific Policies

Eureka Street Memorial Gates

Conserve the fabric of the gates including any necessary action to prevent further cracking of the rendered posts. The timber beam should be inspected annually for signs of weathering or rot and either treated with preservative or replaced as required. The sign on the beam should be repainted at regular intervals. Provide a small plaque on one of the rendered posts showing the date of construction (1924).

Cast iron drinking fountain

Conserve the fabric of the fountain and carry out repairs to restore it to working order, including water supply and the drainage outlet. Take paint samples to ascertain the original colours (if any) before repainting. Clean the lichen off the bluestone base using non-destructive methods that will not damage the stone. Reduce the level of the surrounding pathway to expose the full height of the bottom step.

Square of trees around the monument

Establish a long-term strategy for conservation of the square of English Oaks (*Quercus robur*) and Douglas Firs (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) including replanting with similar species to maintain the character and amenity of this group. Plant new trees in the south-western corner to continue the square format after removal of the caretaker's residence.

Remove tree species that have been incorrectly planted within the rows of Douglas Firs. Remove all other trees planted in the lawn around the monument to open up the space.

Blue Atlas Cedar

Conserve the tree and protect it from damage to its surrounding root zone by mowers and maintenance vehicles. Maintenance includes regular inspections, at not less than annual intervals,

plus the removal of branches that may constitute safety hazards. Strike cuttings from the tree and grow replacement seedlings under nursery conditions in the event of death, substantial damage or removal of the tree.

Provide a National Trust Significant Tree label.

Southern pathway to the monument

Reconstruct the pathway edges with bluestone pavers or exposed aggregate concrete edge strips as alternative substitutes for the original concrete kerbing. Reduce the level of the existing surface so that the bottom step of the cast iron drinking fountain is fully exposed. Replace the bluestone screenings with a new granitic sand or gravel surface. The surface material should be obtained from local sources.

5.3.8.3 Elements of Some Significance

Elements of some significance do not fit into the two previous categories. These elements may be of social or local historical interest, which make minor contributions to an understanding of the cultural significance of the place as a whole. (Refer Appendix C)

Elements of some significance include the following:

- Eureka Hall
- Helen McKay Gates
- Diorama
- Lone Pine
- Stawell Street Dutch Elms (*Ulmus x hollandica*)
- The Dutch Elm avenue in the caravan park

Specific Policies

Eureka Hall

Retain the hall as a community facility. Maintenance should include painting of timber elements, monitoring the condition of roofing tiles and cleaning of roof gutters. The attached public toilets require upgrading or removal.

Helen McKay Gates

Retain the gates as a memorial. Maintenance includes painting of wrought iron infill panels.

Diorama

Relocate the Diorama into the Eureka Stockade centre. The building should be retained until the relocation has taken place and then be demolished.

Lone Pine

This specimen of Canary Island pine (*Pinus canariensis*) should be retained as a World War I commemorative planting until the costs of maintenance exceed its amenity value. Once removed, it should not be replanted in the Reserve.

Row of Dutch Elms

Conserve the row of mature elms to Stawell Street as they provide a major contribution to the streetscape and provide some screening to the swimming pool kiosk. Protect the trees from damage to their surrounding root zones by vehicles. Hard surfaces such as concrete or asphalt should not be permitted within a radius of 1 metre from the base of trunks. Maintenance includes annual inspections for disease or structural damage, the removal of branches that may constitute safety hazards and treatment for any infestations of Dutch elm beetle. Develop a strategy for replanting.

The Dutch Elm avenue in the caravan park

Conserve the avenue in the north-western corner of the Reserve. Protect trees from damage to their

surrounding root zones by vehicles. No signs or fixtures should be attached to trunks. Hard surfaces such as concrete or asphalt should not be permitted within a radius of 1 metre from the base of trunks. Maintenance includes annual inspections for disease or structural damage, the removal of branches that may constitute safety hazards and treatment for any infestations of Dutch elm beetle. Develop a strategy for replanting.

5.3.8.4 Elements of No Significance

Elements of no significance are those which:

- are not of any significance in their own right and / or
- do not contribute to an understanding of the cultural significance of the Eureka Stockade Reserve, or
- are considered to be intrusive.

In some cases, these will include elements such as the caravan park or swimming pool that are related to an activity or use of long standing in the Reserve, but which are of no particular significance in terms of their form or fabric. While it is accepted that some of these elements have social value, this value is essentially related to their use and does not relate to their fabric.

Areas and items of no significance include the following:

- Ballarat to Buninyong Railway
- Howitzer
- Caretaker's residence and outbuildings
- Glasshouse
- Swimming pool
- Caravan park
- Garden beds and lawns
- Californian Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)
- General tree planting
- Nursery terraces
- Surrounds of the Eureka Stockade centre
- Car parks and roads
- Site furniture

Specific Policies

Ballarat to Buninyong Railway

Retain the railway lines in the surface of Charlesworth Street. This element has no relevance to the Eureka Stockade Reserve yet, as it forms part of the development and social history of Ballarat, it should be respected as part of the association and fabric of the place (Burra Charter Article 15.4). The Bunny Trail follows the former route yet stops to the north of the Eureka Stockade centre. Extension of the Centre over the former rail route is permitted under Article 15.4.

Howitzer

Remove the gun from the Reserve to a location determined by the City of Ballarat. The gun has no relevance to the Stockade Reserve, is in poor condition and requires urgent attention to its wheels. Note that the agreement signed by appointed trustees prior to acceptance of the gun included permanently display in a public park, garden or building, and for its preservation and safe custody.

Caretaker's residence and outbuildings

Remove the residence, outbuildings, fences, paved surfaces, adjacent vegetation and garden beds. The Weeping Elm (*Ulmus glabra* 'Pendula') can either be relocated within the Reserve or removed. Reinstall the ground surface and lawn. Refer to the specific policy for the square of trees around the monument regarding replanting strategies.

Glasshouse

Remove the building, adjacent paving and planting beds. Reinststate the ground surface and lawn.

Swimming pool

Policies for maintaining the swimming pool complex are not within the scope of the brief. It is a heavily used community facility in summer that puts pressure on the parking area off Stawell Street south of the complex. The surrounding fence alienates the central portion of the Reserve and prevents unrestricted access. Long term planning should consider removal of the complex. Screen planting should be increased to the southern fence of the pool enclosure.

Caravan park

Policies for maintaining the caravan park are not within the scope of the brief. The surrounding fence prevents unrestricted access across northern section of the Reserve. Long term planning should consider removal of the caravan park to an adjacent site, where there are opportunities for further expansion and development. Screen planting should be increased to the southern and western fences.

Garden beds and lawns

Develop planting policies to retain or enhance the general character and amenity of the Reserve. Remove the rose bed south of the internal road and relocate the roses to the proposed beds each side of the car park entrance off Stawell Street; this bed prevents access to the monument from the north and has lost relevance with the removal of Lake Elsworth in the 1970s. Similarly, the annual display beds near the glasshouse should be removed. The garden beds adjacent to the monument path can either be enhanced or removed. Extend lawns over the sites of removed elements. Rejuvenate lawns by aeration, fertilizing and top dressing. Maintain a good quality irrigation system.

