HERITAGE GARDENS IN QUEENSLAND

A survey of Queensland's parks, gardens, trees and other designed landscapes

PARKS RESERVES AVENUES RAILWAY GARDENS REMNANT PLANTINGS CIVIC BUILDING FRONTAGE GARDENS SHOWGROUND PLANTINGS CEMETERY PLANTINGS HOSPITAL GARDENS SCHOOL GROUNDS MEMORIALS PRIVATE GARDENS POCKET PARKS MARKET GARDENS PLANTED TREES HOMESTEAD GARDENS ARBOURS VINE TRELLIS BUSH HOUSES GARDENS AT HISTORIC MINE SITES PUBLIC PLAZAS BOTANIC GARDENS MEMORIAL LANDSCAPES URBAN & RESIDENTIAL GARDENS INSTITUTIONAL GARDENS INDUSTRIAL GARDENS COMMERCIAL GARDENS SPIRITUAL PLACES RURAL GARDENS

Report for

AUSTRALIAN GARDEN HISTORY SOCIETY

June 2013

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Susan Hill, Conrad Gargett Riddel
Judith Nissen, Nissen Associates

The Jani Haenke Charitable Trust has provided the funding for this project. Jani was a member of the AGHS for many years and was active in the Queensland branch, organising and attending garden visits and national conferences. She was a keen and knowledgeable gardener and created gardens in several places, her final garden being at Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Island. Jani was active in environmental organisations, and also had interests in the arts.

Jani died in 2009 and her will established a charitable trust. Her trustees decided to fund this survey of significant heritage gardens in Queensland because they believe that it is something which Jani would have supported.

The Society is grateful for the generosity of the trustees.

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The value of a garden . . .

THE TAMARIND TREE

> It would be hard to find a tree so well used by so many children over so long a period of time.
>
> The Tamarind tree had always been there – large, shady and with branches perfectly positioned for climbers of all ages. We spent day after day there even taking our camp pie and sauce sandwiches with us. And it as far enough away from *Brockley* and *Betwixt* to allow the odd disagreement to go unheard.
>
> All major branches were named and owned, and we would spend the whole time buying, selling and borrowing our branches. Treetops was my special branch, Sunlight was Gish's, Dipsy was Rob's, Twistie and Sunshine were spares. Sandy liked Flatty, a long horizontal branch only a few feet off the ground. She moved to another later when Phil and Libby took over Flatty. The poor tree was running out of branches!
>
> 'Help me up', was the cry from the youngest – always when everyone else was at the top. Later Libby, Mannie and Kim renamed the branches but played much the same game.
>
> Penny Walling

This was written by a friend of Libby and Phil Homer of *Barfield* station, central Queensland. Libby showed a copy to Catherine Brouwer when she visited as part of the Gardens Survey project.

The tamarind tree stands at the outer edge of the *Barfield* garden – still healthy today. *Brockley* and *Betwixt* are the other two homes built for successive Homer generations. The garden was extended from *Barfield* around *Brockley* first and then later joined to the garden around *Betwixt*.

The Tamarind Tree – always there (Homer family, *Barfield* n.d.)

Brockley at *Barfield* Station (Catherine Brouwer, 2012)

1. SUMMARY

This study was commissioned by the Queensland branch of the Australian Garden History Society and funded by the Jani Haenke Charitable Trust. The major aim of the study is to establish a list of significant Queensland parks, gardens, trees and other designed landscapes. Whilst the Inventory is organic in nature and will be added to over time, it is nevertheless intended to give a broad overview of Queensland's heritage parks, gardens, trees and other designed landscapes and to be used by the Society as part of its education, research and advocacy activities. In time, the Queensland list is also anticipated to form part of a broader national list.

This Queensland project built on previous work undertaken by the Society including reports by Sim & Seto (1996) and Brouwer & Nissen (2010) and broadly took account of the 2012 national review commissioned by the AGHS (completed after the commencement of this study).

The study (including preliminary assessments of places identified) was undertaken in accordance with the principals of the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of places of Cultural Heritage Significance* (the 'Burra Charter') and the Queensland Heritage Council's, *Using the Criteria: A Methodology* (2006).

The study is essentially a desk-top exercise augmented by community consultation and some targeted site visits. More detailed work on individual places is to be completed as part of a second stage (including nomination of places to the State Heritage Register). The project identified numerous parks (including botanical gardens, parklands. urban reserves, pleasure gardens, resorts and recreation places), gardens (urban residential, homestead and rural, commercial, institutional and economic gardens), trees (memorial landscapes, avenues and groups of trees and esplanades) and other designed landscapes (including townscapes) across Queensland considered of cultural heritage significance. The resulting Inventory brings together places from the Queensland Heritage Register as well as a number of Local Heritage Registers, other lists (including those held by the AGHS) and publications as well as places nominated by community members, organisations and the team.

The Inventory is housed in a database (Microsoft Access) – a copy of which is contained in (DVD) Appendix 9. It currently includes some 1112 places - a mix of places of local, state and (some) national significance. A 'Short List' of some 275 places was drawn from the Inventory. It is contained in Appendix 6. In general terms, the Short List contains places assessed as being of state significance or of potential state significance (such as of very high local or regional significance). A number of these places are already on heritage lists (although many are not necessarily well known for their 'garden' values). Places on the Short List, where not already on the Queensland Heritage Register, are recommended for further assessment and nomination to the State Heritage Register. The Short List is considerably larger than originally envisaged however it is believed to be acceptable in order to ensure at least some level of representativeness.

A second list (the 'Potential Short List'; see Appendix 7) contains some 239 places – some of these are highly significant but for example the 'type' to which they belong is already well represented on the 'Short List'; others were unable to be assessed at this time due to lack of comprehensive information about their history, associations and current condition, or inability to conduct a site visit. All of the places on the remaining 'Long List' are considered worthy of further investigation.

In addition to the various lists, the report includes an outline of the methodology employed including a discussion of the nature of 'garden' as it was employed in this report to extend to a range of 'garden places' including parks, trees and other designed landscapes as well as gardens per se. The report also includes a short historical overview of Queensland gardens and a discussion of the application of the HERCON criteria (the national standard criteria used in the assessment of the significance of places) as they apply to garden places and in particular how they were applied to places selected for the Short List. The report concludes with a number of findings and recommendations. A deal of supporting material is appended.

It is anticipated that a shorter version of this report will be made available on the AGHS website. For reasons of size, some of the appended material will not form part of this abridged version although it will include Appendix 6 and 7 (the Short List and the Potential Short List). Given the necessarily incomplete nature of the Inventory, it is not expected to be publicly

available but rather held and managed by the AGHS as a working document and research tool.

Although this study is primarily of a desk-top nature, it has nevertheless enabled some impressions of the state of Queensland's heritage parks, gardens, trees and other designed landscapes to be gathered. Many fine gardens and landscapes have already been identified and recognised by inclusion in heritage registers and publications. This project has brought a number of those garden places together as well as a number of others, however, there remains many omissions in registers and other lists, mysteries about places mentioned in lists and literature (even within information on register places), and gaps in coverage of types of places which are highly eligible to be part of the heritage fabric of Queensland. Having completed this very interesting and tantalising study, the team firmly believes this will form a sound foundation for further research and assessments, and will lead to the well-deserved enriched knowledge of Queensland's garden and heritage legacy.

Yarongmulu rail siding (via Laidley), c. 1959. (Queensland Rail)

2. INTRODUCTION

A Survey of Queensland Gardens

This project was commissioned by the Queensland branch of the Australian Garden History Society, using funding from the Jani Haenke Charitable Trust. The aim of the project is to establish a list of Queensland parks, gardens, trees and other designed landscapes of heritage signifance. The project was essentially a desk-top study, augmented by a call to community for nominations and some targeted site visits. Whilst the list is organic in nature and will grow over time, it is intended to give a broad overview of Queensland's heritage gardens and to be used by the Society as part of its education, research and advocacy activities. In time, this study is also anticipated to form part of a national list.

This study builds on the earlier work undertaken in Queensland and elsewhere and in particular on other studies commissioned by the AGHS.[1] The objectives of the AGHS in carrying out the survey were to help conserve heritage gardens in Queensland by:

- Identifying significant heritage gardens;
- Raising government and public awareness of their existence and values;
- Nominating gardens to state and local government heritage lists;
- Encouraging garden owners and offering advice and assistance;
- Building support and advocating for the conservation of significant gardens.

This report, which was written by Catherine Brouwer, Judith Nissen and Susan Hill, relates to Stage One of the project. (The detailed brief is reproduced in Appendix 1). The objectives of Stage One were to:

- Survey, carry out research and collect information about old gardens (i.e. those more than 30 years old) in Queensland;
- Assess these gardens and prepare a list of gardens of heritage significance (national, state, and / or local);
- Use the process to raise awareness of the values of heritage gardens and post the list on the Society's website.

Stage Two of the project will aim to nominate some significant heritage gardens for inclusion in state and local government heritage registers and lists, in addition to continuing to raise awareness and promote the values and importance of the significant heritage gardens.

Methodology

In broad terms, the study was undertaken in accordance with the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of places of Cultural Heritage Significance* (the 'Burra Charter').[2] The project methodology is discussed in more detail in Chapter 3 but can be summarised as follows:

- Review of previous reports for AGHS (Context 2012; Brouwer & Nissen 2010; Sim & Seto 1996);
- Establish a Long List of old gardens through desk-top survey and community consultation;
- Develop a shorter list of significant gardens (the Short List) including preliminary findings of significance based on the Burra Charter, criteria derived from the Charter as set out in the brief and the Queensland Heritage Council's, *Using the Criteria: A Methodology* (2006)[3] ;
- Prepare report outlining the findings, process and gaps and including a database or inventory of heritage gardens.

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[1] A full list of references is contained in Section 12 of this report. The AGHS reports are discussed in the following section.

[2] The Burra Charter can be viewed at www.icomos.org/australia/

[3] Queensland Heritage Council, *Using the Criteria: A Methodology*. An *interpretation and methodological framework for entering places in the Queensland Heritage Register using the criteria established by the* Queensland Heritage Act *1992*, Cultural Heritage Branch, Qld Environmental Protection Agency, 2006.

Regular meetings and project reviews were held with the Project Co-ordinator. Three meetings were held with the Steering Committee. The report was reviewed by the Project Co-ordinator and Steering Committee.

Project Team

The principal members of the project team were Catherine Brouwer (Catherine Brouwer Landscape Architects), Susan Hill (Conrad Gargett Riddel formerly Riddel Architecture) and Judith Nissen (Nissen Associates).

In addition to these core team members, the team drew on other expertise from specialist regional consultants, former Queensland Heritage Council members Christine Campbell of Norwood station near Blackall in western Queensland and Helen Lucas from Townsville to provide the regional coverage necessitated by Queensland's size and decentralised structure.[4] Judith Hunter, of 99 Consulting, developed the community communications strategy for the team. In a partnership between Riddel Architecture and University of New England, history student Els Martens worked in the initial phases of the project setting up the contacts database for the nominations phase and the early form of the database for the Long List.

The project was co-ordinated by John Taylor on behalf of the AGHS. The Steering Committee comprised John Taylor, AGHS members Glen Cooke and Richard Allom, Mary Burns from the Department of Environment & Heritage Protection and Stewart Armstrong from the National Trust of Queensland.

Limitations of the Study

This first stage of the project was necessarily broad brush in nature. Although some places were visited and some were personally known to the team, the study is predominantly desk-top and therefore relied on the information held in heritage registers, lists and other publications as well as that received from nominators. Assessments of significance were in the main of a preliminary nature with many of the places identified still requiring further investigation.

The survey was as representative as possible including various types of gardens, parks, trees and other designed landscapes; garden places of different ages and uses, from different regions, and differing levels of significance. Having the benefit of the local knowledge of our regional experts (Christine Campbell advised about places in inland central and north rural/regional Queensland, and Helen Lucas on the Townsville region, north from Mackay) as well as other locals, notably heritage officers and planners from a number of local councils, was very valuable however 'representativeness' was nevertheless affected by a number of factors such as lack of information and /or inaccessibility.

For the purposes of the study, the term 'garden' was interpreted in relatively broad terms to include a range of parks, gardens and avenues of trees, as well as other designed landscapes. The study did not however extend to places of traditional indigenous significance or to cultural landscapes. Places needed to be at least 30 years old to be considered although there were a few exceptions. A more detailed discussion of what constitutes a garden place is contained in Chapter 3.

Acknowledgements

Our thanks to John Taylor, the Steering Committee and to the many people and organisations who offered assistance to the team and this project. A full list is included in Chapter 10.

[4] Unfortunately due to family circumstances, Helen was not able to fully complete this commission.

Abbreviations

AGHS	Australian Garden History Society
AHC	Australian Heritage Council
DEHP	(Qld) Department of Environment & Heritage Protection (previously Environmental Protection Agency)
HERCON	Conference on Heritage (1988 agreement to standardise heritage criteria in line with national heritage conventions)
NTQ	National Trust of Queensland
QHC	Queensland Heritage Council
QHR	Queensland Heritage Register
SLQ	State Library of Queensland

3. STUDY APPROACH

This chapter includes a more detailed discussion of the process and methods employed in undertaking this study. It includes a discussion of the term 'garden', an outline of the community engagement component of the project, the sources consulted and protocols employed in compiling the Inventory (including the Short List) as well as information regarding the database used. It begins with a review of the previous AGHS reports which provide the backdrop to this study.

Review of Previous AGHS Reports

As noted earlier this study builds on previous work undertaken in Queensland and elsewhere. This section however focusses on just three – all reports commissioned by the AGHS – the first Jeannie Sim and Jan Seto's seminal study of 1996.

Sim & Seto report 1996

Jeannie Sim and Jan Seto's *Inventory of Historic Cultural Landscapes in Queensland – Final Report Stage 1* (hereafter Sim & Seto) was presented to the Queensland branch of the AGHS in 1996.[5] It was funded by a National Estate grant and was the first major study of Queensland gardens and landscapes. The report gathered a large amount of contextual information on designed landscapes as well as providing a preliminary analysis of that material. It looked at the classification of landscapes and developed a broadly based typology for Queensland (based on the work of Juliet Ramsay for the Australian Heritage Commission, (hereafter Ramsay AHC).[6] The Sim & Seto report included a framework for the selection of significant landscapes and included a preliminary inventory of places of potential significance. The reference data also included biographies of significant people, a chronology and an index of dossiers – a Long List of places of potential significance. An addendum – 'A history of gardening in Queensland' by JCR Sim – was added in 2009 when the electronic copy of the report was compiled. This addendum is reproduced in Appendix 4.

Brouwer & Nissen report 2010

In 2010, the *Inventory of Historic Gardens – Queensland* was prepared for the AGHS by Catherine Brouwer Landscape Architects and Nissen Associates (Brouwer & Nissen).[7] This was a pilot project and included an inventory of all relevant lists of heritage places in Queensland which may include significant historic gardens together with commentary and analysis related to the accessibility of the lists, criteria employed, coverage and ability to search. Ultimately 14 lists were analysed. In summary, the report found that the state and national lists provide a firm foundation for an AGHS list of significant Queensland gardens; the local lists were however much more variable in their utility.

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[5] Sim, Jeannie & Jan Seto, *Inventory of Historic Cultural Landscapes in Queensland – Final Report Stage 1*, 1996 (Report for the AGHS Queensland branch); electronic copy compiled 2009 – http://eprints.qut.edu.au/.

[6] Ramsay, Juliet, *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate,* Australian Heritage Commission Technical Publications Series No. 2, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991.

[7] Brouwer, Catherine & Judith Nissen, *Inventory of Historic Gardens – Pilot Project – Queensland*, report to Australian Garden History Society, 2010.

Context & Heritage Matters report 2012

This was followed by the national review of inventories of historic gardens, trees and landscapes in 2012 prepared for the National Management Committee of the AGHS by Context Pty Ltd and Heritage Matters Pty Ltd (hereafter 'Context report').[8] The report outlines the state and federal based resources, which could be used to create a national inventory of significant gardens, trees and landscapes as well as analysing the capabilities and limitations of the most relevant lists and sources, excluding the Queensland inventories and databases addressed by Brouwer & Nissen (2010), the Northern Territory, and the external territories.

The Context report made a number of findings and recommendations for both the short and long term. The main finding of the report is that (in common with the Queensland findings) 'the most relevant information, both for quality and quantity', is held in the state / territory and federal government databases. Secondly that 'the best theoretical work is that done in 1996 and 1997 leading to the Burnley Report, *A Theoretical Framework for the Designed Landscapes in Australia* (1998).

The 'overarching recommendation' of the review was that 'prior to making any commitment to a centralised database …, the AGHS needs to define clearly the purpose of such a tool. The purpose of the list should drive its structure, format, content and accessibility'. It was also recommended the AGHS determine 'thresholds and criteria for which cultural landscapes should be included so that the list does not become unwieldy or a 'toothless tiger''.

The Context report recommends:

- Collating the various statutory and non-statutory lists into a single list which can be easily sorted by broad fields such as state, locality, address, type, style;
- Pending the development of an AGHS National Database, develop a simple 'shell' database using for example Microsoft Access;
- Determine in more detail the strengths and weaknesses in the information eg geographic gaps, rigour of assessment, types, dates;
- Undertaking heritage gap studies (based on locality or typology or thematic basis).

The report also noted that there is 'almost complete uniformity for heritage themes, criteria and thresholds across Australian under the HERCON system' and that there is 'good but not perfect or universal agreement as to types of gardens and there is some agreement as to styles'.

In terms of developing databases, the report has a number of findings including:

- Include 'lost' places;
- Clarify any differences over themes, criteria and thresholds;
- Clarify any differences over typology, styles etc;
- Consider whether to include Indigenous gardens, trees and landscapes;
- Include significant gardens, trees and broader landscapes as places according to the Burra Charter.

[8] Context Pty Ltd & Heritage Matters Pty Ltd, *A National Review of Inventories of Historic Gardens, Trees & Landscapes*, prepared for Australian Garden History Society, 2012.

What is a Garden?

The fundamental question of how to define a garden for the purposes of this project was important in terms of determining the scope of the study. It was an issue discussed within the team, and with the Project Co-ordinator and the Steering Committee.

Definitions in the brief

Dictionary definitions of 'garden' vary a little but generally envisage two major elements – a piece of ground and the cultivation of plants on that ground.[9] Within common usage in the fields of landscape architecture and heritage conservation, the term 'garden' is used not only for ground cultivated for plants but encompasses built elements in that place. Thus the Project Brief defines a garden as:

> A place cultivated to grow ornamental or useful plants. It includes garden buildings and hard landscaping, and usually shows evidence of design.

The Brief further defined a 'Heritage Garden' as:

> One we want to keep because of its aesthetic, historical, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations i.e. 'its heritage significance'.
>
> 'Old' or 'historic' gardens are, as a general guide, older than 30 years.

Context Report - definitions

The Context report of 2012 encompassed 'historic gardens, significant trees, historic landscapes and historic landscapes as settings to significant buildings'.

The term 'garden' was to 'include public parks and gardens (including cemeteries and railway stations), private gardens of all sizes and locations as well as avenues and arboreta.'

'Landscapes, or more precisely cultural landscapes, were to include those designed and created intentionally by man, organically evolved landscapes and associative landscapes'. (p. 7)

Appendix B contains some discussion of the terms 'garden' and 'historic garden' including reference to the 'perhaps too complicated definition' included in the ICOMOS Florence Charter of 1992 which defines a 'historic garden' as 'an architectural and horticultural composition of interest to the public from the historical or artistic point of view'. The 'architectural composition of the historic garden' (which is 'primarily vegetable') includes:

- Its plan and its topography
- Its vegetation, including its species, proportions, colour schemes, spacing and respective heights
- Its structural and decorative features
- Its water, running or still, reflecting the sky.

The term 'historic garden' is 'equally applicable to small gardens and to large parks, whether formal or landscape'.

The terms 'landscape', 'cultural landscapes', 'designed landscapes' are also discussed. The World Heritage Convention places 'designed landscapes' as a sub-set of 'cultural landscapes'. The Convention provides the following definition:

> 47. Cultural landscapes are cultural properties and represent the 'combined works of nature and of man' designated in Article 1 of the Convention. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal.

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[9] See for example OED, Webster Dictionary and Macquarie Dictionaries. Macquarie (3rd edition 1997): A plot of ground devoted to the cultivation of useful or ornamental plants. A piece of ground or other space, commonly with ornamental plants, trees etc., used as a place of recreation.

The report noted that:

> Generally, gardens and landscapes do not need to be defined for their entry into databases. More important is the recognition that they can be significant and should be identified, managed and interpreted. For the purposes of this report, we have focused on designed or evolved landscapes with specific social or aesthetic values, rather than broad acre natural and cultural landscapes. This also includes planted significant trees, or trees which have a special historical or other cultural heritage value. (Appendix B pp. 46-7)

With respect to cultural landscapes, the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention set out categories of cultural landscapes. The Context report includes these in full so the categories are only summarised here:

- Category (i) landscape designed and created intentionally by man. 'This embraces garden and parkland landscapes constructed for aesthetic reasons which are often (but not always) associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.' (Context 2012 p. 51)
- Category (ii) the organically evolved landscape; and
- Category (iii) the associative cultural landscape. (Appendix B p. 46)

Project Team Approach

The project team, following reference to the precursor study by Context Pty Ltd and consultation with the Project Co-ordinator and Steering Committee, adopted a broad understanding of the term garden to include parks, avenues and groups of trees, but also the concept of 'other designed landscapes' such as cemeteries, reserves, school grounds, memorials, market gardens, gardens at historic mine sites, public plazas, memorial landscapes and institutional gardens. This wider scope of 'heritage garden' is also reflected in the Florence Charter of 1992 in its definitions of 'historic garden'.

Exploring what might constitute a garden was an important part of the community consultation strategy. A vocabulary was developed to suggest a range of types of gardens, which were to be considered as well as remnants and lost gardens. Thus the information flyer about the project listed the following examples:

> parks, reserves, avenues, railway gardens, remnant plantings, civic building frontage gardens, showground plantings, cemetery plantings, hospital gardens, school grounds, memorials, private gardens, pocket parks, market gardens, planted trees, homestead gardens, arbours, vine trellis, bush houses, gardens at historic mine sites, public plazas, botanic gardens, memorial landscapes, urban & residential gardens, institutional gardens, industrial gardens, commercial gardens, spiritual places, rural gardens.

The correspondence sent to local councils and community organizations similarly encouraged the recipients to go beyond what might be more commonly considered a 'garden':

> We are searching for old gardens of all types – parks; avenues of trees; gardens associated with railway stations, civic buildings, showgrounds, racetracks, cemeteries, memorials, hospitals and schools as well as suburban gardens, homestead gardens, pocket parks or scenic look-outs.
>
> In some cases, there may be little remaining evidence of gardens at places such as historic mine sites, old market gardens, industrial sites or old homesteads. There may simply be remnants – a specimen tree, an arbour, vine trellis or bush house, stone walls or paths – or there may only be a photograph or a story of a former garden. We are interested in all these things!

Thus in terms of looking for 'heritage gardens' this survey looked for a wide range of places – gardens, parks, trees and other designed landscapes. It did not however extend to all types of gardens and landscapes. Indigenous gardens of traditional significance were not included. A single planting of a tree did not meet the project scope, (whereas a single tree which was the remnant planting of a previously existing garden would satisfy the definition). Rehabilitated landscapes were not generally included nor were broad scale cultural landscapes – the rural landscapes, the bushland or natural landscapes, the coastal zone and seascapes.

Community Engagement

Community engagement was recognised as a vital part of the project, not only to source those valued gardens of all types widely throughout the state and to give the added benefit of a wider appreciation of the Society and its goals, but also to provide an ongoing resource for the Society to maintain and to continue to add to the list over time. Community consultation and engagement specialist Judith Hunter (99 Consulting) advised on the development of the communication and engagement strategy.

The community engagement work plan

The plan (which is reproduced in Appendix 2) outlined strategies to:

- Attract nominations of gardens for the survey;
- Increase public awareness of heritage gardens and the historical significance of gardens;
- Raise the profile of the Australian Garden History Society.

The plan was focussed on ongoing engagement to set the scene for ongoing discussion about garden history, including ongoing nominations of garden places. It needed to be cost-effective, appropriate to the audience and linked with the Society's existing communication channels. The key audiences identified were officers from relevant state **government** departments and local governments (heritage officers, asset managers, local government planners, librarians etc); **organisations** with an interest in gardening or history (historical societies, garden clubs, family history groups, community gardens etc); **individuals** with an interest in gardening or history including heritage professionals.

The key messages included:

- We need help - the call to action (see below) to encourage people to nominate a garden, register interest in the project or share information with their contacts;
- More information is available at the AGHS website;
- Messages about heritage gardens including:
    - Gardens are under-represented in heritage registers
    - Gardens have a broad definition, from formal gardens to remnant plantings
    - Gardens tell us a lot about our history.

The community engagement process included:

- Suite of materials for community engagement (for use on website and elsewhere) developed (reproduced in Appendix 2). These included:
    - text for AGHS website including background information on the project;
    - mail-out email to community groups and local councils etc;
    - nomination form;
    - media release;
    - illustrated A4 information sheet (overleaf);
- A number of major stakeholders were consulted in the initial phases of project including AGHS, DEHP, NTQ, SLQ (Queensland Memory) and a number of councils;
- Database of individuals, local authorities and organisations (including historical, heritage and garden groups etc) developed, drawing on databases held by DEHP and Riddel Architecture as well as lists compiled from other sources such as websites and team contacts. The list includes 73 councils as well as over 400 organisations and individuals;
- Website presence on AGHS site established including project information, nomination form (in word format and PDF format), and A4 information sheet;
- All organisations on database contacted by email seeking assistance in locating heritage gardens. Email includes A4 information sheet and nomination forms;
- Most councils were contacted by phone (including by regional team members) as a follow up;
- At the invitation of the NTQ, team members attended the Trust Conference to brief Trust members on project and to encourage nominations from the delegates who attended from across the state;
- Nominations protocol developed including all nominators to receive an acknowledgement of their submission;

- Joint media release issued by the project team under the banner of the AGHS and the NTQ using the media list of NTQ (which was mainly focussed on radio outlets and newspapers) supplemented by others provided by the team. Coverage particularly from radio was excellent. Interviews with Catherine Brouwer played on national and regional radio (mostly ABC) as well as the study being mentioned in the state news on Radio National and 612. A number of newspapers covered the story (mostly based on the media release), this occurring over a more extended period of time. This coverage resulted in several nominations but as anticipated was considered to be more in the way of a broader educative message;
- One partnership we were keen to see developed particularly for furthering the work of the study is to establish formal links with the QUT Landscape Architecture School in particular with Jeannie Sim, who has written extensively on Queensland landscapes and gardens including co-authoring an earlier report for the AGHS. For example gardens identified as of significance or of potential significance could be investigated by students as part of their assessment. The project principals met with Jeannie to discuss this process, as well as her knowledge of specific places;
- Community engagement throughout the study - Correspondence and personal contact by the team members with the garden-interested community continued throughout the project. For example during the sample field trips the team met with Council officers, in particular, considerable help was provided in Rockhampton from John Carswell at the Botanic Gardens. The team continued to receive, until the project completion stage, nominations and suggestions of places to investigate from some Steering Committee members, heritage practitioners and from the interested public.

Issues

Issues which arose to prevent full utilisation of the community engagement plan included:

- Capacity of AGHS to contribute to this part of the project e.g. managing the website, establishing a blog and/or Facebook page;
- AGHS website was at the time of undertaking the study in the process of being upgraded. Whilst it would have been useful to have a web-based nomination form (for ease of users and with added benefits in terms of tracking use and collating data), it was not possible at the time, however word format and PDF formats were available on the site;
- Based on previous experience and in terms of available resources, the team's initial plan had been for all local Councils to be simply contacted by email. However although there was some response to email, a more personal and direct approach via phone (often followed up by email) was used with some very positive results. Generally Councils have been extremely helpful but it has been useful to speak person to person when explaining the scope of the project (eg more than 'gardens') and for accessing Council lists of places including informal lists, projects underway, and unpublished planning studies and the like.

PARKS RESERVES AVENUES RAILWAY GARDENS REMNANT PLANTINGS CIVIC BUILDING FRONTAGE GARDENS SHOWGROUND PLANTINGS CEMETERY PLANTINGS HOSPITAL GARDENS SCHOOL GROUNDS MEMORIALS PRIVATE GARDENS POCKET PARKS MARKET GARDENS PLANTED TREES HOMESTEAD GARDENS ARBOURS VINE TRELLIS BUSH HOUSES GARDENS AT HISTORIC MINE SITES PUBLIC PLAZAS BOTANIC GARDENS MEMORIAL LANDSCAPES URBAN & RESIDENTIAL GARDENS INSTITUTIONAL GARDENS INDUSTRIAL GARDENS COMMERCIAL GARDENS SPIRITUAL PLACES RURAL GARDENS

Please tell us about the interesting old gardens and landscape places you know about.

The Australian Garden History Society has commissioned Catherine Brouwer Landscape Architects, Riddel Architecture and Nissen Associates to undertake a survey of Queensland's heritage gardens. This state wide search will be the basis of a list including a wide range of gardens and landscapes.

For further information, and to suggest the places you know, please visit www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au or write to the *GARDEN SURVEY TEAM* c/o Riddel Architecture PO Box 1267 Fortitude Valley Q 4006. *Images:Catherine Brouwer and Toowoomba City Library*

GARDEN HISTORY

Information flyer forwarded to local councils, historical societies, garden groups and others seeking nomination of garden places.

Nominations

The formal date for receipt of nominations was extended to 30 November (and a number were received still later). Some 227 nominations were received – 80 from individuals, community groups and councils which added to the 147 made by project team members. Some nominated places were already listed on heritage registers or recorded in other lists. Generally nominations related to public places – notably parks and trees - although one owner nominated her own garden. A number of nominations were received from historical societies (who often nominated several places) or interest groups such as 'Friends of'. Very few nominations were received from garden groups. Nominations varied from detailed submissions with accompanying photographs to just a name. In all cases nominators were acknowledged although in many cases there has also been longer correspondence eg where information was scant, more was requested. In some cases this was productive, in others not.