Californian Redwood

Conserve the tree north-east of Lake Penhalluriack and protect it from damage to its surrounding root zones by mowing or maintenance vehicles. Maintenance includes annual inspections for disease or structural damage and the removal of branches that may constitute safety hazards. If the tree needs to be removed due to death or aesthetic reasons, it should not be replanted in this location and could be replaced by an alternate species.

General tree planting

Retain existing trees, except where removal is recommended, to retain or enhance the general character and amenity of the Reserve. Extend tree planting around the perimeter of the Reserve. Develop a tree replacement policy to cover losses through damage, disease, loss of amenity or death. Conifers and deciduous trees should be retained in the south-eastern area. Refer to general policies included in Section 5.3.5 of this chapter.

Nursery terraces

Remove the nursery terraces and associated vegetation. Import fill to restore the surface levels to match adjacent areas and extend the lawn.

Surrounds of the Eureka Stockade centre

The building surrounds can be modified as required, to eliminate drainage problems and to reduce maintenance and security problems, but must be maintained to a high standard to blend with the remainder of the Reserve.

Roads, pathways and parking areas

Remove or rationalise the internal road to minimise vehicle intrusion into the Reserve and give priority to pedestrians. Construct a pathway connecting the Eureka Stockade centre to the monument. Develop a long term strategy for increasing parking capacity near the Eureka Stockade centre that will not impact further on the Reserve.

Site furniture

Furniture should be appropriate for use in a memorial reserve and should be in a coordinated style. The use of "Heritage"-style furniture and pine log barriers should be avoided. The current style of seats and picnic tables is acceptable.

6.0 MASTER PLAN

6.1 General Philosophy

The primary aim of the Master Plan is to provide a strategic direction for the preservation, development and management of the Eureka Stockade Reserve. Management must be dynamic, recognising the needs of users and expectations of visitors, while responding to available skills and resources and recognising the changing circumstances of the Reserve's fabric. The plan should be reassessed on a five-year cycle.

Refer to the accompanying drawings: **Site Analysis Plan** and **Landscape Master Plan**.

6.2 Design Principles

The design principles draw on the Conservation Policies plus the requirements of the Project Brief and address a range of site problems and opportunities identified from the Site Analysis.

Conservation Policies

The overarching policy is to retain and reinforce the original purpose of the Reserve as a memorial to the Eureka Stockade. Other policies support this aim through preservation or reinforcement of the character of the significant elements or zones while removing elements that detract from this character. These policies include:

- Conserve elements of High and Moderate significance
- Conserve elements of Some significance where possible
- Retain, remove or modify elements of no significance and remove intrusive elements.

Project Brief

The project brief included the following requirements:

- Identify any proposed new developments or landscape features
- Establish a signage and interpretation strategy
- Identify improvements for vehicle access and parking
- Improve public linkages and circulation within the Reserve
- Establish guidelines for an appropriate range of landscape furniture
- Improve the visual, interpretative and landscape amenity of the Reserve.

The Steering Committee has requested consideration of additional items:

- Incorporation of the Star of Flags proposal
- Allowance for up to 100% expansion of floor area for the Eureka Stockade centre
- Consideration of an outdoor representation of the stockade
- Consideration of an archaeological excavation to expose the Eureka Lead.

6.3 Design Proposals

6.3.1 Archaeological sensitivity and management

If any conflict arises between archaeological issues and the following design proposals, the conservation policies for archaeological management must take priority. These include Policy Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11. All potential impacts must be identified prior to any damage occurring.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it usable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained. Article 28 states in part: *study of a place by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the conservation of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made*

inaccessible. This report recommends against an archaeological excavation as a tourist attraction to expose the Eureka Lead. If any excavation is required, it would need to be carried out by, or strictly supervised by, an experienced archaeologist. Any artefacts revealed or fabric exposed would require proper curation and management.

6.3.2 Elements of High Significance

The Eureka Stockade Reserve

Markers should be provided to define the corners and extent of the *original 12 acre reservation*. These should take the form of bronze plaques set level with asphalt footpath surfaces, or in grass adjacent to the Bunny Trail gravel path in the north-western corner. Interpretive text should include the date and purpose of the reservation.

Provide street trees to strengthen all boundaries of the current Reserve. Trees to Rodier Street should be on the western side only. Allow for an opening in the trees at the south-western corner to retain the view to the Eureka Stockade centre. Retain and conserve the row of Dutch Elms to the western side of Stawell street, including treatment for elm leaf beetle. Trees should be selected by the City of Ballarat to suit their street planting strategy; deciduous trees of a size in scale with the streetscape are preferred.

The Eureka Lead

Indicate the approximate location of the Eureka Lead on the surface of the Reserve. The design proposes a coarse gravel pathway (crushed stone from a local source, not bluestone screenings) of varying width and containing low mounds planted with indigenous vegetation representing islands. The proposal takes the form of a dry watercourse, an interpretation of the original buried stream or "deep lead". Refer to Figure 6.2.

Potential vegetation list. Sources: *Wild Plants of the Ballarat Area* CD-ROM, Gowers L, *Native Trees and Shrubs of the Ballarat Region*, Dept Conservation & Environment, 1991.

Botanical name	Common name
Trees	
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Silver Wattle
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoke
<i>Eucalyptus baxteri</i>	Brown Stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus ovata</i>	Swamp Gum
<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i>	Narrow-leaf Peppermint
Shrubs	
<i>Acacia aculeatissima</i>	Thin-leaf Wattle
<i>Acacia stricta</i>	Hop Wattle
<i>Callistemon paludosus</i>	River Bottlebrush
<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea
<i>Dillwynia sericea</i>	Showy Parrot-pea
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	Common Heath
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	Austral Indigo
<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>	Prickly Tea-tree
<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>	Heath Tea-tree
<i>Ozothamnus obcordatus</i>	Grey Everlasting
<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>	Large-leaf Bush-pea
Small shrubs and groundcovers	
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate Lily
<i>Brachyscome multifida</i>	Cut-leaf Daisy

<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue Pincushion
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily
<i>Goodenia humilis</i>	Swamp Goodenia
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Purple Coral-pea
<i>Helichrysum rutidolepis</i>	Pale Everlasting
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman
<i>Leptorhynchus squamatus</i>	Scaly Buttons
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Spiny-headed Mat-rush
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common Rice-flower
<i>Tetralochea ciliata</i>	Pink-bells
Grasses and sedges	
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall sedge
<i>Joycea pallida</i>	Silvertop Wallaby-grass
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	Common Tussock-grass
<i>Poa sieberiana</i>	Grey Tussock-grass
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i>	Austral Grass-tree

Interpretation: indicate the depth of the lead below the surface (shown on the 1903 geological survey) with bronze plaques flush with the path surface. Provide a sign describing a brief history of the lead and deep lead mining techniques. Use discrete labels or signboards to identify indigenous vegetation in groups.