In a number of cases nominations were further investigated by the team, via contact with other people, desktop research or visits.

Nominations were also sought from other garden and heritage professionals. In most cases the best response was had from directly contacting people (rather than people responding to a broad 'call out').

Establishing the Inventory Database

The 2012 Context report recommended HERMES, owned and managed by Heritage Victoria and available for use by licence, as the 'best' existing electronic database. In the meantime, however, the report recommended that an immediate priority be development of a 'simple 'shell' database probably using Microsoft Access software which will act as a repository for the master list until more detail has been established about the requirements and purpose of the AGHS National Database.'[10]

Using the MS Access database for initial recording of places extracted from lists and those received via nomination, coupled with later analysis and generation of statistics and reports, raised a several issues relevant to further development of the Queensland inventory and, by extension, establishment of a national inventory.

Queensland is the first state to conduct a survey however other states may follow. Therefore this Stage 1 of the project offered an opportunity to test methodologies and also to record and store data in a consistent way that can be used in the future as part of a national database. Particular tasks undertaken include:

- Inventory database established using Microsoft Access as per Context report recommendation i.e. a simple 'shell' database pending the development of a national database;
- Database fields developed so that searching in future can be undertaken in a number of different ways;
- Protocols developed including:
    - Only those places which go onto the 'Short List' will have fields completed beyond basic identifying information;
    - For those places already on a published list, only limited identifying information was recorded with links to other lists etc included instead.

Refer Appendix 3 for information regarding database fields and recording information.

Comment

As also flagged in the Context report, it is recommended that AGHS consider the most appropriate, user-friendly and economical method for further compilation of state and national inventories. This will be particularly important if the Society expects expansion and management of the database to be principally undertaken by volunteers, possibly in numerous

[10] Context Pty Ltd & Heritage Matters Pty Ltd, *A National Review of Inventories of Historic Gardens, Trees & Landscapes*, prepared for Australian Garden History Society, 2012, p. 2.

branches and local groups across the country. AGHS may choose to use an alternative, simpler, commonly-available platform for ongoing work.

Alternatively, the Society may decide to commission experts to develop a more sophisticated database (whether based on MS Access, the Victorian 'HERMES' system or a custom-designed database) with in-built facility for commonly used queries and reports and to cater for the expected more complex field requirements such as thresholds, themes, regional notings, 'lost' places, links with people such as designers, owners and gardeners, and so on.

Developing the Inventory

The Inventory or 'Long List' of old gardens was developed using a wide range of sources additional to the nominations received. Heritage lists for gardens and for other places which may have surviving gardens formed the backbone of the Inventory. These included the Australian Heritage Database, Queensland Heritage Register, National Trust of Queensland database and files, and local authority registers and planning studies; planning schemes and the like, as well as reference and history books and contact with a range of organisations and individuals. Books, unpublished reports and studies by state and local government, heritage consultants and tertiary institutions were selectively searched, including the Australian Garden History index, the *Oxford Companion*, existing AGHS lists, *Gardens off the Beaten Track in Western Queensland* and the three volumes of *Heritage Trails* published by the Environmental Protection Agency from 2000 to 2002. Several web based sources were used, including the *Queensland Historical Atlas* (www.qhatlas.com.au) and *Queensland Places* (www.queenslandplaces.com.au). A list of the major sources consulted is contained in the References in Chapter 11. Systematic searches of photo databases and on-line newspapers were found to be beyond the scope of this study although they present a wealth of potential material, and were used selectively throughout the project.

Comment

As noted in the report by Brouwer & Nissen, the **Queensland Heritage Register** includes a substantial number of garden places. The Register is publicly accessible and can be searched under various categories. A total of 42 places were listed under the category of 'parks, gardens and trees'. This included a number of Botanic gardens, parks and memorial trees and avenues but only two residential gardens – the Boyce Gardens at Toowoomba and El Arish at Stanthorpe.[11] A number of other places on the State Heritage Register with garden values were located by searching under the classification of 'landscape'. Not all of these places were applicable to this study (for example Townsville's Castle Hill is listed on the Heritage Register but as a broad cultural landscape was not considered to fall within the scope of this Study). More intensive interrogation of the State List revealed a number of places such as homesteads and houses, institutional places such as schools and former asylums with high garden values. These are all recorded in the Inventory.

In terms of **local lists**, there was considerable variation in the amount, quality and accessibility of the information. At the time of writing, only two councils have fully searchable heritage databases linked to their heritage registers – Brisbane City Council and Townsville Regional Council. In the case of Brisbane, however there are a number of issues related to the reliability of the search fields impacted on the team's ability to search for potential garden places. Other Councils such as the Gold Coast and Fraser Coast have their Heritage Registers online but with no ability to search other than checking every entry. Some councils - such as Ipswich City Council - have a separate listing for trees within the planning scheme. Others such as Toowoomba have a heritage register but the online material simply includes addresses with little other identifying material. A number of Councils do not have a heritage register. Even where lists are held within Councils, many are not in a form which can be readily interrogated or transferred to other systems. For example the system used by the Department of Environment & Heritage Protection for administering the Queensland Heritage Register can be put into EXCEL format which can be readily used by others (and was made available for the purposes of this study).

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[11] Also included were several individual trees of particular historical significance such as the Tree of Knowledge, the Landsborough Tree, the Robber's Tree which were not included in the Inventory as,although of considerable significance, they did not fall within the scope of this Study.

Issues identified during the information collection phase included

- Some 1551 places are listed in Appendix E of Sim & Seto report (inventory). A number of supporting hard copy files are held by Jeannie Sim, however it was not possible to access these at this time. Most of these places are however included in the Inventory;
- Compatibility of other systems – it was possible to import via Microsoft Excel, places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register into the AGHS(Q) database; for all other registers, lists etc places had to be entered individually including a large number of places from the Gold Coast Local Heritage Register;
- Nominations – Despite a broad call out for nominations, only a relatively small number of external (ie non team) nominations was received. Almost all of those received were from beyond the AGHS and other garden societies – most were from historical societies as well as a number of individuals and local councils. Of particular note were nominations by owners of places e.g. an old homestead garden was nominated by the owner (which has been visited). A small community park in rural Queensland with strong social and historical associations received four nominations;
- In part prompted by this study, the Gold Coast City Council has fast tracked its own initial assessment of garden related values of Gold Coast heritage places. Although not complete and certainly requiring additional research and further assessment, this list from one Council is a long one and various strategies were discussed for dealing with these including diverting some of the study resources to focus on the Gold Coast as a test area. However at this stage it was agreed to leave this work to a future possible stage;
- Existing Heritage Register entries – When considering entries on existing heritage registers, the following types of landscape and vegetation elements were generally excluded:
    - Blazed trees, whether by Aborigines, explorers, surveyors, or others;
    - Cemeteries where there is no indication of significant plantings and history does not make this likely;
    - Landscape elements which could be associated with gardens, but are more likely associated with other activities (e.g. retaining or rock walls for water races on mining sites);
    - Reserves where the purpose has been to preserve natural vegetation;
    - Parklands where there is no information about plantings (especially where statements are included about being valued as green/open space);
    - Sporting fields such as golf courses and cricket grounds, where no mention of specific landscaping or gardening is included;
    - Rehabilitated landscapes where the intention has been to replace the vegetation removed, for example after sand mining;
    - Indigenous gardens and other landscape features of cultural significance;
- As might be expected, the areas visited by team members, Toowoomba and Warwick region, Bundaberg, and Rockhampton - Theodore regions have a proportionally higher representation on the lists than other places not visited;
- Future work should include searching other local heritage registers as they are completed and come online and the wealth of 'grey' literature – reports, studies etc as well as photographic collections and newspapers.

Selecting places for the Short List

As noted earlier, a 'Short List' of some 275 places was drawn from the Inventory. Inclusion in the Short List was based on a preliminary assessment of significance according to the principals of the 'Burra Charter' and the criteria laid out in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* together with Queensland Heritage Council's, *Using the Criteria: A Methodology* (2006). Given this survey is primarily a desk-top study, the assessment of significance is of a preliminary nature with a more detailed assessment required unless the values of the garden, park, tree or designed landscape have been previously assessed e.g. places listed in the Queensland Heritage Register for their garden related values.

Chapter 5 includes a more detailed discussion of the methodology employed however broadly speaking places on the Short List were of state significance or potentially so (for example high local or regional significance). Places on the Long List generally require further assessment and are likely to be a mix of local and state significance.

Any place already on the Queensland Heritage Register under the category of 'parks, gardens and trees' (with the exception of the historic trees referred to previously) was assumed to have already met the thresholds for state significance and was automatically included in the Short List.

Not all places which met state significance thresholds were necessarily included in the Short List – for example where a type of place such as a park was already well represented or where for example a region was already well represented. For example the Short List contains a number of fine Brisbane parks, but there are a number of others which equally could have been included. Places such as these have been included in the **Potential Short List** which also includes a number of places where for example on the information available the team was not able to make a preliminary assessment of significance but where it was felt that further investigation may well see the place threshold for state or high local / regional significance.

Site Visits

Site visits were conducted by team members in November-December 2012, to the Rockhampton region, in the south-east (Brisbane Valley, South Burnett, Maryborough and Bundaberg regions) and Darling Downs (Toowoomba, Warwick etc). The central Queensland visit included visiting the homestead garden from the Banana region (nominated by the owner). Other visits were mainly targeted at checking information from the desk-top survey (including State and local heritage registered places) in addition to other places identified. This was generally very helpful (even if, as in the case of privately owned places, inspection was from the street only) in updating available information and also in locating other places of interest. Where possible, meetings were also held with local Council staff. Due to unforeseen circumstances our northern heritage expert has not been able to conduct survey work, and our western heritage expert had limited time available to undertake site visits.

A Note on 'Garden' Types

To facilitate the discussion and analysis of garden places, a number of 'garden' types have been employed. The classification of gardens into types is useful to:

- Distinguish the particular characteristics of gardens, one from another;
- Enable comparisons of gardens of the same type;
- Identify representative examples of each type;
- Assess the distinct components and qualities of the garden that are valued; and
- Assess the relative values against criteria.

The study types

The types used in this study were determined by the brief - albeit with some additions and adaptations.[12] They are:

- Urban residential gardens;
- Homestead and rural gardens;
- Industrial and commercial gardens;
- Institutional gardens;
- Economic gardens;
- Botanic gardens;
- Public parks and urban reserves;
- Pleasure gardens, resorts and recreation places;

[12] The AGHS brief specified the following garden types to be used in the survey: Urban residential gardens; homestead and rural gardens; industrial and commercial gardens; institutional gardens; economic gardens; botanic gardens; public parks and urban reserves; memorial landscapes, avenues and groups of trees; public plazas; spiritual places. The October 2013 Steering Committee meeting added economic gardens (e.g. orchards, farms, plantations) as a type. Following further research, compilation of the inventory and field trips, esplanades; townscapes; pleasure gardens, resorts and recreation places were added with two of the original types included in the brief removed (public plazas; spiritual places) with those places included within other types.

- Memorial landscapes, avenues groups of trees;
- Esplanades;
- Townscapes.

These types differ somewhat from other typologies (notably the 'Burnley' types) and this will need to be born in mind in terms of the development of a national inventory however the types used are in the main readily cross-referenced with other typological schemes.[13]

Other typologies

The 'Burnley' types as well as other typologies referred to – notably *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate* by Juliet Ramsay (1991) - are further discussed in Appendix 5.

In terms of the earlier Queensland work, the Sim & Seto report of 1996 compiled a list of 10 landscape categories with 82 landscape types (Sim & Seto, p. 54), based on Ramsay (1991) and Aitken & Looker (1994). The following table contains a comparison of the Sim & Seto types and those used in this study. A number of the Sim & Seto types are not included here as they fell beyond the scope of this study (ie 12 types in the 'aboriginal places' and 'natural places' categories.

Comparison of Sim & Seto landscape categories and survey garden types

Sim & Seto 1996 Landscape Categories	AGHS Queensland Survey Types
#3 Community places	Public parks and urban reserves, Institutional gardens Townscapes
#4 Residential places	Urban residential gardens Homestead & rural gardens
#5 Recreational places	Public parks / urban reserves Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreational places Esplanades
#6 Symbolic & spiritual places	Memorial landscapes, avenues and groups of trees
#7 Scientific places	Botanic gardens
#8 Productive places	Economic gardens
#9 Industrial and commercial places	Industrial and commercial gardens
#10 Transport and utilities places	Industrial and commercial gardens

It can be seen that the AGHS brief covered several of the Sim & Seto categories and their types, more specifically than others. A wide range of types was in the Sim & Seto category 5 Recreational Places which included such places as:

> Public parks and gardens, recreational trails, resorts, hostels and guest house gardens, caravan parks, hostels, youth camps and camping grounds, pleasure gardens, leisure centres and sporting parks, golf courses, race courses, show grounds, sculpture gardens, entertainment and exhibition building surrounds, zoological gardens.

By comparison this study has three of types in this general category.

We also found that Institutional Gardens such as at government buildings, hospitals or health building surrounds, educational campuses and schools, military barracks are included by Sim & Seto in their Community Places category with Public Squares or Plazas (our deleted type

[13] Richard Aitken, Jan Schapper, Juliet Ramsay & Michael Looker (eds), *A Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in Australia,* Burnley College, University of Melbourne, 1998 – generally known as the Burnley report.

merged into Public Parks and Urban Reserves and /or Townscape as applicable). And that Public Parks and Gardens are included with Resort and Pleasure Gardens in Recreational Places (Sim & Seto 1996 p. 56) whereas we have these as a separate type.

In this Survey's analysis we have classified places into types according to their historical use in the same way as Sim & Seto. For example, the Rockhampton Supreme Court forecourt is classified as an institutional garden not commercial though the building now hosts barristers' offices now.

Project Review

The project principals had regular meetings and communications with the Project Coordinator. Progress reports were submitted at the end of each stage (see accompanying material submitted with this report).

A project review and workshop with the Steering Committee held on 19 October 2012 discussed methodology, issues to date, the Long List gathered to date, and discussion of criteria and thresholds. Specific discussions also included:

- Long term management of database
- Economic gardens added to garden 'types'
- Definition of 'garden' – needs to be cultivated in some form, not for example rehabilitated landscapes
- Use of *Queensland Heritage Act* criteria and guideline with study criteria to be used as part of considering thresholds
- Use of historic themes in State Survey – but some gaps in terms of identifying gardens / landscapes; themes to be reviewed in near future; other issues in terms of State Register eg places such as orchards and other commercial gardens not represented.

A second Steering Committee meeting was held 29 January 2013 to discuss the working 'Short List' and 'Long List'. Statistics of the lists to date were presented, and nominations and the field trips discussed.