The Free Trade Hotel

Establish the approximate location of the hotel from title information. (Refer to Toplis, p.66.) The site can either be surfaced with lawn or gravel and should be accessible from the Bunny Trail. Fencing should be set back to provide a clear area around the location; post and rail/slab fencing may be appropriate to highlight the area.

Interpretation: signage should cover the brief history of the hotel and its relevance to the Eureka Stockade.

The Monument and surrounds

Investigate structural stability of the freestone obelisk and the bluestone tiers. Repair cracking to the bluestone walls. Replace asphalt surfacing to all tiers and grade to drainage outlets. Reduce level of perimeter path around the base to expose the lowest stair riser. Upgrade drainage using cast iron pit covers and concealed sewer-quality uPVC pipework. Conserve and maintain the wooden gun carriages. Clean the marble plaque in accordance with the National Trust of Australia Technical Bulletin: Cleaning of Buildings.

Interpretation: Sign in garden bed to include brief history of the monument with designer, siting and construction period, plus a brief history of the guns and explanation of the numbers on the barrels.

Eureka Stockade centre and Surrounds

The mounds adjacent to the car park and to the entrance are too high and restrict vision, creating security problems. The mounds are also too steep and create a challenge for young bicycle riders resulting in loss of grass cover. The granitic sand pathways are eroding and require attention. Similarly, the embankment adjacent to the café courtyard has become compacted through both pedestrian and bicycle traffic and requires redesign. The sparse lines of trees south of the car park should be removed.

- Carry out routine maintenance to the building, the sail and the surrounds. Correct poor drainage in the planting bed south of the entry forecourt and in the internal courtyard (containing the "Pikeman's Dog"). Address issues of soil subsidence and drainage at the rear of the building.

Repair eroded granitic sand paths: either by resurfacing with a more appropriate crushed local stone (not bluestone) or by the use of an organic stabilizer.

- Provide for 100% expansion of the building to the north-west adjacent to the caravan park fence and the bus parking area.
- Remove the steep grassed mounds and trees from adjacent to the entry forecourt and car park. Locate low mounds to the Rodier Street side of parking. Extend the building forecourt through to Rodier Street with the Eureka sign in the centre. Replant mounds with tree species indigenous to the region (refer to the list under Eureka Lead).
- Plant tree species indigenous to the region within curved mulched beds reflecting the shape of the building and sloping lawn. Trees to the north-eastern side will assist in screening the swimming pool complex.
- Aerate surrounding lawns to remove compaction and top-dress with good quality sandy loam.
- Repair the embankment adjacent to the café and provide a barrier to prevent its use as a short cut. Alternatively, replace the planting bed with a stone-faced embankment.

Interpretation: signage to explain the symbolism of the design including the building location on the axis of Sturt Street. An alternative to signage is the production of a brochure for a self-guided walk.

Lake Penhalluriack

Maintain the lake to control weeds, fish/eel populations and retain the fountains in working order. Remove the surrounding willows and grind out stumps. Plant a new arc of deciduous trees in a mulched bed to the southern side to reflect the shape of the Eureka Stockade centre and sloping lawn. Extend the pathway system to both sides of the lake. Retain the granite post and plaque at the eastern end.

Interpretation: signage to explain the lake's development from a sludge pond, a result of mining operations associated with the Eureka Lead.

6.3.3 Elements of Moderate Significance

Eureka Street Memorial Gates and adjacent barriers

Conserve the fabric of the gates and posts. Repair cracking to the render to the posts. Regularly paint the timber beam over the gates to prevent deterioration; repaint the sign as necessary. Replace the adjacent treated pine barriers and iron pipe fencing with simple squared timber bollards to the Stawell Street and Eureka Street frontages.

Interpretation: provide a small plaque with the date of construction.

Cast-iron drinking fountain

Conserve the fabric of the fountain and carry out repairs to restore it to working order, including the connection of a water supply and cleaning of the drainage outlet. Take paint samples to ascertain the original, to expose the inscription, using non-destructive methods that will not damage the stone. Reduce the level of the surrounding pathway to expose the full height of the base plinth.

Square of trees around the monument

Remove all trees from between the inner square of Douglas Fir and the monument to open up the space around the monument. Remove non-fir trees planted within the lines of Douglas Fir. Implement a strategy to replace the square of Douglas Fir by replanting inside the existing trees as a first stage with semi-advanced specimens; many of the firs are in poor condition and are planted only 4 metres inside the outer square of oaks. The older trees could be retained until new trees reach a reasonable size, for example, after 5 years. Plant advanced specimens of English Oaks to fill gaps in the outer square of trees, and to extend the planting to the south-western corner after removal of the caretaker's residence (see below). Remove individual trees when irreparably damaged or dead or when the maintenance costs exceed their amenity value. All trees should be subject to inspections at not less than annual intervals by an arborist and the preparation of a condition report. Refer to

Conservation Policies under 5.3.5 Setting, including requirements for planting holes. Relocate overhead power lines, or place underground, to prevent canopy disfigurement from power line clearance pruning.

Interpretation: provide labels to identify at least one tree of each species.

Blue Atlas cedar

Conserve the tree and protect it from damage to its surrounding root zone including by mowers, brush-cutters and maintenance vehicles. Maintenance includes regular inspections for structural integrity and disease, with the preparation of a condition report, at not less than annual intervals, plus the removal of branches that may constitute safety hazards. Strike cuttings from the tree and grow replacement seedlings under nursery conditions in the event of death, substantial damage or removal of the tree. Retain the adjacent seven younger specimens of Blue Atlas Cedar; this geometrical planting arrangement is a minor curiosity and contributes to the amenity values of the Reserve.

Interpretation: provide a National Trust Significant Tree label.

Southern pathway to the monument

Reduce the level of the existing surface, so that the bottom step of the cast iron drinking fountain is fully exposed, and to match the reduced level of the perimeter pathway around the monument. Reconstruct the pathway edges with bluestone pitchers or exposed aggregate concrete edge strips, as substitutes for the original concrete kerbing. Replace the bluestone screenings with a new granitic sand or crushed stone from a local source. Remove, or renovate and extend the length and width of the annual beds adjacent to the pathway

6.3.4 Elements of Some Significance

Eureka Hall

Develop a maintenance schedule to include painting, inspection of roof tiles and roof plumbing, cleaning of roofing gutters. Upgrade or remove the public toilets. Provide a narrow verandah to the northern side to reduce the scale of the brick parapet wall and to provide shelter over the door leading to the kitchen. Replace the rear iron fence with new corrugated sheeting.

Helen McKay Gates

Maintain the brickwork and plaque. Repaint the gates and wrought iron panels on a regular basis.

Diorama

Relocate the Diorama into the Eureka Stockade centre when space is available. Demolish the building after the relocation has taken place. Remove the bluestone paving from the roadway to the Diorama and howitzer surrounds. Reinstall lawn to the site

Interpretation: a bronze interpretive plaque should be placed level with the lawn surface to identify the location, to explain the original purpose of the Diorama and to acknowledge the donors.

Lone Pine (Canary Island Pine, *Pinus canariensis*)

Retain the tree and protect from damage to surrounding root zone including by mowers, brush-cutters and maintenance vehicles. Maintenance includes annual inspections for structural integrity and disease, with the preparation of a condition report, at not less than annual intervals, plus the removal of branches that may constitute safety hazards. Remove the tree when irreparably damaged or dead or the costs of maintenance exceed its amenity value. Replacement of the tree in another location should be negotiated with the local branch of the RSL and the Park Committee.

Stawell Street Dutch Elms (*Ulmus x hollandica*)

Retain existing row of trees. Maintenance includes:

- annual inspection and condition report.

- routine maintenance as required including removal of unsafe branches, dead-wooding, structural cabling, canopy reduction, repair of damage caused by storms or other reasons, relieve compaction of root zones,
- pest control programs for possums, elm leaf beetle, other diseases.
- maintain root zones clear of all competing plants such as other tree species and shrubs (except grass, unless tree condition requires mulching of root zones).

Protect trees from damage to surrounding root zones including by mowers, brush-cutters or vehicles. Hard surfaces such as concrete or asphalt should not be permitted within a radius of 1 metre from the base of trunks. Relocate overhead power lines, or place underground, to prevent canopy disfigurement from power line clearance pruning. Remove individual trees when irreparably damaged or dead or the costs of maintenance exceed the amenity value. Develop a strategy for replanting as part of the streetscape planting.

The Dutch Elm avenue in the caravan park

Retain the existing avenue in the north-western corner of the Reserve. Maintenance includes:

- annual inspection and condition report.
- routine maintenance as required including removal of unsafe branches, dead-wooding, structural cabling, canopy reduction, repair of damage caused by storms or other reasons, relieve compaction of root zones.
- pest control programs for possums, elm leaf beetle, other diseases.
- maintain root zones clear of all competing plants such as other tree species and shrubs (except grass, unless tree condition requires mulching of root zones).

Protect trees from damage to surrounding root zones including by mowers, brush-cutters or compaction by vehicles. Hard surfaces such as concrete or asphalt should not be permitted within a radius of 1 metre from the base of trunks. No signs or fixtures should be attached to trunks. Remove individual trees when irreparably damaged or dead or the costs of maintenance exceed the amenity value. Develop a strategy for replanting with the same species, including filling of gaps and replanting with advanced trees within the constraints of the caravan park operation.

6.3.5 Elements of No Significance

Ballarat to Buninyong Railway

Retain a clear line of vision for the former railway line reserve from Charlesworth Street to the Eureka Stockade centre; avoid planting trees that obstruct the line of view. Extend the southern end of the Bunny Trail past the bus parking area to connect with the building forecourt.

Interpretation: modify the sign at the southern end of the Bunny Trail to include a map of the route.

Howitzer

Remove the howitzer when a more appropriate location in Ballarat has been established. Moving parts must be fixed in position to comply with Operational Health and Safety legislation. Conservation work is required to the wooden wheels to comply with the signed agreement to preserve the gun. Remove associated paving and reinstate the lawn without causing damage to the roots of adjacent mature trees.

Caretaker's residence and outbuildings

Remove the caretaker's residence with associated nursery sheds, fences and paving. Refer to Heritage Victoria for advice or approval prior to the removal of any footings and underground services. Relocate the specimen of Weeping Elm to a more appropriate location, after proper root preparation. Remove associated trees and gardens beds and reinstate the lawn. Replant the corner of the square of trees around the monument.

Californian Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)

Retain the tree north-east of Lake Penhalluriack and protect it from damage to surrounding root zone including by mowers, brush-cutters or maintenance vehicles. Maintenance includes annual

inspections for structural integrity and disease, with the preparation of a condition report, at not less than annual intervals, plus the removal of branches that may constitute safety hazards. If the tree needs to be removed due to irreparable damage, death or aesthetic reasons, it should not be replanted in this location (over the Eureka Lead) and could be replaced by an alternate species. If necessary, the tree could be relocated from the line of the Eureka Lead; subject to an arborist's report. Such work should be carried out by a specialist in moving established trees and would include preparation time of up to 2 years.

Interpretation: provide a label to identify the botanical name, common name and place of origin.

Glasshouse

Remove the building, surrounding paving and associated annual beds. Refer to Heritage Victoria for advice or approval prior to the removal of any footings and underground services.

Nursery terraces

Remove vegetation and demolish the nursery terraces. Fill the area with imported soil to match adjacent ground levels and reinstate lawn. This area will be available for tree planting.

Swimming pool

Increase screen planting on the southern side of the fence.

Caravan park

Increase screen planting on the southern and western sides of the fence.

6.3.6 Access, Circulation and Parking

Circulation issues are of importance in the future development of the Eureka Stockade Reserve and need to be resolved to provide cohesion between the various elements. A conflict identified in the site analysis is that the original development in the Reserve was in the south-eastern corner, with the main access from Stawell Street, yet the Eureka Stockade centre now faces in the opposite direction to Rodier Street. There is currently no link or pathway between the two sides of the Reserve.

The preferred access route for vehicles, bicycles or pedestrians to the Eureka Stockade Reserve is from the south via Rodier Street and Eureka Street. Stawell Street provides access to Eureka Street from the Western Highway. Vehicles access from the north via Rodier Street is discouraged, as this is a narrow winding thoroughfare and additional traffic would inconvenience residents. The Bunny Trail provides both pedestrian and bicycle access from the north. Footpaths should be extended from Stawell Street along Eureka Street to encourage pedestrian access from this side. On-street parking should remain available in Charlesworth, Stawell and Eureka Streets.

The master plan proposes improving the definition of the main entry at the south-western corner and downgrading the entrance off Stawell Street. Signs at the existing Stawell Street entrance should discourage use of the road south of the swimming pool as the main access into the Reserve. Priority should be given to pedestrians within the Reserve and non-authorised vehicle access should be restricted. Proposals to improve pedestrian access include the following:

- extend the Eureka Stockade centre forecourt through to Rodier Street, making the entry point more obvious to visitors.
- extend the Bunny Trail from its current termination north of the bus park to the northern side of the forecourt.
- construct a circular perimeter path around the Eureka Stockade centre and its sloping lawn to link with a perimeter path around Lake Penhalluriack. The Eureka Lead trail will link to these pathways and provide a pedestrian route diagonally across the Reserve. The interpretation circle in the south-western corner will be linked to the car park and to the Eureka Lead.
- construct an informal path from Lake Penhalluriack to connect with the monument access path from the Eureka Street memorial gates. This route is planned to provide all-weather access for

disabled visitors at a maximum slope of 1 in 20. Additional trees could provide shade and shelter to a halfway stopping point.