4. SOME QUEENSLAND ASPECTS OF GARDENS, PARKS AND OTHER DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

Introduction

The preparation of a thematic history of Queensland's garden places was beyond the scope of this study however this chapter seeks to explore some Queensland-specific considerations to provide a context for understanding Queensland's garden places. As additional context, J.C.R Sim's 2009 'History of Gardening in Queensland' is also reproduced in Appendix 4.[14]The Appendix also contains an annotated version of the Queensland Thematic Framework. This framework draws from the model used by the Australian Heritage Commission since 1998 and endorsed by the Commonwealth, State and Territory agencies in 2000.[15] It provides a valuable tool for the identification, assessment, interpretation and management of heritage places. By way of preliminary exploration, this Study has suggested some modifications to the framework to better include garden and landscape places.

There are a number of (often inter-related) aspects to consider when looking at the regional context of a place, in this case Queensland gardens and designed landscapes:

- **Historical development patterns** – using knowledge or analysis of the state's history;
- The **bio-geographic characteristics of regions**, including the climatic influences, soils and underlying geology, water availability, elevation, patterns of flood, drought, monsoons, frosts, and so on, affecting garden design. (For example the Sim & Seto report identified 18 'Preferred Regional Areas' for classifying landscapes, using bio-geographic regions from Queensland Government publications. These are not correlated or adapted according to historical settlement and development patterns though these are likely influential on designed landscape typologies and distribution; and
- The overall Australian **context of that garden type**, such as its origins and /or history, national influences and developments over time, and so on.

The Changes in Plants in Queensland Gardens through the 20th Century

From the earliest settlement in Brisbane, through the late Victorian, then the Federation or Edwardian years, all prime periods of garden development in Queensland, the plants favoured and grown were often from temperate climates and very often 'exotic' or introduced species. Greenmount Homestead near Mackay, a place listed on the Queensland Heritage Register and this AGHS Inventory, had its garden first established by the Mackay family with roses and perennials with a mix of English picturesque and cottage garden styles. In the mid-20th century, under new owners and with retention of the same form, it was re-planted with sub-tropical and tropical plants – Acalyphas, Abelias, crotons, hibiscus, star jasmine and the like. Bougainvillea was grown over the mesh arch on the central garden axis. These are still introduced 'exotic' plants but the change was seen by the 20th century owners as necessitated through their understanding of the climate and soils, and their much reduced garden maintenance help. This increasing awareness of the need to adapt gardens to the regional climate was typical not only of private estate gardens but also of public parks.

Bowen Park, when re-designed by Henry Moore in the 1920s after the Brisbane City Council acquired it from the Acclimatisation Society, was planted with many Cocos palms, and bedding displays and borders of flowering perennials and annuals in the gardenesque style. The next curatorial period of the 1940s to 1960s, under Harry Oakman, changed the plant palette of the beds to more hardy, sub-tropical and tropical plants. The current planting has further reduced the labour-intensive bedding plants whilst maintaining the heritage planted structure. Harry Oakman was reflecting and influencing the change arising in Queensland gardening after the Second World War:

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[14] Addendum to Sim & Seto report, *Inventory of historic cultural landscapes in Queensland*, 1996; electronic copy compiled Feb 2009 pp xii-xvii (http://eprints.qut.edu.au/).

[15] Thom Blake, *Queensland Cultural Heritage Places Context Study*. Report prepared for the Cultural Heritage Branch, Department of Environment (Qld), 2005; Australian Heritage Commission, Australian Historic Themes: A Framework For Use in Heritage Assessment and Management, 2001.

> There is an innate desire in almost all gardeners to gather into their gardens as many exotic plants as they can collect. Thousands of Poincianas have died a lingering death in Melbourne gardens, and in Queensland there are countless Camellias, Rhododendrons, Daffodils and Tulips slowly tortured out of existence because gardeners insist on verifying for themselves the well known fact that these plants simply will not grow here.[16]

It is revealing to review the popular garden publications readily available through the 1950s to 1970s which was a period when Queensland gardening and parks developed and changed considerably. One such book is *Gardening in Warm Climates* by DA Herbert (published 1952 and later reprints) – a practical and comprehensive guide to gardening. It begins with a chapter on preparation, then chapters on planting and maintenance, weeds pests and diseases, annual and perennial border plants, bulbs and allied plants, ornamental shrub and hedge plants, and on through to 'The Vegetable Garden', and 'The Bush House', then orchids, ornamental water plants, succulents and lawns.

Generally all the full page illustrations in this book were popular plants in the 1950s but are no longer favoured or even available: the Indian laburnum, Cocos yatay palm, the Phoenix roebellini date palm, the umbrella tree, the solandra vine, the Bignonia venusta creeper, and the Syagarus romanzoffianum syn Cocos plumosa palm.

The 1970s saw a significant change to the use of Australian and even local indigenous plants both in private gardens and public parks or institution gardens. These latter examples are still in existence wherever further building developments have not taken place in or around those gardens. The Rockhampton campus of the Central Queensland University and the Rockhampton TAFE College grounds are such examples, both proposed for this study's AGHS Inventory.

Comment

Changes to the 19th century legacy of temperate garden plants had to occur sooner, and often with dramatic effects on the garden character, in Queensland than in southern states due to the great differences in the climates. Gardeners in the sub tropics and tropics had to acknowledge that although those English and European plants were promoted in most available gardening publications (from the south) and available in nurseries they did not last long in the garden, particularly if not given much water and attention.

Changing Character with the Loss of Key Elements of Parks and Gardens

The Survey investigations have revealed that elements of heritage gardens and parks have been lost even though the place remains.

Ponds and fountains

The pond and fountain are such disappearing features. Ponds, cascades and fountains were frequently included in historical gardens and highly appreciated in Queensland. Whether due to water shortages which reduce operating times (often for many months or years through drought times), reduced attachment to the old features and thus reduced or no funding for repairs, or for safety reasons, many water features and fountains have been removed, are not operating, or for the past twenty years have no longer been designed into parks and institution grounds.

The Bowen Park, Acclimatisation Society, 1880s fountain was renowned city wide. The long-visited water lily pond at the Brisbane City Botanic Gardens was removed in the 1960s and so too the old Roma Street park waterfall in the 1980s. Admirably, Toowoomba retains its 1950s Vera LaCaze memorial park fountain in Queens Park, and Rockhampton its Central Park fountain.

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[16] Harry Oakman, *Gardening in Queensland*, 1958, p. 5.

The bush house

A bush house, or shade house, predominantly made of timber battens over a timber frame, was a common feature of Queensland back yard or side gardens through the late 19th and much of the 20th centuries. Throughout that time botanic gardens, public parks and institution grounds also included bush houses, ferneries or orchid houses – all highly popular with visitors.

In DA Herbert's 1952 book *Gardening in Warm Climates* chapter XI 'The Bush House' is 34 pages long with close text. It covers construction: 'A bush house should be 20 feet by 20 feet, or more, and not more than 9 feet high unless it is proposed to grow tall plants such as palms and tree ferns.' The chapter includes sections on pot plants, hanging baskets, ferns and many pages of instructions on growing bush house plants and ferns and the species including a list of ferns.

Brisbane's former Exhibition Building, now the Old Museum Building, had an extensive timber batten shade house. Throughout its period as the Museum there was a smaller, though still sizeable, shade house – a beautiful fern and staghorn filled structure.

The bush house in the Rockhampton Botanic Gardens was for a long time one of the finest in Queensland and a key element in the Botanic Gardens. (At the time of writing it is in disrepair and vulnerable to loss).

Garden features and specific garden beds

There are several particular garden bed types and display features which were once popular in both parks and in private gardens but which are now rare. These included: floral displays usually set in lawns to allow strolling around or alongside to view them, floral clocks and floral or foliage names, rockeries including cactus rockeries (there was a large rockery in the City Botanic Gardens near the QUT edge), rusticated railings and furniture, vine swags (the Aubigny building grounds at the Mater Hospital had an avenue of palms with vine swags and staghorns on the trunks), and staghorns, orchids and such epiphytes featured on palm trunks. The gardening labour required to maintain these is often given as the reason for their decline, though the reason is more likely the changes in influences on parks and garden design leading to their decline in popularity. Conservation of heritage garden places and elements has risen after these elements have fallen into severe disrepair or been removed.

Comment

This Survey has highlighted that any loss of the heritage structures, the decorative elements and furniture, even the old garden edges from a heritage garden brings a loss of their rich and tangible heritage character. Fountains, statuary, rough stone walling and steps, stone or timber garden edges, ferneries or bush houses, pavilions and shelters and the like, no matter how simple, are all part of the historical design or style and fill out the heritage story and character of these places.

The Garden under a Spreading Tree

There are a great many Queensland residential houses, particularly in the smaller towns and rural villages or hamlets, without a fully developed conventional garden surrounds. Nevertheless in a large proportion of these can still be found a garden concentrated in the shade of a spreading tree. This was more common part of the garden before reticulated garden water became available and before the garage, swimming pool and paved court took much of the space around the house. It is still a common garden feature in country regions and in less developed house settings or those of modest income households. This Queensland garden may be found under the ubiquitous mango tree in the back yard, or the Ficus tree at the grounds edge, under the poinciana or the jacaranda, or often under the single tree in the yard in hot inland towns. The plants may be a scrambling Monstera and Microsorum fern clump, or a mass of ferns and tropical large foliaged shrubs. There are usually many pot plants which are clustered within the shade or hang from the branches.

This garden form has arisen as the result of Queensland's long, hot and dry summer before the rains, the lack of water and irrigation systems, and the limited time for gardening by many, in particular, the busy mother who is often the main gardener. While only part of the whole home grounds, this is nevertheless a garden in itself, born out of the harsh, constraining circumstances of the climate and remoteness, but continued from the gardener's love of growing and, even though small, evoking a lush oasis.

19th Century Plant Legacies in Queensland

The Acclimatisation Society

The Acclimatisation Society was established in Brisbane in the mid-19th century and soon had members and links established widely through the state, particularly to the major towns of Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Mackay and Cairns. Their Bowen Park experimental grounds and pleasure gardens were extensive, and in the 1860s and 1870s they were regarded as a finer, more popular destination than the Botanic Gardens. Plants were distributed to regional Botanic Gardens, members on homesteads and those with large urban gardens. The legacy of those tree and plant distributions would remain today in some of the older parks and gardens, as well as the now-weed species or pest animals the Society introduced. Some of the cook pines (Araucaria cookii), the palms and fig trees (Ficus benjamina) planted at that time remain in Bowen Park.

Experimental stations

Through the early 20th century, and with the sound basis of government scientists and researchers and the Departments of Primary Industries (DPI) and Forestry, a series of research or experimental stations were established through Queensland, particularly in the coastal regions. In Mackay the Sugar Experiment Station was established near the Lagoons. A row of pine trees remains today from that site (later a DPI site) and nearby has been established the Regional Botanic Gardens. Their later headquarters on Nebo Road are also on this AGHS List for their garden which includes a formal line of Royal palms (Roystonia regia) along the buildings lawn frontage. At Kamerunga outside Cairns was a tropical research station. At the Forest Research Station at Imbil was planted a now dramatic entrance avenue of pines.

Private experimental gardens were likely not as uncommon in the late-19th and early-20th centuries as once thought. This study revealed two: Anthelme Thozet established an extensive experimental gardens and orchard on his property outside Rockhampton in the 1870s and distributed plants and seeds widely in Queensland, southern Australia and internationally. Albert de Lestang established his Cape York property as an experimental Botanical Garden in 1920 – Adel's Grove, on Lawn Hill Creek. He supplied the Brisbane Botanic Gardens and botanical gardens worldwide with seeds.

These places where gardens remain have been included on the List.

Queensland's Modest Representation in Late 20th Century Books

A random review of some late 20th century books on heritage places with gardens indicates that Queensland was generally poorly researched or surveyed in these publications which were presented as having Australia-wide coverage. A few examples are presented here. This southern Australian bias indicates the challenges Queensland gardeners faced in looking for examples and guidance to form their gardens.

Historic Homesteads of Australia Australian Council of National Trusts, 1969**:** This respected publication looked in detail at 41 homesteads – ostensibly from all around Australia and representing the best of these. Only two were from Queensland: *Cressbrook* near Toogoolawah 1843, and *Jimbour* 1883. The gardens were not specifically discussed, though the large bunya pine at *Cressbrook* is mentioned. The gardens of *Cressbrook* and *Jimbour* are included on this study's AGHS Inventory.

The Australian Homestead Philip Cox, 1972**:** This definitive publication includes only three Queensland homesteads of its 32. In the category 'Early Georgian 1788 – 1850 Vernacular' there is *Mundoolun* and *Coochin Coochin*; in the 'Edwardian/Art Nouveau 1890 – 1918' period, only *Nindooinbah*. *The gardens of Coochin Coochin* and *Nindooinbah* are included on this study's AGHS Inventory.

The Great Gardens of Australia 1983: Of the 82 gardens in this book Queensland is only represented by private gardens at Woodridge and Toowoomba (these are unknown to these authors), and by the Cascade Gardens on the Gold Coast, the Brisbane Botanic Gardens and Government House *Fernberg*, the Toowoomba Botanic Gardens and Boyce Gardens. All these five latter gardens are on this study's AGHS Inventory.

Treasures of Australia Cedric Flower 1983**:** In the chapter 'Brisbane – Tropic Star' Flower writes:

> In architecture and in landscape the tropics begin at Brisbane with a proliferation of palms and the brilliance of bougainvilleas covering backyard sheds in a blaze of scarlet and purple. The older suburbs of faded paint, fretwork and latticed verandahs, recall the tropical town that once existed in the days before air conditioning and high-rise buildings changed the character of the city. (p. 162)

This is an evocative and understanding introduction, however, the author failed to find the 'garden treasures' of Queensland. In Brisbane Flower selected only *Old Government House* (1860-62), *Bishopsbourne* Milton (1868), *Newstead House* (1846), and *Eulalia* Norman Park (1889). All of these places retain much of their heritage gardens and are on this study's AGHS Inventory. In The Darling Downs section, the only homes he presented were *Claremont* Ipswich (1858), *Gabbinbar* (1863), and *Jimbour* (1883). All still have a recognisable amount of their heritage gardens to varying degrees of intactness, and are included in this study's AGHS Inventory. For Warwick he selected *St Mary's Church* (1926) with its Phoenix date palms, *Pringle Cottage* (1869), and *Glengallen* (1867-8). St Mary's remains the only one of these with aspects of a heritage garden.

Australia the Beautiful Great Gardens *Presenting our Special Australian Gardens* 1991: Of the 17 'warm climate gardens' (Northern Territory, Queensland and coastal New South Wales) this book includes four private gardens in Brisbane and Mt Tambourine, Toowoomba, one at Airlie Beach unknown to the authors, and the Mt Coot-tha Botanic Gardens. Only the Botanic Gardens are in this study's Inventory.

Comment

The Old Museum Gardens, which include one of Queensland's oldest and most highly significant heritage gardens was not included in these books. Queensland's distance from the authors' cities and the publishing centres seems to be a major factor in the lack of investigation of gardens here. Without public and widespread recognition historical gardens are often neglected, particularly through times of changing ownership, closure of institutions or new management desiring to make changes to new and popular styles. Many Queensland historical parks and gardens have been subject to this national and state-wide anonymity.