Pathway widths should be a minimum of 2.4m to allow shared use with pedestrians and bicycles, and for access by maintenance vehicles. Pedestrian-only pathways should be a minimum width of 1.8m. Pathway surfaces should be designed to minimise maintenance. Loose granitic sand surfaces are unsuitable on slopes and erode easily. If the granitic sand contains a percentage of fine clay material, then it is possible to treat the surface with an organic stabilizer. Treatment for sloping paths includes an alternative crushed local stone (not bluestone), or light-coloured asphalt with granitic sand rolled into the surface. Pathways should be crowned to shed water and should include grated trenches or timber cross-drains where necessary to prevent erosion.

Parking areas for the Eureka Stockade centre are to remain but consideration should be given to expanding to the north past the bus park when the Centre is enlarged. Alternative parking areas outside the Reserve should also be investigated to increase future parking capacity without impacting further on the Reserve. The internal road off Stawell Street is to be reduced in length and rationalised for 90 degree parking both sides: for the Eureka Hall, for the public toilets and for access to picnic areas. The road will be widened towards the pool and towards the monument, requiring the removal of the rose bed. The entrance width should be restricted.

6.3.7 Landscape Amenity

The general intent is to build a better sense of place and to simplify the landscape where possible by removing unnecessary elements, extending lawns over the sites of removed structures. This strategy has two purposes: (1) to improve the quality of the Reserve and to encourage its use for commemoration and contemplation, and (2) to reduce the maintenance requirements. It is recognised that the Eureka Lead proposal appears to be in conflict with the above objectives, being neither a simple concept nor involving a low level of maintenance. However it is considered that such a concept is necessary as an interpretation aid and to draw the sections of the Reserve together. Visual improvements to the reserve include the removal of intrusive overhead power lines from the perimeter; if replacing these with underground cables, such works must avoid damage to the root zones of mature trees. The use of the Reserve as a depository for memorials unrelated to the Eureka Stockade should be actively discouraged.

The development of tree removal and replacement strategies to maintain the amenity value of mature trees has been referred to in the conservation policies for some individual and groups of trees. Such management strategies should be extended to all trees to be retained. Passive management is an unsatisfactory and inadequate approach. Removal of trees is likely to cause broad community concern unless the public is informed of strategies and reasons in advance. It is recommended that tree replacement be staged over time, where possible, so that there is an even age distribution, rather than wholesale renewals of areas. New trees and shrubs should be used for definition of spaces, highlighting of entries, provision of shade and windbreaks and for general amenity. Random planting to fill spaces should be avoided; this increases mowing costs where trees are planted in grass and reduces flexibility of the space. New trees should be planted in mulched beds, where appropriate, to facilitate mowing and to reduce the need for brush-cutters.

Remove the Weeping Pagoda Tree (*Sophora japonica* 'Pendula') from south-west of the Diorama and transplant it to a prominent location in the Ballarat Botanical Gardens.

Maintain records of plant species and update the plan and plant list.

Remove existing native trees from the west and south-west of the Eureka Stockade centre and replace with trees indigenous to the Ballarat region. Refer to the list under section 6.3.2 Eureka Lead.

Plant a grove of deciduous trees in the north-western corner (i.e. Caltex site, if it becomes available) to symbolize troopers in formation advancing from this direction.

Extend irrigation systems as necessary to cover to all lawn areas and to maintain a uniform appearance across the Reserve. Refer to Policy number 13 and 20. Rejuvenate lawns as required by filling depressions, re-seeding failed areas, aeration, top-dressing, fertilizing and weed control.

Attention must be given to improving surface and subsurface drainage systems where lawn areas and garden beds are currently waterlogged, for example, south of the Eureka Stockade centre entry and forecourt. Drainage pits must be regularly inspected and cleaned.

Planting beds should only be retained if they are to be properly maintained. Maintenance includes watering, weeding, fertilizing, pruning, replacement of dead, dying or missing plants (with either the same species or more appropriate species if there is a particular problem with conditions), removal of rubbish, repair of damage and mulching.

6.3.8 Visitor Facilities and Site Furniture

In addition to parking and pedestrian access, visitor facilities include items such as the provision of toilets, lighting and a range of furniture items is required to support the use and enjoyment of the Reserve. The public toilets at the rear of the Eureka Hall should be upgraded and maintained. While the barbecue shelter and picnic tables are seen to be inappropriately located within the corner of the square of trees, these should be retained close to the Hall and parking area; new tree planting proposed in the corner of the square will provide partial screening of these elements.

A well-designed and co-ordinated range of items should contribute to the appearance and character of the Reserve. These should be unobtrusive in the landscape and be of consistent colour, themes and materials. Items should be attractive, robust (i.e. vandal resistant), comfortable, versatile, able to be moved if circumstances change and be practical in terms of initial cost and ongoing maintenance. Treated pine posts or poles and "mock-heritage" elements should generally be avoided.

Replace treated pine barriers with bollards or similar devices where it is necessary to prevent the unauthorised entry of vehicles. *Bollards* should be constructed of materials that suit the character of their surroundings. Square section timber posts with a simple chamfered top and at least 200mm x 200mm in cross-section, either painted or unpainted, should be used in preference to round treated pine posts or "mock heritage" plastic bollards. These should be removable with a locking facility to permit access for maintenance vehicles where necessary. Refer to Figure 6.1.

Seating: fixed, low-maintenance seats with backrests are preferred. The existing style with stained timber slats on a powder-coated cast metal base is considered to be suitable; additional seating should match this pattern and colour. All seats should be mounted on hard standing areas to facilitate mowing and reduce grass wear. Bases should be either compacted gravel / granitic sand, concrete with an exposed aggregate finish, or light-coloured asphalt with granitic sand surface to match pathway surfaces. Non-concrete bases shall be surrounded with durable timber edges. Maintenance includes regular staining or renewal of timber protection and removal of splinters. Refer to Figure 6.1.

Picnic tables: shall be a similar style to seating and match the existing furniture. Refer to Figure 3.27. Tables shall be set on hard-standing bases as for seating. Maintenance includes regular staining or renewal of timber protection and removal of splinters.

Litter bins: shall be well-designed enclosures for 120 litre plastic-wheeled bins. Bins should be located near roads to avoid the need for rubbish disposal vehicles to enter the Reserve.

Drinking fountains: additional fountains, where required, shall be as supplied by Commercial Systems Australia Pty Ltd, "Park Drinking Fountain", DF 5006 heavy duty steel fountain, or similar. Colour shall be consistent with the overall furniture theme. Allow for connections to water supply and drainage. Refer to section 6.3.3 above for works to the existing cast-iron fountain.

Taps: maintain existing taps. Provide additional taps and water points where necessary. Taps should be mounted against timber posts similar to bollards.