People Influential on Queensland Gardeners and Gardens

There have been a number of people and organisations who have had considerable influence on the development of gardens and gardeners in Queensland. In the 19th century (and later) the **Acclimatisation Society** (as discussed earlier) played an important role. The **Botanic Gardens** across the state were also extremely influential with curator **Walter Hill** important in Brisbane but also in terms of establishment the network of botanic gardens in major regional towns across the State. Others include **FM Bailey** and **Philip MacMahon**. There were also a number of private gardeners – many members of the Acclimatisation Society. Meteorologist, **Clement Wragge's** garden at his home, Capemba in suburban Brisbane was well known for its extraordinary collection of sub-tropical plantings – a collection remarkable for its time.

The early 20th century, particularly until the financially constraining times of the Depression (1930s) and the Second World War, was a creative and productive period in Queensland for gardens. State and local governments established institutions such as hospitals, town halls, schools and civic buildings. These and other government buildings were generally given spacious garden surrounds according to their location and stature. Parks were established or refurbished by local governments, in particular in the 1920s by the newly amalgamated Brisbane City Council. The influence of the government garden designers and parks superintendents was considerable in a time when there were few professional designers in Queensland and few garden publications available. Some of these influential government designers are included here.

Ernest Bick (1870-1949) A landscape designer, Ernest Bick was curator of Brisbane's City Botanic Gardens from 1917 to 1940. These gardens were one of the premium public parks in Brisbane through that time (and remain so today). The gardens were a highly popular place for weekend outings and picnics, and the trees and shrub gardens were often studied in some detail by Brisbane and visiting gardeners for ideas for their own gardens.

Harold Caulfield (1918–1994) Harold Caulfield began his career at the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, and was Curator of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens from 1956 to 1979, and Mt Coot-tha Botanic Gardens 1979 to 1982. He was Foundation President of the Society for Growing Australian Plants. Caulfield wrote horticultural columns in journals and daily papers and presented horticultural programs on radio.[17]

Henry Moore One of the influential landscape garden designers was Henry Moore – a horticulturist and first Parks Superintendent for the Brisbane City Council from 1912 to the early 1940s. His major work included the substantial modifications to Bowen Park, Newstead Park and Victoria Park, as well as the new parks: New Farm Park and Yeronga Park. He promoted and implemented the widespread planting of the Queen or Cocos palm (*Syagaras romanzoffianum*), Ficus trees and tropical rockeries.

Harry Oakman (1906–2002) After the Second World War a highly influential garden designer was Harry Oakman. He was appointed Superintendent of Parks in Brisbane in 1946. Over a period of 17 years, Oakman transformed the parklands of Brisbane, built 120 playing fields, and assisted in designing and producing two botanic gardens. His book ***Gardening in Queensland*** was first published in 1958 and reprinted and updated through many revised editions to about the 1980s. This book, and Harry Oakman's works in Brisbane, have had a considerable influence on gardeners and gardens in Queensland, particularly on plant selection. The 1960 edition of his book noted:

> This book has been written to help the Queensland home gardener; that is, the average property owner with his twenty-four or thirty-two perches of land who during the week-ends spends time in his garden, with or without enthusiasm.
>
> The emphasis throughout has been on giving the maximum of information with the minimum of words and the practical aspect of gardening has been constantly kept in mind: Only plants that have succeeded under Queensland conditions have been listed…

He does not really address design directly. He wrote:

> There has been no intention to cater for the estate garden; consequently there is no reference to statuary, fountains, carriageways, avenues, vistas, glades, terrace gardens, sunken gardens, nor to grandiose formal or landscape gardening as all of these are only of remote interest to the home gardener. (p. 2)

Part of his legacy in Brisbane includes many of the flowering trees in the city streets and parks, including the bugle flower tree (Tabebuia), butterfly tree (Bauhinia), Indian laburnum (Cassia fistula), poincianas and Colvillea racemosa.

Other later seminal figures include landscape architects **Arne Fink** (1930-?) and **Barbara van den Broek** (1932-2001), and architect **Karl Langer** (1903-1969) – all early Queensland members of the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects and influential in the development of the profession of landscape architecture in the state.

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[17] *Encyclopaedia of Australian Science*, http://www.eoas.info/biogs/P002294b.htm, accessed 31 May 013.

5. ASSESSING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF 'GARDEN' PLACES

Introduction

This chapter discusses in more detail the assessment of heritage significance of gardens, parks, trees and other designed landscapes. It includes a discussion of the notion of cultural heritage significance and also the criteria by which that significance is assessed as they relate to garden places and in particular to those included in the Inventory.

As noted earlier in the report the assessment of significance of the garden places for this study was based on the national and state standards i.e. *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of places of Cultural Heritage Significance* 1999 (the 'Burra Charter') and the criteria laid out in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* together with Queensland Heritage Council's, *Using the Criteria: A Methodology* (2006). The criteria are also commonly adopted by local authorities across the state for assessing places for local heritage registers, albeit pitched at the level of local significance. Also known as the HERCON criteria, they are broadly used across all Australian jurisdictions.

As discussed in Chapter 3, the Inventory comprises places with varying levels of significance - local, state and national – albeit given the primarily desk-top nature of this study, assessments of significance are of a preliminary nature with a more detailed assessment. In broad terms places on the 'Short List' or 'Potential Short List' are considered of state or potentially state significance (high local / regional significance) and occasionally of national significance. Those levels of significance are described in *Using the Criteria. A Methodology* (2006) p. 5:

- **Local**: '… heritage values are of a purely localised nature and do not contribute significantly to our understanding of the wider pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and heritage. For example … character streetscapes …'
- **State**: A place's heritage values 'contribute to our understanding of the wider pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and heritage. This includes places that contribute significantly to our understanding of the regional pattern and development of Queensland.'
- **National**: '… heritage values make an outstanding contribution to our understanding of the pattern and evolution of Australia's history and heritage.'

Cultural Heritage Significance

Cultural heritage significance is essentially the term used to describe what is important about a place. The Burra Charter (1999) defines cultural significance as '**aesthetic**, **historic**, **scientific, social** or **spiritual value** for past, present or future generations'. Although there are a variety of adjectives used in definitions of cultural significance in Australia, the adjectives 'aesthetic', 'historic', 'scientific', 'social' and 'spiritual', given alphabetically in the Burra Charter, can encompass all other values. The meaning of these terms in the context of cultural significance is discussed below. It should be noted that they are not mutually exclusive, for example, garden design style has both historic and aesthetic aspects.

Cultural heritage significance is also formally defined in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. It is in similar terms to the Burra Charter but with the addition of 'architectural significance' and 'historical significance' replacing 'historic significance'. Section 4 provides:

> Cultural heritage significance, of a place or feature of a place, includes its aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or other significance to the present generation or past or future generations.

The following discussion of the different types of significance is based on the Burra Charter Guidelines and the Queensland Heritage Council's *Using the Criteria. A Methodology* (2006) as well as garden places from the Inventory.

Aesthetic value

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use. (Burra Charter Guideline)

'Aesthetic significance, of a place or object, includes its visual merit or interest.' (s3 QHA)

'Aesthetic qualities are those sensual qualities of a place or object that invite judgement against various ideals including beauty, picturesqueness, evocativeness, expressiveness, grotesqueness or sublimeness and any number of other descriptors of aesthetic judgement.' (QHC 2006 p 13)

In terms of a surveyed place meeting the threshold for this value, the study brief provided the following indicators regarding garden places (based on the Burra Charter):

- has beauty, atmosphere, symbolism, tranquillity;
- is shown in art works (including literature);
- has visual appeal or merit.

The **Brisbane City Botanic Gardens** is a good example of a place on this study's AGHS List that has a high degree of aesthetic significance on several measures. The lawns, trees and specimen planting seen in focal points in views across the lawns, or at intersections in the avenues, have beauty in the designed arrangements or forms, the colours, textures and proportions. The Gardens are evocative in their grandeur of scale, and picturesque qualities, and in the sequential experiences available whilst walking through the Gardens. (Botanic Gardens c. 1913, JOL neg. 203545)

Historic value

Historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the terms set out in this section.

A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. (Burra Charter Guideline)

However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment. Associative value is incorporated into historical value.

'A place or object may have historical significance if it is the product of, or is an example of, or was influenced by, or has influenced, or is associated with, or has a symbolic association with, or is the site of, an event, phase, movement, process, activity, way of life (including values, aspirations, tastes and fashions), person, group of persons, or organisation, who or which has made a strong, noticeable of influential contribution to the evolution or development of our society or our environment.' (QHC 2006 p 15)

'Historical significance provides the context for most other types of heritage significance.'(QHC 2006 p 15)

In terms of a surveyed place meeting the threshold for this value the study brief provides the following indicators regarding 'garden' places (based on the Burra Charter):

- illustrates an historic period, activity, way of life, land use;
- represents a design style;
- has a rare or distinctive design;
- is by a notable designer, gardener or person;
- important events have occurred there;
- much of the original form is intact;
- much of the original planting is intact;
- later remodelling is significant.

The small **Norris Park** (Meullerville) in east Rockhampton, the remnant of Anthelme Thozet's 1870s (and later) gardens and orchards, and now a burial place and memorial to his botanical endeavours, presents a powerful reminder of this region's botanical and agricultural pioneer who also helped in the establishment of the landscape amenity of the city and the Botanic Gardens. This park holds considerable historic value as it illustrates an historic period and the botanic and horticultural endeavours then, and is associated with a notable person. (Catherine Brouwer, 2012)

The **Old Museum Gardens** and nearby **Bowen Park** in Brisbane hold substantial historical design, structures, planting, and associations of notable groups and people, and illustrate at least four historic periods of Queensland's development and garden design styles. The Old Museum's 1897 garden remains substantially intact, as do the Bowen Park early 20th century and mid to late 20th century designs in Bowen Park. (Old Museum Gardens, Catherine Brouwer, c. 2012)

Scientific value

The scientific or research value of a place will depend on the importance of the data involved, on its rarity or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information. (Burra Charter Guideline)

'The scientific significance of a place or object is its potential to reveal, upon further examination of the place or object or the combination of the place or object and associated documentary materials and artefacts, information that will contribute significantly to our understanding of Queensland's past.' (QHC 2006 p 17)

Scientific significance is associated most closely with: criterion (a) and criterion (c). (QHC 2006 p 17)

In terms of a surveyed place meeting the threshold for this value the study brief provides the following indicators regarding garden places:

- has an outstanding, rare or unusual plant collection;
- has plantings made for research purposes.

The **Myall Park Botanic Gardens**, near Glenmorgan in the Western Downs, was where the development of several hybrid Grevilleas took place, including the highly popular and widely grown Grevillea Robyn Gordon. These horticultural developments were a notable contributor and part of the native gardens movement from the 1960s and 1970s and led to more places breeding and experimenting with indigenous plants for horticulture. The Gardens have now developed as a fine arid lands, Australian plants botanical gardens which is also an educational and attractive tourist destination. The scientific value lies in part in the potential of studies of the native plants growth to reveal more knowledge of them and their habits and cultivation requirements.

Social and spiritual values

Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group. (Burra Charter Guideline)

'The social significance of a place or object is derived from a perceived meaning or symbolic, spiritual or moral value in the place or object that is important to a particular community or cultural group and which generates a strong sense of attachment.'(QHC 2006 p 17)

In terms of a surveyed place meeting the threshold for this value the study brief provides the following indicators regarding 'garden' places:

- is associated with a notable owner or organisation;
- is associated with a notable historic building;
- is/was used and valued by the community or a group;
- is associated with a religious group or event;
- is well known by being opened to the public.

Bell Park (the former Botanic Gardens Reserve QHR #602326) extending along the esplanade in Emu Park was well established in the early 20th century and was popular as a seaside holiday destination. It remained popular for summer holidays for Rockhampton, homestead and inland residents, and in the 1940s a picnic race track was established in the parklands. The park has many of the original planted trees, the timber shelters and the race calling tower, and is still well used and popular. It holds the intangible heritage of many families' summer holiday memories. (Catherine Brouwer, 2012)

The Criteria – A Discussion

Queensland Heritage Act criteria A to H

Section 35 of the *Queensland Heritage Act* outlines specific criteria to be considered in assessing the cultural heritage significance of a place:

A place may be entered in the Queensland heritage register as a State heritage place if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria—

(a) the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history;

(b) the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage;

(c) the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history;

(d) the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places;

(e) the place is important because of its aesthetic significance;

(f) the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

(g) the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

(h) the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.

Applying the criteria to gardens

Using the Criteria. A Methodology (2006) establishes 'significance indicators' and 'threshold indicators' for each of the criteria (A–H). The indicators are explained with examples relating to a range of different types of places including places with garden and landscape values although buildings and built structures probably predominate. Definitions of 'architectural' and 'architecture' refer substantially to buildings and not designed landscapes. There is no corresponding assistance through definitions or process given for landscape design. However, three criteria, (d), (e), and (f) are just as applicable to the gardens (and designed landscapes) assessed in this Survey.

Whilst a detailed re-focussing of the indicators with reference to gardens and other designed landscapes, is beyond the scope of this Survey, this section seeks to give a broad picture of how gardens and designed landscapes fit within the established methodology and thus how places were assessed. The individual criteria together with examples from the Inventory are discussed below.

Criterion A – the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history

Significance indicators include:

- Is the product of an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment;
- Is an example of a process or activity that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment;
- Was influenced by an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment;
- Has influenced an event, phase, movement, process, activity or way of life that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment;
- Is the site of or is associated with an event or activity that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment;
- Has a symbolic association with an event or activity that has made a strong, noticeable or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of development of our society or of our environment.

Threshold indicators of state level significance of a 'garden, park or other designed landscape' which demonstrates the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history include: 'earliness, representativeness, regional importance, distinctiveness or exceptionality, rarity, or some other quality of the place.' (QHC 2006 p 27) For the local level assessment these threshold indicators would be adapted for local applicability, for example, earliness in the local context, and local importance, distinctiveness or exceptionality.

The Brisbane Botanic Gardens clearly satisfies this criterion and is considered of state and arguably national significance. Established in the 1850s it is considered one of the State's most significant designed landscapes. The Brisbane Botanic Gardens was the first of a network of botanic gardens established throughout Queensland which played an important role in introducing plants (both agricultural and ornamental) – many of those developments can be traced directly to the Brisbane Botanic Gardens and work of its early curators. (Brisbane Botanic Gardens 1874, SLQ Deazeley Album APE-017-01-0001)

By contrast, Tom Doherty Park at Acland on the Darling Downs is a modest local park established by locals on a former railway reserve. More recently however, with the acquisition of much of the town for mining, the park has become a state (and possibly national) symbol of the struggle between community and agricultural interests, and mining development. (Nominator, n.d.)

Another aspect of this criterion is the role of regional patterns of development. As noted in *Using the Criteria*: 'What may be of significance in one region may not be significant in another, but contributes to our understanding of the wider pattern of historical development in Queensland.' It is acknowledged that 'region' may 'vary according to context and type of place or may be defined by historical land use or function, or by topography, climate, biodiversity, and administrative boundary or some other characteristic or quality'. In the case of garden places all of these frameworks are likely to be relevant but for example climate is more often than not an important determinant.