Lighting: a strategy should be developed to allow safe pedestrian access across the Reserve at night as well as highlighting specific features. Consideration should be given to lighting elements such as the interpretation circle in the south-western corner, the line of the Eureka Lead and some individual trees. Replacement of the existing floodlighting of the monument (and associated poles) should be included in the strategy. Fixtures could include combinations of pole-mounted lights, bollards, low path edge lights, in-ground uplights or other alternatives. However, light fixtures should be discrete and should not be seen as intrusive elements in daylight. Contemporary designs such as those to the Eureka Stockade centre forecourt are preferred to "mock-heritage" fittings. More classical style lights may be placed around the monument but imitation gas lights should not be used.

6.3.9 Interpretation and Signage

Interpretation and signage should relate to the significance of the place and to interpretation of significant elements. Refer to conservation policies section 5.3.6 and to interpretation proposals for individual elements above. Standards to be established include materials, size, lettering font and colours. Signage to be considered includes:

- *Interpretation signs.* These relate to the Eureka Stockade battle (brief description of events), pointers to the location of the Stockade (Lake Penhalluriack / Eureka Lead, Free Trade Hotel, Stockyard Hill), Reserve development (monument and guns, Eureka Street gates, etc.), the original Reserve boundaries and symbolism of the Eureka Stockade centre. Alternatives include discrete bronze plaques mounted level with path surfaces or lawns, to larger signs with photographic images on low steel posts. An alternative to signage is the production of an interpretation brochure for a self-guided walk. Numbered bollards, or posts representing mine slabs, could replace more expensive signs. Refer to Figure 6.1.

An interpretation brochure linked to a self-guided walk through the Reserve, commencing from the Eureka Stockade centre, could provide a substitute for some expensive interpretation, including vegetation signage or tree labels. Numbered bollards could be placed at appropriate locations.

- *Tree labels.* These should generally follow the format for National Trust Significant Trees (Conservation Policy 26). Signs should be limited to the more significant trees.
- *Directional signs.* These should be used to indicate direction to elements such as the monument, the Eureka Stockade centre, the Eureka Lead trail, toilets, etc. Such signs could be incorporated with trail markers such as modified timber bollards or narrow metal fin signs modelled on the Eureka Stockade centre forecourt sign or City of Melbourne park signs.
- *Location signs.* "You are here" signs should be located at the main entrances to the Reserve and display a plan of the site with major features. Regulations for Reserve use could be incorporated with these signs.
- *Traffic management signs.* These are necessary to control parking traffic and include directional arrows, speed restrictions, parking angle, disabled parking locations and stop signs. Where possible, signage shall be on road surfaces to reduce visual intrusion.

6.3.10 Other Design Proposals

The master plan proposes the construction of an interpretation space at the corner of Eureka Street and Rodier Street. The circular form was chosen to reflect the inferred plan shape of the Eureka

Stockade centre and its associated sloping lawn. The purposes for the creation of this space are twofold:

- (a) to highlight the corner as the preferred entry point for vehicular traffic accessing the Eureka Stockade centre, and
- (b) to provide a link for visitors to connect the Eureka Stockade centre with the remainder of the Reserve.

The site was chosen to maximize views from Eureka Street and from the Eureka Stockade centre entrance. It was also a deliberate choice to be at one end of the proposed Eureka Lead trail. A site further to the east was considered to be less than optimal due to the land falling more steeply from Eureka Street and to reduced visibility from the Centre entrance.

This space provides opportunities for a number of interpretation proposals, none of these being mutually exclusive.

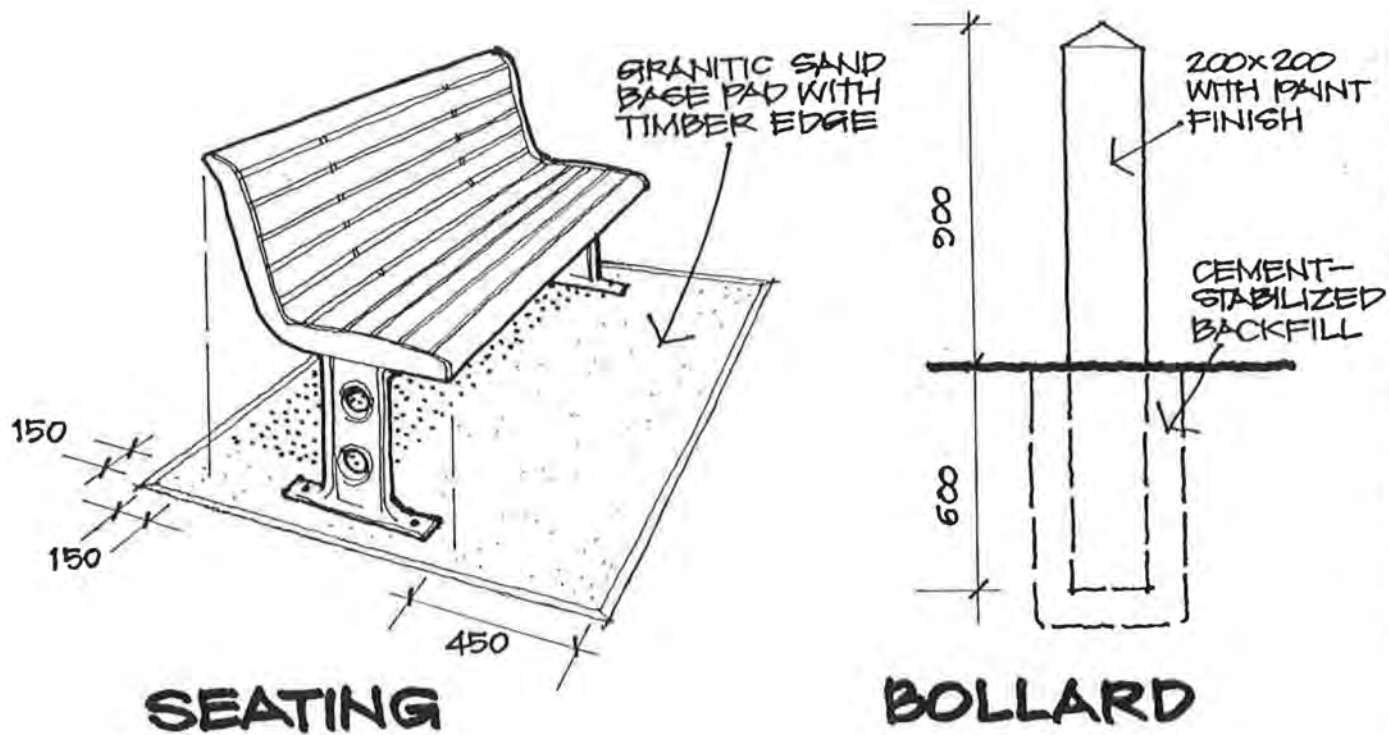
The original purpose for the circular space was to include reference to the physical elements of the Eureka Stockade battle and to therefore connect with the visitor's experience gained from the Eureka Stockade centre. Interpretation was to include reference to the Eureka Lead, the original landform, the deployment of troops and diggers in the battle, and to direct visitors to the monument.

Consideration of an outdoor representation of the stockade has also been suggested for this location, to replace the replica that was demolished for the construction of the Eureka Stockade centre. Such representation could take the form of a piece of sculpture.

A proposal named the *Star of Flags* had previously been conceived by Mr Paul Murphy for the Reserve, independent of the master plan briefing process. This proposal was developed "to illustrate the cultural and ethnic diversity that existed in Victoria at the time of the 1850s gold rush." The design included the flags of 16 nations, representing nationalities involved in the defence of the Stockade, surrounding a central Eureka Flag with the flagpoles placed on the points or indentations of an eight-pointed white star. The location proposed for the Star of Flags was south of the Eureka Stockade centre where it could be directly seen from the internal café. This location has difficulties in that it could only be appreciated from inside the building during operational hours, and that externally it would be partly concealed from Eureka Street, due to the rising ground.

When the consultants became aware of this proposal, it was suggested that it should be relocated west to the interpretation circle and would give prominence to the corner site. An alternative approach was developed so that only the central Eureka flag would remain, to provide less confusion on the corner and to provide an obvious visible link with the sail over the Eureka Stockade centre. (It has been conceded that the "sail" is not a proper flag and that the additional element is relevant.) This alternative proposed that the 16 nations could be represented by coloured mosaics in the pavement or in another form on a low encircling wall, and therefore give more prominence to the Eureka flag. (Note that a low retaining wall will be necessary on the uphill side of the space due to the sloping land.)

The circular space has been retained on the plan so that any of the above options can be incorporated.



MARKER BOLLARD

TRAIL MARKER FOR SELF-GUIDED WALK.

Figure 6.1 Proposed Furniture Details

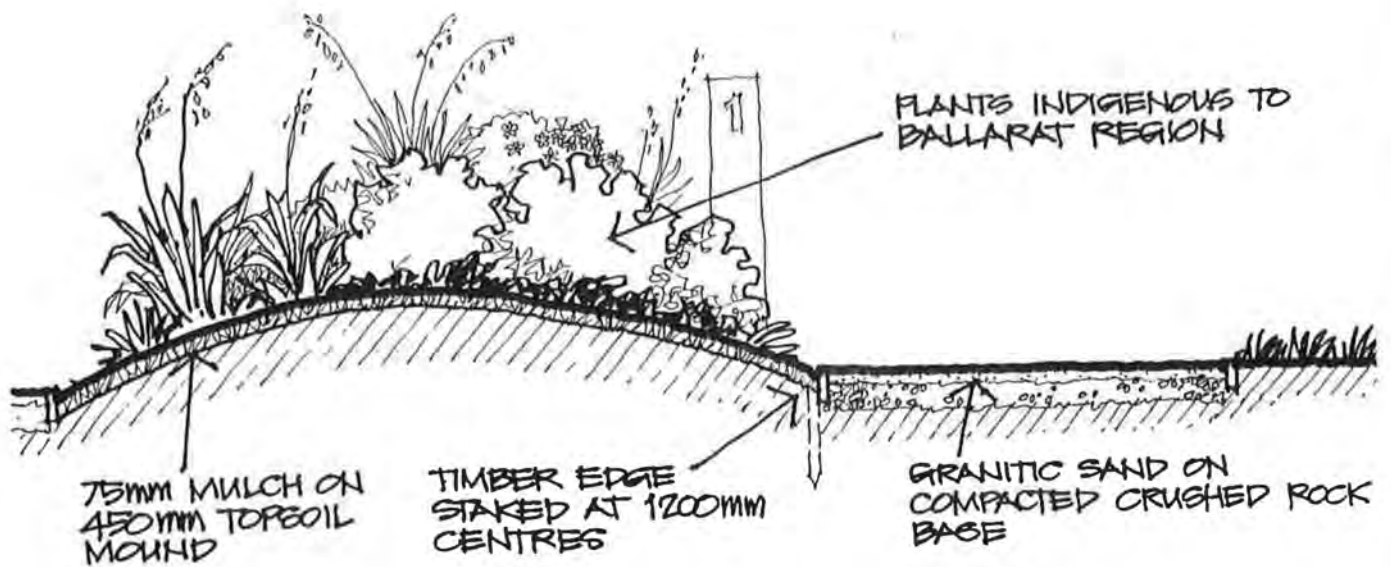


Figure 6.2 Cross-section Through Eureka Lead Trail

6.4 Costs and Priorities

This section develops costing for the master plan proposals and provides a ranking of individual work items to assist in budgeting and staging of the works.

Recurring maintenance costs have not been estimated and any professional fees have not been included. Estimates have been increased to allow for inflation and as a contingency against unknown factors. Goods and Services Tax has not been included.

Capital works have been ranked in three stages, representing short term, intermediate and long term works. The highest priority has been given to safety issues and the conservation of historic fabric while new development has been ranked with a lesser priority.

The following estimate sheets are in two sections: the first section is set out to follow the order of the design proposals and uses the same headings, the second section collates individual items into Priorities 1,2 or 3.

Eureka Stockade Reserve Master Plan

6.4.1 Cost estimate

Ref.	Item	Unit	Qty	Rate	Cost	P'ty
	1 Archaeological management					
	allow for professional fees for reports, supervision, etc.					1
	2 High significance elements					
2.01	Eureka Stockade Reserve					
	boundary markers to original reserve	No.	3	\$ 750.00	\$ 2,250.00	2
	advanced street trees to perimeter	No.	75	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	2
	conservation of Stawell Street elms (see also 4.06)	No.	5			1
2.02	Eureka Lead					
	remove trees, grass, topsoil & stockpile soil	m ²	1700	\$ 5.00	\$ 8,500.00	3
	path & bed edges	m	715	\$ 14.00	\$ 10,010.00	3
	gravel paths	m ²	965	\$ 27.00	\$ 26,055.00	3
	mounded topsoil islands	m ²	1165	\$ 8.00	\$ 9,320.00	3
	mulch	m ²	1165	\$ 5.00	\$ 5,825.00	3
	planting	m ²	1165	\$ 25.00	\$ 29,125.00	3
	irrigation	item			\$ 10,000.00	3
	interpretation	item			\$ 5,000.00	3
2.03	Free Trade Hotel					
	allow for surveyor to establish title boundary					2
	clear site & relocate fencing	item			\$ 2,500.00	2
	extend path from Bunny Trail	m ²			\$ 7,500.00	2
	interpretation	item			\$ 1,000.00	2
2.04	Monument					
	structural engineer's report	item			\$ 1,000.00	1
	conservation works: stability, cracks, drainage, paths	item				1
	interpretation	item			\$ 500.00	3
2.05	Eureka Stockade centre					
	building maintenance					1
	drainage	item			\$ 10,000.00	1
	soil subsidence	item			\$ 10,000.00	1
	path erosion repair or replacement	item			\$ 2,500.00	1
	building expansion					3
	remove & relocate mounds	item			\$ 10,000.00	3
	construct planting beds	m ²	600	\$ 15.00	\$ 9,000.00	3
	enlarge forecourt	item			\$ 40,000.00	3
	café embankment	item			\$ 9,600.00	2
	tree planting	No.	42	\$ 150.00	\$ 6,300.00	3
	interpretation	item			\$ 2,000.00	3
2.06	Lake Penhalluriack					
	maintenance of water quality, fountains					1
	remove willows	item			\$ 6,000.00	2
	mulched planting bed for trees	m ²	200	\$ 15.00	\$ 3,000.00	3
	new trees	No.	14	\$ 150.00	\$ 2,100.00	3
	pathway (refer to 6.02)					
	interpretation	item			\$ 2,000.00	3