Criterion B – the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage

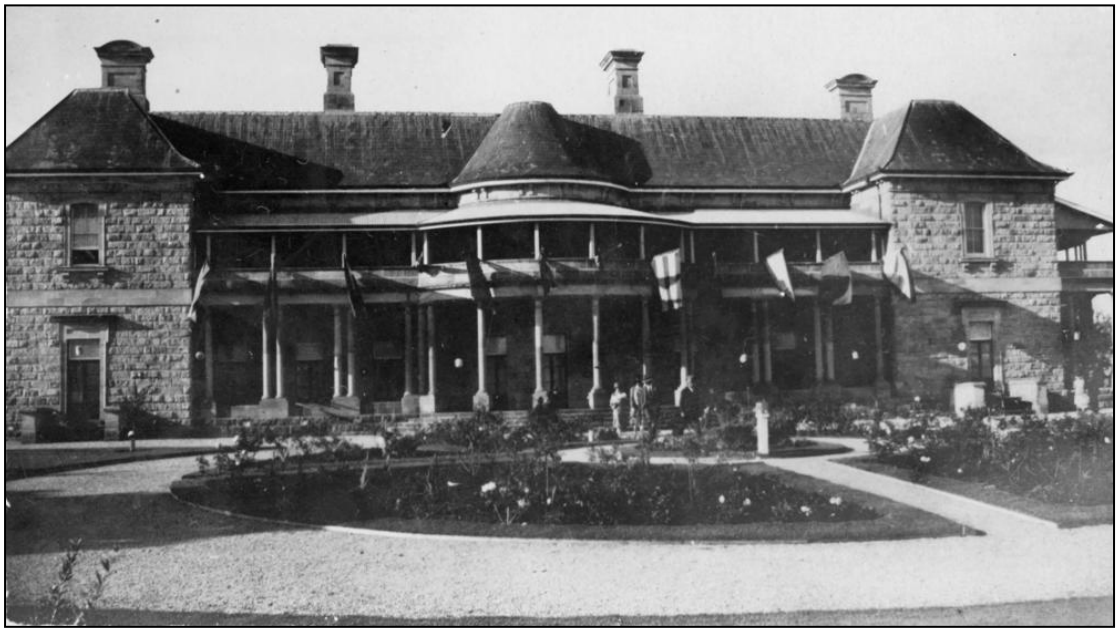
Significance indicators:

- A way of life (including fashion, taste and aspiration) that once was common but now is rare or that has always been uncommon or is endangered;
- A custom that once was common but now is rare or that has always been uncommon or is endangered;
- A process that once was common but now is rare or that has always been uncommon or is endangered;
- A function that once was common but now is rare or that has always been uncommon or is endangered;
- A land use that once was common but now is rare or that has always been uncommon or is endangered.

The rarity or uncommonness of a 'garden' (criterion (b)) may be identified through threshold indicators including 'intactness/integrity, distinctiveness, exceptionality or some other quality of the place.' (QHC 2006 p. 34)

Paronella Park in north Queensland is a rare and idiosyncratic example of a commercial pleasure garden. (Brett Matthews, 2010)

The timber fernery and floral clock at Rockhampton Botanic Gardens are both rare surviving examples of their type of park feature. In the case of the clock, even though the hands of the clock are missing, given the high rarity and quality of this design type, it is still considered to meet the threshold indicators of intactness, distinctiveness and exceptionality. (Catherine Brouwer, 2012)



Jimbour House on the Darling Downs is an opulent stone mansion erected 1874-6 for politician, businessman and grazier Joshua Peter Bell. Set within large formal gardens it is considered the state's 'only really grand country house (in the manner of English and French country houses)'. (*Using the Criteria*, p. 35; Jimbour House 1928, JOL 139871)

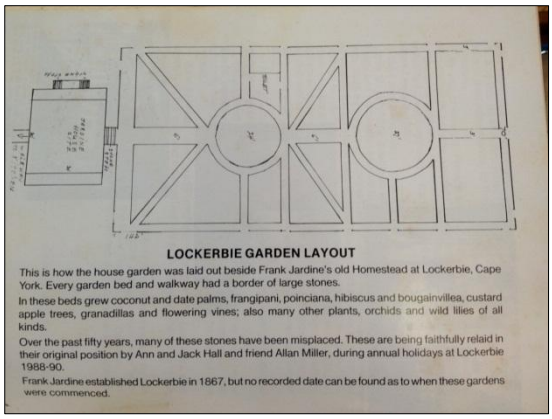
Criterion C – the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history

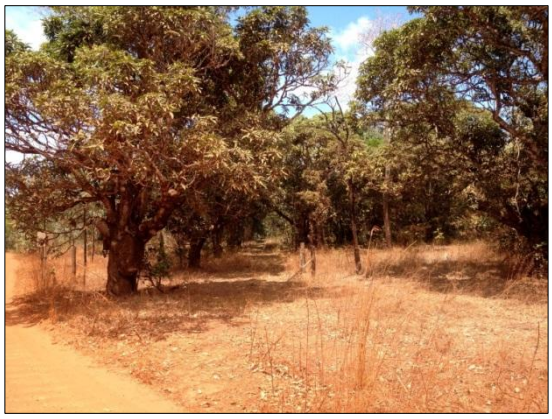
Significance indicators:

- Potential to contribute new knowledge about Queensland's history;
- Potential to contribute knowledge that will lead to a greater understanding of particular aspects of Queensland's history;
- Potential to contribute knowledge that will assist in comparative analysis of similar places.

The potential of a garden to reveal information that contributes significantly to an understanding of the local history (criterion (c)) 'may be identified through the application of one or more threshold indicators, including earliness, rarity, extensiveness, intactness …' (QHC 2006 p 39)

At *Bertiehaugh* homestead on the junction of Bertiehaugh and South Palm Creeks and the Ducie River, Cape York Peninsula, old gardens feature rock walls and stone-pitched well, probably built by a Chinese gardener for Frank Jardine. (Geoff Wharton, 2004)





The Jardine Homestead garden at Lockerbie is another good example – in this remote part of the state, the survival of garden remnants can of itself make a place significant. In this instance it is also associated with one of the most well-known of the early Europeans to live in this part of Queensland. (J. Flack, n.d.)

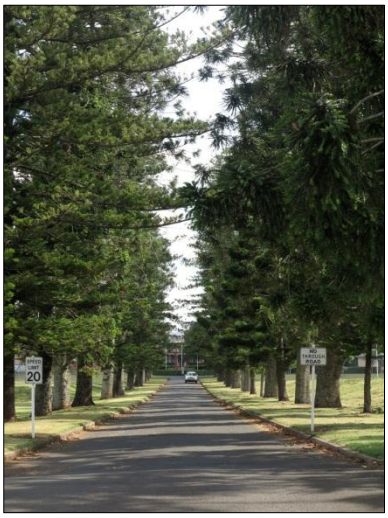
Similarly the **former Cremorne Gardens**, close by the Fitzroy River in Rockhampton, were once a popular picnic, racing and recreational venue. An historical newspaper item has revealed some of the history. A large banyan fig tree remains and is indicative of the planting at this place. Research on the site and in documentary sources may reveal more about this place.

Criterion D – the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places

Significance indicators:

- A way of life that has made a noticeable contribution to the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history;
- A custom that has made a noticeable contribution to the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history;
- The impact of an ideology, value or philosophy on Queensland's history;
- A process that has made a strong contribution to the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history;
- A land use that has made a strong contribution to the pattern or evolution of Queensland's history;
- A function that has been an important part of the pattern of Queensland's history;
- Variations within, or the evolution of, or the transition of, the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places;
- The work of a designer who has made an important contribution to Queensland's built environment;
- The principal characteristics of a form that has made an influential or noticeable contribution to the evolution or Queensland's built environment;
- An architectural [or landscape] style that has made an influential or noticeable contribution to the evolution or Queensland's built environment;
- A construction technique or particular use of materials that has made a conspicuous or early contribution to the evolution of Queensland's built environment.

Identification of the level of importance of a garden in illustrating the principal characteristics of a class (criterion (d)) may be identified through threshold indicators 'degree of intactness/integrity, earliness, rarity or uncommonness, sustained use, exceptionality…' (QHC 2006 p 48)



The magnificent avenue of bunya pines, Concordia College, Toowoomba and the majestic hoop pine avenue leading to the Imbil Forestry Station. (Susan Hill, 2012; John Huth, n.d.) Whilst avenues of trees are not rare, these are particularly fine examples. The plantings of both Bunyas and Hoops were also associated with particular historic themes – for the former as part of ornamental gardening practices in the 19th century and for the latter as part of 20th century forestry practices which saw the mass planting of the native tree which was disappearing from its habitat.

The Wowan Memorial Park (left) is clearly of local significance as a memorial park but is perhaps more difficult to assess as it whether it is of state significance. Arguably however, this type of more modest memorial park with its very limited plantings and landscaping is very typical of the smaller regional towns and an intact, fine example of its type. (Catherine Brouwer, 2012) Similarly most country town churches / church groups have a very modest and pragmatic garden, requiring only minimal maintenance – the example at right the Lutheran Church at Nobby. (Susan Hill, 2012)

Spring Cottage, Hamilton – a very modest urban residential garden 'home made' with available or economical materials and considered an uncommon, intact private garden and a good example of its type. (Catherine Brouwer, c. 2011)

Theodore – the main street and associated parks of this central Queensland former government town, planned between the wars, is considered a fine example of a planned and planted townscape. (The Boulevard, 1930s SLQ neg. ban00094)

Criterion E – the place is important because of its aesthetic significance

Significance indicators:

- Natural beauty or other natural aesthetic quality;
- Picturesque attributes;
- Evocative qualities
- Expressive attributes;
- Landmark quality;
- Symbolic meaning.

Aesthetic significance (criterion (e)) threshold indicators include: 'the degree of intactness, integrity, or deterioration of the place, or by its setting and location context, or by demonstrated representation…' (QHC 2006 p 54)

The Rockhampton Botanic Gardens – although much of the original / early schemes have been compromised by later ad hoc planting, the gardens still have strong aesthetic qualities in most parts. (Catherine Brouwer, 2012)

Criterion F – the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period

Significance indicators:

- Displays artistic value;
- Displays architectural [or other design] excellence
- Is innovative or develops new technology;
- Represents a breakthrough in design or construction technique;
- Is a particularly appropriate solution to a technical problem that extends the limits of existing technology;
- Adapts technology in a creative manner.

A high degree of creative or technical achievement (criterion f) may be identified through threshold indicators, including its 'intactness, integrity, whether it has received peer recognition or award …' (QHC 2006 p 59)

Myall Park Botanic Garden, Glenmorgan – established 1941 and important for its role in experimenting with indigenous plants for horticulture – was recently entered in the Queensland Heritage Register. (Australian National Botanic Gardens website)

Criterion G – the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

Significance indicators including:

- Important to the community as a landmark, marker or signature;
- A place that offers a valued customary experience;
- A popular meeting or gathering place;
- Associated with events having a profound effect on a particular community or group;
- A place of ritual or ceremony;
- Symbolically representing the past in the present;
- A place of essential community function leading to special attachment.

The level of significance of a garden that has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (criterion g) may be identified through threshold indicators 'including the length of association for a community, the degree or extent of the association or attachment, a significant former association for a community ... '(QHC 2006 p 64)

Both the town centre park in Banana and Mount Morgan's main street planted medians with the 'Running the Cutter' are important and highly valued central parks and townscapes within their local communities. Arguably however their significance may go beyond that as they are believed to be good examples of a regional type of local park in that they both demonstrate strong regional approaches to place making and presenting identity. (Catherine Brouwer, 2012)

Criterion H – the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history

Significance indicators including:

- Has a special association with a person who has made an important or notable contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our physical environment;
- Has a special association with a group of people that has made an important or notable contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our physical environment;
- Has a special association with an organisation that has made an important or notable contribution to the evolution or development of our society or of our physical environment.

The level of significance of a garden that has special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (criterion (h)) may be identified through threshold indicators, including the importance of the person, group or organization in Queensland's history; the degree or extent of the association; the influence of the association …' (QHC 2006 p 69)

In terms of 'garden' places important individuals and organisations might include the influential Botanic Gardens curators (eg Walter Hill, Ernest Bick); the Acclimatization Society and those closely associated with the work of the Society; other early and / or notable designers and gardeners associated with local councils such as Alexander Jolly, Harry Moore, Harry Oakman; botanists and scientists such as Anthelme Thozet; architects associated with garden designs such as R.S. Dods and Karl Langer; and post-war landscape architects including Arne Fink and Barbara Van den Broek.

41 Dopson Street, Taringa. This garden is built in part of the tropical garden established by Clement Wragge in the late 19th century. Parts of this are believed to survive, overlaid by post WWII landscaping by Arne Fink (1957) and Barbara van den Broek (1975). (J Sim, 2012)

6. THE QUEENSLAND INVENTORY OF HERITAGE GARDENS

Introduction

As noted earlier, the compilation of an Inventory of Heritage Gardens was one of the key outcomes of this project. The Inventory (or the 'Long List) is by its very nature an organic list representing garden places identified during the course of this process (according to the methodology outlined earlier). The limitations of what is essentially a desk top study albeit one with the added value of community input plus the very nature of the search itself meant there are of course many gaps which need to be filled. The Inventory is by no means a complete or final list but rather should be approached as a working document to be added to, revised and subtracted from over time.

At this point the Inventory includes some 1112 parks, gardens, trees and other designed landscapes. As discussed in Chapter 3 it is in the form of a database (Microsoft Access). Given its size it is contained in the DVD included with the accompanying material.

As required by the project brief a 'Short List' was drawn from the Inventory. The Short List contains some 275 places. A copy of the Short List is found in Appendix 6. It is arranged according to several categories (gardens, parks, trees and other designed landscapes) and within those categories, according to the various types of garden places used in this study (as discussed in Chapter 3) as outlined below. A second shorter list was also drawn from the Inventory. This 'Potential Short List' is extracted in Appendix 7.

Garden categories and types

Category	Type
Garden	Urban residential gardens Homestead and rural gardens Industrial and commercial gardens Institution gardens Economic gardens
Park	Botanic gardens Public parks and urban reserves Pleasure gardens, resorts and recreation places
Trees	Memorial landscapes Avenues or groups of trees Esplanades
Other designed landscapes	Townscapes

The following discussion, which is primarily focussed on places contained in the Short List, is arranged according to the various 'types' employed by this study. Each type is introduced by and correlated to the description of the type in Ramsay AHC 1991.

Urban Residential Gardens

The AHC types are: Cottage Gardens, Large Urban – Residence Gardens, Terraced House Gardens, Suburban Gardens.

'Large Urban-Residence Gardens: These gardens range in size from ½ acre to quite large areas surrounding medium to large sized houses which were usually of a particular academic style. Mansion gardens fall into this category. Features of the large urban-residence gardens may be decorative and at times elaborate entry gates, high fences, garden ornaments, ferneries, conservatories, glasshouses, tennis courts, croquet lawns and later swimming pools, a carriageway and carriage circle with accommodation in the rear for horses and carriages. Utilitarian areas, picking gardens and vegetable gardens were at times separated by walls from the pleasure garden area, usually by fences or hedges.' (Ramsay p. 4)

'Suburban gardens range in size from ¼ to 2 acres (0.1 to 0.8ha) and are located in nineteenth and twentieth structured suburban sub-division areas…Gardens of this class are more structured than the cottage garden and accompany larger and more sophisticated dwellings which were established in the nineteenth century…'Common features of twentieth century suburban gardens are: a decorative front garden to enhance the house and create an impression from the street, and a utilitarian back area. Ferneries or bush houses are often located in the rear with the vegetable garden and clothes drying area. The gardens are usually fenced or hedged with a pedestrian and driveway gate.' (Ramsay p. 4)

Urban residential gardens in the Short List

Urban residential Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Old Government House	Brisbane	QHR	Queensland's 'premier' house located between Parliament House and the Botanic Gardens. The grounds were originally laid out by Botanic Gardens curator Walter Hill. Now part of QUT; garden remnants include kidney lawn, rear garden & remnant beds, mature trees, former carriageway with early plantings and gate pillars. See also Brisbane Botanic Gardens
Government House Fernberg	Paddington	QHR	Established in the 1860s as a semi-rural estate and expanded and developed in the 1880s to become a Victorian villa & garden private residence. Queensland's Government House since the 1910s with gardens further developed. Original portions intact; development of garden (including early drive, formal terraced front gardens, 1920s 'wild' garden to rear) well documented in 1990s CMPs. Considered one of Queensland's premier gardens.
Santa Barbara	New Farm	QHR	Designed by architect EP Trewern, Santa Barbara is considered a key example of a Queensland Spanish Mission residence. The single storey house & garage is located on a corner site - grassed lawn with original low, rendered masonry perimeter wall, 'crazy' paved paths, mature poinciana trees on street.
Newstead House	Newstead	QHR	Newstead House, with >3 ha of gardens, was built 1846 for pastoralist Patrick Leslie, & acquired 1918 by Brisbane Council for parks superintendent. Grounds including a circular drive, fig tree older than house & other mature trees.
Conon	Lutwyche	QHR	Lowset masonry & timber residence dating from 1863. The grounds have been subdivided but sufficient area has been retained to preserve its garden & sense of space reflecting a 19th century ambience. Early plantings & garden features remain. 'Conon has significance as a rare survivor of an 1860s house with an early garden in Brisbane. The scale of the garden and the setting of the house within the more recent suburban fabric of Lutwyche adds to that significance.' (QHR)
Glen Lyon	Ashgrove	QHR	Built 1876-7 for merchant Alexander Stewart, Glen Lyon is a two storeyed brick mansion originally set within a 100 ha estate on Enoggera Ck. The grounds around the house were landscaped by early 1890s. The estate was subdivided in the 20th century but the grounds including former tennis court remain substantial and relatively intact. Glen Lyon is a fine example of a late 19th century semi-rural villa estate.
Glenlyon Drive	Ashgrove		The original carriageway from Waterworks Road to Glen Lyon was planted with an avenue of Bunya Pines interspersed with figs and Himalayan Pines. Following the 20th century subdivision this became Glenlyon Drive. The avenue does not form part of the State heritage listing for Glen Lyon but is considered a key component and should be added.

Urban residential Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Woodlands	Ashgrove	QHR	Rare relatively intact 1880s Brisbane suburban house & garden set within 1/2 acre grounds including mature plantings (including several specimen trees , early privet hedge) & rare surviving ironwork fence, gates & matching tree guards.
Old Bishopsbourne	Milton	QHR	Dating from 1860s it is one of the oldest ecclesiastical precincts in Queensland. It includes an 1860s house set in some 12 acres of grounds including early garden fragments, early gateposts & carriageway, 1912 stone chapel, 1930s terracing, theological college buildings.
Langer House	St Lucia	QHR	Modernist house & garden designed by planner, architect and landscape architect Karl Langer in 1950 for his own use. Native rainforest garden (a unique undertaking at the time) established at rear of house; front garden designed in Japanese style including hedge & fish pond. Karl Langer's original observations of local climate and his innovative approach to landscape design were extremely influential.
Swain House	Chelmer	QHR	Queensland Director of Forests EHF Swain constructed his house c. 1920-5. Most of the native & exotic forestry species he planted survive. Grounds include a grass tennis court, rainforest & fruit trees, cedars, hoop & kauri pines. Swain was a nationally significant figure in forestry. His tree plantings are strongly associated with his work; the hoop pine plantation continues to be of research value. (QHR)
Fulton Residence	Taringa	QHR	The home for some 60 years of influential modernist Queeensland architect Charles Fulton & family. Large mature garden to the front of the house; to rear - stone flagged terrace, stone retaining walls and stepped garden terraces - all built by the Fulton family. The house remained in the family for many years – the garden was known to be very intact during this time.
Garden, Dopson Street (part of former Capemba garden)	Taringa		Part of famous late 19th to early 20th century garden established by Clement Wragge at Capemba. Originally 3 acres. Following subdivision of site, house and garden developed on this part of the Capemba site including landscaping by Arne Fink (1957 - drawings extant) & Barbara van den Broek (1975). Extraordinary garden with close associations to several of the most influential designers and gardeners of their generation.
Torbreck	Highgate Hill	QHR	Designed by AH Job & RP Froud, Torbeck pioneered the multi-storey unit development in Qld. A prominent hill-top landmark in Brisbane, Torbreck comprises two modernist-influenced reinforced concrete and brick buildings (a tower block and garden block) on a steeply sloping one and a half acre site. The garden block fronts onto lawns and a landscaped pool area. The complex is a good example of post war international style, particularly the North American model, which had a strong impact on Queensland design in the 1950s.
Whepstead Bay View Private Hospital Fernbourne	Wellington Point	QHR	Built 1889 for Gilbert Burnett, designed by architect CW Chambers, on the site of an earlier home with well-established gardens, believed to be laid out mid 1870s. Includes orchard, vineyard, bush houses, fountains, garden beds. Many mature trees remain.
House	Springbrook		Good example of a large garden in mountain hinterland, with cool climate species such as tree ferns, deciduous European trees, camellias.

Urban residential Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Rosser House and Garden	Benowa	LHR	House and gardens established 1920s. Gardens include historic trees planted in 1870s by Benowa Sugar Mill manager Robert Muir.
Coolibah	Surfers Paradise		Good example of an up-market 1960s modernist house with garden, including decorative rockwork. Rear of house is good example of early terrace garden on canal.
Lloyd Bird's rainforest garden	Bundamba		Established c. 1958 by Lloyd and Dulcie Bird. Lloyd a founder of SGAP; discoverer of new species; environmentalist
Claremont	Ipswich	QHR	Georgian stone villa (c. 1857) on the Bremer River. The gardens retain elements of original planting and a number of fine or unusual specimens including Ulmus parvifolia, golden bamboo, early varieties of hibiscus and an early, locally propagated variety of bougainvillea.
Rockton	Ipswich	QHR	The extensive garden contains stands of massive hoop pines, figs, poincianas, jacarandas and palms set around a circular driveway, providing an impressive setting for the large [1855] house.
Geeumbi	Rangeville	QHR	Constructed of poured concrete, 1914-8 by owner-architect TA Price, a keen gardener & bushwalker. Mainly informal layout of site including concrete-walled terraces for living areas & with hedges, kitchen garden & fruit trees, tennis court, concrete water tank.
Concordia College Administration Centre Redlands	Toowoomba	QHR	Now a Lutheran boarding school, Redlands was built 1889 (James Marks, architect) for Toowoomba merchant Edmund Wilcox. Magnificent original avenue of Norfolk & Bunya pines line the drive with turning circle, formal gardens to north of house include 'teardrop' garden, central fountain designed by Wilcox; flagpole, hedge border, garden beds in the form of the school's initials and areas of lawn.
Downlands College Tyson Manor	Toowoomba		Tyson Manor built 1880s; additional storey 1915 and renamed after owner Tyson Doneley; one of social centre of the Darling Downs. From 1931 became a boys' boarding school operated by the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart. New school buildings (architect JP Donoghue) from 1934. Spacious grounds include substantial park-like frontage garden, intact drive sweeping up to house with circular drive and formal gardens. Formal garden areas around 1930s school buildings.
Boyce Gardens	Toowoomba	QHR	Established by Leslie & Margaret Boyce 1930. Intact residential garden including original curtilage, 1930s house, tennis court, 1947 pool; early experiment with regeneration of rainforest including rare remnant rainforest.
Ascot House	Toowoomba	QHR	Substantial 1870s house, with later additions, set on a large piece of land (orig 32 acres including extensive gardens). Considered one of the largest & most elaborate of all the grand residences of Toowoomba, the grounds remain substantial & appear to contain a number of early elements including mature trees, walking paths & fish ponds, & early(?) entry gates.
Clifford House Squatter's Club	Toowoomba	QHR	Erected 1860s as a gentlemen's club, but soon after the residence of James Taylor (the 'king of Toowoomba'). Substantial front garden includes large old pines, circular drive, bottle tree in central plantings, jacarandas & palm, vine-covered brick fence, metal gates (early).

Urban residential Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Gabbinbar	Toowoomba	QHR	Building began c. 1860s, main house built 1876 to Willoughby Powell design for Rev Nelson; ext 1881 to Marks design; briefly Vice-Regal summer residence. Substantial grounds include mature plantings, formal driveways, pagoda, lawns, rose gardens.
Vacy Hall	Toowoomba	QHR	Built 1899 for the Cory family, to design of James Marks. Front entry appears intact – circular gravel drive with brick edging, very old specimen trees, hedging; some terracotta (?Federation) garden edging around a back garden.
Rodway Sylvia Park	Toowoomba	QHR	House built c. 1904 for John Long to Harry Marks design. Site is bordered by mature camphor laurels & Norfolk Is pines. Garden includes mature jacarandas, terracotta tile garden edges, brick drains, grass driveway, & tennis court remains.
Tor	Toowoomba	QHR	Substantial house built 1904 for Mrs Frederick Hurrell Holberton; W Hodgen architect. Surrounded by a well-established garden containing mature boundary plantings, sweeping carriage-drive, tennis court, stables
Weetwood	Toowoomba	QHR	Grand private residence - substantial brick house built in 1888 for Richard William Scholefield; architect James Marks. Surrounded by large garden with low planting and many established trees including Norfolk & Bunya pines. Original entries and drive appear intact. Recorded as having permanent gardener for first 20 years.
Hillside	Glennie Heights	QHR	Hillside built 1962-4 as Anglican parsonage, designed by Benjamin Backhouse. Magnificent pines and entry gates (early not original?), looped drive with central lawn, terrace garden with sandstone edges & paving, trellised walkway.
El Arish	Stanthorpe	QHR	Garden & house established 1920s by Allan & Isabella Chauvel in the state's granite belt as a cool climate summer residence. Influenced by Arts & Crafts ideals, the garden is divided into a number of formally arranged compartments with formal plantings, themed flowering displays and rustic stroll pathways. Also includes elements of former market garden on site (early pear & grape, walls). History of the garden well documented. Considered a rare surviving example of a Queensland garden influenced by Arts & Crafts gardening ideals.
Masel Residence (former)	Stanthorpe	QHR	Modernist house built c. 1937-8 in the 'interwar functionalist style' designed by influential architects Donoghue & Fulton and recognised as of national significance. Garden thought to be very intact including original low brick fence, early gates, terracing, brick planters, paths, drive etc. A very intact and influential Queensland interwar house and garden; built for a colder climate.
Baddow House	Maryborough	QHR	Large brick residence erected 1883, high above Mary River. Early garden elements include terracing for a past driveway, decorative cast-iron fence posts with chain link fence, two large brick underground 'beehive' water tanks, & Canary Island Date Palm. QHR entry describes remnant hard landscape; only a Canary Island Date Palm considered to be significant vegetation. Setting 'characteristic of the original design which rarely survives at other suburban villas in Queensland'. (QHR)
Oonooraba	Maryborough	QHR	Built c189 to design by architect GHM Addison for James Stafford. Garden is much reduced; pair of 'landmark' pines flank entrance drive with remnant timber fence posts. Mature

Urban residential Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
			palms remain in garden. Lengthy description of grounds in George Layou's c. 1895 history of Maryborough.
Amla	Rockhampton	QHR	The minimalist lawn grounds of a 1950s functionalist residence (by Rockhampton architect AE Hevold) situated on The Range. Original level terrace, drive with curving, concrete edging, concrete paths, stone pitched embankment & old frangipani tree at house.
Clancholla	Rockhampton	QHR	Timber 'Range' house built c. 1922 for MacDonald set amongst a spacious interwar garden: clay tennis court with original fence, tape lines & roller, mango orchard, Bougainvillea on timber arbour, curved gravel drive & original timber gates, traditional temperate shrub beds at house & perimeters Hibiscus, Spiraea, Ervatamia. QHR records: 'Remnant garden element integral to house's significance. Characteristic of the Queen Anne Style … picturesque gardens, reflecting the garden suburb concept.'
Rudd Residence	Rockhampton	QHR	c. 1923 house believed to be the design of local architect Beatrice May Hutton. The house is seen from the street set in wide lawns and with a line of Phoenix palms along the front timber fence. The fence, gates and entry arbour appear original. 3 old frangipanis are to one side of the garden.
St Aubins	Rockhampton	QHR	A spacious lawn grounds before the villa residence. A pair of Phoenix palms on either side of the entry gate. The old brick piers at the car gates are original (made at the Lion Creek brickworks locally); a large hoop pine at the rear. House 1880s – 1920s.
Casa Grande	Mount Isa	QHR	Constructed 1949 in Spanish Mission style for then General Manager of Mt Isa Mines, Julius Kruttschnitt; designed by Brisbane architects Donoghue Cusick & Edwards. Garden areas include courtyard, tennis court, encircling drive, luxuriant gardens (striking in an arid area). The house and garden are closely associated with the growing prosperity of MIM which after years of struggle was then becoming profitable.
Oribin House and Studio	Cairns		Studio, house and surrounding landscape (including lush remnant scrub augmented with other plantings) designed c. 1961 by prominent North Queensland architect Eddie Oribin for his own use. Located in Queensland's tropical far north, the site - a former cane farm, which became one of Cairns' new post-war suburbs - is crossed by a creek. The complex has been described as 'remarkably mature essays somewhat in the Wrightian manner' where Oribin's 'mastery of form and detail in organic materials (wood, stone, copper, water) is evident, together with a sensitive relation to the tropical landscape.'(Ian Sinnamon)

Homestead and Rural Gardens

'These are gardens of 1/ 2 -12 acres (.2 to 4.8 hectares) associated with a large residences of pastoral landholdings. Common features of these gardens are: entry gates, a carriage/driveway and turning circle, avenue planting, windbreaks and shrubberies, service areas, stable blocks, meat house and dairy. They are also usually located close to a permanent water such as a lake, dam, river or creek.'

'Most homesteads were sited on higher ground thus providing views across the local landscape. They had separated vegetable gardens, picking gardens and orchards, recreation features such as tennis courts, croquet lawns and later swimming pools were often added.' Ramsay 1991 (p. 5)

In Queensland there are a good number of homesteads on the Queensland Heritage Register at which the garden is substantially intact and forms a major part of the heritage significance of the place, despite the harsh climatic conditions and severe water shortages at times. The Survey received a nomination for another homestead, *Barfield*, and was able to find an additional homestead with a handsome garden. There are undoubtedly many more.