3 Moderate significance elements

3.01 Eureka Street memorial gates					
conservation of gate posts	item			\$ 3,000.00	1
maintenance of timber beam, sign					1
remove pine barriers	item			\$ 1,000.00	3
bollards	No. 92	\$ 200.00	\$	\$ 18,400.00	3
interpretation	item			\$ 500.00	3
3.02 Cast-iron drinking fountain					
conservation / maintenance of existing fabric					1
restore to working order	item			\$ 5,000.00	2
3.03 Square of trees around the monument					
conservation & annual inspection					1
remove inner trees (16 No.)	item			\$ 7,500.00	2
plant new inner square of firs	No. 20	\$ 850.00	\$	\$ 17,000.00	2
remove old firs	No. 14	\$ 1,000.00	\$	\$ 14,000.00	3
fill gaps in oak rows	No. 3	\$ 800.00	\$	\$ 2,400.00	2
extend planting in south-west corner	No. 3	\$ 800.00	\$	\$ 2,400.00	2
interpretation	item			\$ 200.00	2
3.04 Blue Atlas Cedar					
conservation & annual inspection					1
interpretation	item			\$ 75.00	2
3.05 Southern pathway to the monument					
excavate to reduce level (by hand)	m ³ 17	\$ 100.00	\$	\$ 1,700.00	2
path edges	m 76	\$ 40.00	\$	\$ 3,040.00	2
replace gravel surface	m ² 114	\$ 30.00	\$	\$ 3,420.00	2
planting beds	m ² 135	\$ 25.00	\$	\$ 3,375.00	2
4 Some significance elements					
4.01 Eureka Hall					
maintenance					1
upgrade toilets	item			\$ 40,000.00	2
verandah to north side	item			\$ 7,200.00	3
replace corrugated iron fence	item			\$ 1,000.00	3
4.02 Helen McKay gates					
maintenance					1
4.03 Diorama					
relocate Diorama to Eureka Stockade Centre	item			\$ 5,000.00	3
demolish building	item			\$ 2,500.00	3
remove paving	item			\$ 1,500.00	3
reinstate lawn	item			\$ 500.00	3
interpretation	item			\$ 500.00	3
4.04 Lone Pine					
conservation / maintenance					1
4.05 Stawell Street elms					
conservation / maintenance					1
4.06 Caravan park elms					
conservation / maintenance					1

END NOTES

- ¹ J Harvey, *Eureka Rediscovered*, 1994, pp 25, 58, 66.
- ² W Baragwanath, *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Victoria, No.14, The Ballarat Gold-field*, 1923.
- ³ J Harvey, *Eureka Rediscovered*, 1994, p 134.
- ⁴ D Bannear, personal communication.
- ⁵ V Clark, *Excavations at the Eureka Precinct, Ballarat, 1996-1997*.
- ⁶ WB Withers, *History of Ballarat*, FW Niven, Ballarat, 2nd ed., 1887, pp 157-158.
- ⁷ *ibid.* Withers' 1887 description of the monument included the guns, incorrectly described as 64-pounders, "to be placed at the angles of the lower platform", thereby implying that these formed part of the original design. The guns are also shown in FW Niven's engraving of the unfinished monument.
- ⁸ RS Billett, *Victoria's Guns - A Field Guide*, Museum of Victoria, 1994, pp 16 - 17.
- ⁹ WB Withers, *op.cit.*
- ¹⁰ Township of Ballarat East, Mayor's Annual Report, 1905, p. 5
- ¹¹ Minutes of the Eureka Stockade Monument Park Committee, K Clements, personal communication.
- ¹² *ibid.*
- ¹³ R Green, *Victoria's Watering Places: a survey of memorial drinking fountains and animal troughs*, in *Historic Environment*, Vol. 12 No.2, 1996.
- ¹⁴ RS Billett, *War Trophies - from the first World War 1914-1918*, Kangaroo Press 1999. Note that guns were distributed to Victorian towns after agreements were signed with three trustees appointed by the town. The agreement included the permanent display of the gun in a public park, garden or building, and for its preservation and safe custody.
- ¹⁵ Dr Miles Lewis, personal communication.
- ¹⁶ K Clements, personal communication.
- ¹⁷ K Clements, personal communication.
- ¹⁸ Eureka Centenary Committee, *Eureka 1854 -1954*, brochure.
- ¹⁹ SDS Huyghue, *The Ballarat Riots*, 1884, footnote P. 25.
- ²⁰ J Harvey, *Eureka Rediscovered*, 1994, p 134.
- ²¹ S Toplis, *Eureka Stockade Historical Precinct*, Main Report Vol. 1, 1993 (unpublished).
- ²² D Bannear, personal communication.
- ²³ Toplis, 1993, Figures 4.28 and 4.29, pp 87, 88.
- ²⁴ R Spencer, *Horticultural Flora of South-Eastern Australia - Vol. 1, Ferns, Conifers & Their Allies*, UNSW Press 1995, p.248.
- ²⁵ J Hawker, personal communication.
- ²⁶ J Kerr. *The Conservation Plan*. Sydney, 1996.
- ²⁷ R Wright, *The Bureaucrats' Domain*, p. 116.
- ²⁸ Township of Ballarat East, Mayor's Annual Report, 1911-12, p.15.
- ²⁹ JS Kerr, p.12.
- ³⁰ Wording on bronze plaque adjacent to Lake Penhalluriack: *These fountains were installed in March 1984 by the Eureka Stockade Memorial Park committee in recognition of the voluntary work and efforts of past members, who since the formation of this committee on 5th February 1912, have worked to transform this reserve from a wilderness of scrub and shallow diggings into its present state of a picturesque pleasure reserve. FE Kennon, President. S McKenzie, Hon. Sec.*
- ³¹ P Watts, *Historic Gardens of Victoria - A Reconnaissance*, Oxford University Press 1983, p.59.
- ³² *ibid.*, p.211.