Homestead and rural gardens in the Short List

Homestead + rural Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Wolston House	Wacol	QHR	Wolston House begun pre 1860; property, included gardens, laid out by survey William Pettigrew. House is surrounded by a mature garden containing large trees, a well and a pump.
Maye's Cottage and outbuildings Pleasant Place	Kingston	LHR, NTQ, QHR	One of the earliest surviving houses in the Kingston district, houses built 1872 & 1887, plus farm outbuildings to support fruit growing, dairying, bee-keeping. Site includes early mango trees. QHR: 'The house and grounds have aesthetic value as part of a prominent and picturesque site, situated at the crest of a hill surrounded by open ground and mature trees.'
Nindooinbah Homestead	Nindooinbah	NTQ, QHR	One of Queensland's most well-known homesteads. Built c. 1860 with major additions 1906-7 by architect Robin Dods for William Collins. Dods also designed a garden layout; replanted c. 1984. Grounds include palm avenues, specimen trees, formal flower beds, tennis court, fish pond, pavilions, greenhouse, timber gateways.
Coochin Coochin Homestead	Boonah	QHR	The 1840s-1890s house sits within an attractive established garden. Of special interest is a tree yard, famous for a series of plantings by distinguished 20th century visitors, initiated by Lord and Lady Chelmsford on a 1907 visit.
Cressbrook Homestead	Esk	QHR	Established 1841 in the Brisbane River Valley, Cressbrook was part of 'the first wave of non-government, non-indigenous settlement in the Moreton Bay district. It is one of the earliest surviving homestead' complexes in Queensland. It has remained in the one family for over 170 years. (*Using the Criteria*)
Franklyn Vale Homestead Spicers Hidden Vale	Grandchester	QHR	Homestead built early 1870s for Crace family. Substantial formal gardens developed by early 1900s including a tennis court, & lines of bunyas on 2 boundaries. Architect RS Dods reputed to have designed a summerhouse. The homestead complex including the siting of buildings in the landscape 'and relationships with the surrounding established gardens' is considered to have high aesthetic values.(QHR)
Jimbour House	Jimbour	QHR	Considered 'unique in Queensland as the only really grand country house in the English manner', Jimbour House is a substantial stone homestead designed 1873-74 by architects

Homestead + rural Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
			Suter & Voysey for JP Bell. (QHR) Its extensive gardens include a formal drive planted with mature Jacarandas, entrance gates, early large formal gardens, large mature trees (including Queen Anne palms), garden furniture, kitchen garden etc.
Argyle Homestead	Geham	QHR	Built 1870s for timber merchant Duncan Munro. The grounds contain various surviving mature trees, which include local and exotic species: cedars and pines marking the boundary, cypresses framing the front entrance, and holly bushes to the north encircled by a driveway, interspersed with large shade-providing pines and cedars. The picturesque homestead and grounds, which include a variety of mature trees, have aesthetic quality.
Braeside Homestead	Rosenthal	QHR	Homestead begun 1870s. Surrounds include early carriage path & remnant hedging, mature trees, tennis court & stone terrace walls.
Stan Morgan's residence Mrs Pedgan's residence	Acland		Corrugated iron miner's cottage and garden including pepperina trees (main trees planted in Acland) and pink summer crocus and white autumn crocus lining path to front door, native 'wilga' tree. Now owned by New Acland Pastoral - but excluded from mining lease. See also other Acland nominations.
The Glebe Homestead	Taroom	QHR	Homestead built overlooking Dawson R c. 1920 on site of earlier homestead; remained in Rigby family until recent resumption. Extensive gardens survive including plumbago & jasmine hedges, roses, jacarandas, early varieties of bougainvillea, pepper trees & orchard. QHR entry refers to 1920s-1940s photographs.
Murrumba Homestead Grounds (former)	Petrie	QHR	Homestead buildings (1860s) demolished early 1950s, but approximately 30 early Hoop, Kauri & Bunya pines, camphor laurel, mango & weeping fig are associated with founding Petrie family. The early trees are considered to be 'one of the most extensive early (mid-nineteenth century) private garden plantings in Queensland.' (QHR)
Kilcoy Homestead	Kilcoy	QHR	1850s homestead located on ridge overlooking Kilcoy Creek & surrounding farmland. Built for Louis Hope; in Kennedy family since 1920s. Grounds include mature Bunya Pines, other plantings of native & European trees, possible tennis court site.
Fairview Armstrong's House Pattemore House	Maleny	QHR	Farm house built 1907; surrounded by mature trees including Frangipani [Plumeria sp.], Avocados [Persea americana] and a Moreton Bay Fig [Ficus macrophylla] Plantings around the house are remnants from when the property was an established dairy farm and add to the aesthetic appeal of the place.'
Boondooma Homestead	Wondai	QHR	Station established 1846. Homestead complex includes evidence of a formally laid out garden (citrus orchard, mature plantings eg blackbean, bottle, oak, pine and pepperina trees). Trellises for grape vines, garden beds and various fences.
Taabinga Homestead	Kingaroy	QHR	Extensive homestead complex (1840s-1910s). Acquired by Arthur Youngman 1880s with substantial improvements 1890s-1900s including many outbuildings & development of garden. Extensive garden includes lawns, specimen trees (palms, Bunya pine, pines), tennis court, and a small cemetery. Considered a very intact homestead complex.

Homestead + rural Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Tarong Homestead	Tarong	QHR	1840s run - remnants of a large homestead garden (plantings & landscaping), graveyard, line of olives, lagoon with plantings, remnants of bathhouse, terracing
Cooper Downs Homestead	Baralaba		The long drive from the highway entry ends on a ridge & planting at gate & circular drive. Complex of buildings include old homestead, Nott House & other large houses etc form courtyards with arbours, shade trees & modest garden beds reflecting the harsh location.
Kyneton	Barcaldine		A 1ha garden established from 1980 over two stages, first considerable weed removal, soil improvement, shelter, enclosure and mixed natives and exotics, then by more attention to planning, lawns and views, addition of about 300 roses, and perfumed, grey and vegetable themed gardens..
Barfield Station	Banana		Settled by ET Homer 1893 with first homestead & garden established. Second house, Brockley. Gardens developed from 1920s by Charlie Whing including gravel paths, plumbago & Tecoma hedges, bougainvillea border, specimen trees including tamarind. Third home Betwixt & gardens link all three. Owner has a deal of information including historical photos.
Gracemere Homestead	Gracemere	NTQ, QHR	Established in the 1850s, the station has remained in the Archer family for more than 150 years. Picturesquely situated on the banks of Gracemere Lagoon near Rockhampton, the homestead complex and garden is considered of national significance.
Greenmount Homestead	Walkerston	QHR	A very intact 1910s North Queensland homestead complex located on an elevated site overlooking canefields. Formal garden includes circular drive and lawn enclosed by hedges and palms; fernery; avenue of Mango trees lining the original drive way; number of large figs
The Hollow Rawson's Shamrockville Station; The Neame	Mirani		This fine North Queensland garden is believed to be lost but is well documented. The Rawson family took over the property on the Pioneer River in the 1870s with substantial gardens including a fernery and aviary documented in photos and sketches by Charles Rawson and by the visiting artist Ellis Rowan. The home paddock now forms part of the town of Mirani; the Hollow is remembered now as part of the Mackay Botanic Gardens.
Macknade Station Macnade Plantation	Macknade nr Ingham		North Queensland sugar plantation established in the 1870s with the house built high on the bank of the Herbert River. Fine garden developed; artist Ellis Rowan visited 1887 as a guest of Frank and Lousia Neame. Since 1900s owned by CSR. Requires further investigation but potentially highly significant.
Egerstrom's Garden	Thornborough		Created by a Swedish miner 1877-1900; many rock terraces. Some plants remain including large poincianas; his grave overlooks garden. Heritage study conducted by students of James Cook University.
Old Laura Homestead	Lakeland	QHR	The homestead grounds contain introduced trees and evidence of former gardens and maintained lawns. Trees include 3 frangipanis and 2 mangoes, some planted during the 1920s & 1930s. Additional large mangoes at stockmen's quarters & river bank.
Breeza Plains Garden Breeza Plains Station	Lakeland		Run first taken up 1881. 1896 description: 'an oasis of the sandy and wiry grass desert. Surrounding the house is a fruit garden of rare excellence, where orange, mangoes, and other tropical

Homestead + rural Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
			fruits grow in profusion.' Today mango tree garden remains
Lockerbie Homestead Garden Remnants Jardine Homestead; Holland Homestead	Somerset		Lockerbie established by Frank Jardine 1867?1892? Joined by Cyril Holland 1913 who took over 1931. Date of garden not known but was a large formal garden beside homestead. Remains include orchards, drive lined alternately with coconut and mango trees etc. Jardine is known to have experimented with agricultural developments such as a coconut plantation, and tropical crops such as sugar, tea and coffee.
Bankfoot House	Glasshouse Mountains	QHR	House and coach station dating from 1870. Garden elements including bunya pines, fig and other plantings, tanks and tank stands. 'Prominent bunya pines in the garden stand as a distinctive element in the landscape.' (QHR)
Woodlands St Vincent's Seminary	Marburg	QHR	Substantial two storey house erected 1889 for TL Smith; G Brockwell Gill architect. Became a seminary 1945-86; now in private ownership. Prominent hillside location with substantial grounds including formal drive, specimen trees, plantings (bunya avenues), orchard, cemetery, grotto.
Talgai Homestead	Allora	QHR	Substantial 1860s homestead designed by architect RG Suter for George Edwin Clark. Magnificent bunya pine avenue.

Institutional Gardens

The AHC type is: Institution Grounds/Campuses and Gardens of Civic/Administrative Buildings.

'These gardens are associated with buildings such as hospitals, schools and universities as settings and campuses which establish status and standards. Such gardens are used for formal events and occasionally have symbolic references and association with public figures. At times they contain memorials or special areas established by bequests or grants.' Ramsay 1991 (p. 8)

Also included within this 'type' are places such as defence establishments, mission garden, retirement villages and asylums.

University Campuses The Survey found that not only is the long established ***St Lucia campus of the University of Queensland*** a fine heritage designed landscape but that Queensland has younger university and TAFE campuses with well-designed and highly intact grounds. In Rockhampton the Central Queensland University and the TAFE College both have landscape styles from the 1970s and 1980s adapted to the tropics. The Ipswich TAFE is a similarly worthwhile representative of the 1970s campus landscape style, though, like parts of the University of Queensland, it has the subtropical palette of plants favoured by designers of that period. ***Griffith University*** campus is another fine example of this type. The University of Queensland now has the campus of the ***former Gatton Agricultural College*** and this place, on the Queensland Heritage Register, has a fine, mostly intact, heritage campus landscape. A number of other institutions are worthy of further investigation.

Hospital Grounds Hospital grounds are not so well represented either by this Survey. These institutions where contemporary demands of growth and new technologies and their urban confines have led to building and infrastructure developments where there were formerly gardens. In these circumstances, remnant gardens of once more extensive schemes (eg Lady Lamington Nurses' Home courtyard, RBWH and the central early 1900s garden at the Mater Hospital) become increasingly important. Hospitals and often the mental health institutions, which were established on the outskirts of cities in accordance with late 19th and early 20th century theories of the benefits of space and landscape outlooks (as well as the security and obscurity of remote locations) have fine heritage garden remnants even though some of these have been adapted for different contemporary uses. The ***Challinor Centre*** outside Ipswich is

one such institutional grounds. The ***Baillie Henderson Hospital*** at Toowoomba has a substantial and fine landscape and gardens including the long tree lined drive to the central administration building and has the site of its former farm.

Schools Schools too are increasingly subject to intensive development compromising garden and landscape qualities. Some fine examples remain.

Civic Buildings' Grounds Within the *Institutional Gardens* type, the civic and administrative buildings grounds throughout Queensland can be the most widely seen examples of substantially intact heritage gardens through their intact layout and planting. At the town halls, the court houses, the customs houses, the post offices, the libraries and police stations where there are gardens, they illustrate many of the determinants of this type of garden. Examples include:
i) The regional climate and its constraints on efforts to establish a formal, civic garden presentation befitting the institution's role. At the ***Rockhampton Town Hall*** circular shaped rose gardens are set in lawns as was seen to befit the traditional role of a 1930s civic garden, while nearby are the flamboyant tropical foliage of a bird of paradise and golden cane palms.
ii) The traditional imposing formality of a long straight walk to the door of the classical styled stone ***Rockhampton Court House*** is achieved, though with the tall clean trunks of the Royal palm, rather than with the conifers or such as would be used in southern states, and as per the origins of the traditional style.
iii) On the remote Thursday Island in the Torres Straits, and in the harsh tropic climate there, a garden for the ***Customs House surrounds*** has long been established though of minimal plantings. A pair of palms, a hibiscus bush or two, are the garden established with minimal means and likely no maintenance, to present the civic importance of such places to the community.

Institutional gardens in the Short List

Institutional gardens Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Customs House precinct	Brisbane	LHR	Precinct includes imposing stone retaining wall (constructed 1881), and mature fig tree.
All Hallows Convent and School Adderton (Convent)	Fortitude Valley	QHR	The open space, central terraced area, flagpole lawn, playing fields , extensive gardens and established trees contribute to the setting of the buildings. Playing grounds in the northern corner of the school is an established area with important planting including a bougainvillea hedge and a large weeping fig. The gardens surrounding the convent provide a buffer zone between this and the other, more public, buildings on the site. These areas are the chapel garden, the driveway, the former kitchen garden to the north-east and the lawn between the convent and Ann Street. There are many large established trees on the site.
University of Queensland Medical School	Herston	QHR	Designed by Public Works architect RC Nowland, the landmark medical school sits on a large prominent triangular site near Royal Brisbane Hospital overlooking Victoria Park. Large sloping grassed & treed area to formal front; smaller formal garden area to 'rear' entrance. Garden design requires more investigation (as recommended by CMP) but is some evidence of planning by Nowland for this and his other civic works. Very strong townscape qualities.
Main Roads Building	Spring Hill		Karl Langer designed building and public plaza
St Vincent's Orphanage (former)	Nudgee	LHR	The orphanage opened in 1867 and closed in c. 1977. The front boundary and entrance road feature a number of large pines [?Bunya]. A garden hedge [undescribed] was planted in c. 1967. The pines are not listed on the BCC citation; date of planting unknown but probably with buildings 1869, 1885, 1906 or 1923.

Institutional gardens Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
St Joseph's Nudgee College	Boondall	QHR	Opened in 1890 by Christian Bros as a Catholic boys' boarding school, the site has been almost continuously developed. Substantial grounds include 1890s heart shaped front lawn, carriageway & ornamental trees; front wall & gates built 1930; ovals 1927 & 1934-5. Significant elements include former Quadrangle, Ross Oval and grandstand (1927) & Wilkes Oval (1934-35). (QHR)
Toowong Municipal Library	Toowong	QHR	City Architect James Birrell's multi sided library (opened 1961) located on prominent corner site within a designed landscape including small playground, library parking, plantings. Harry Oakman thought to be associated with plantings.
Union College	St Lucia	QHR	Built in five major stages 1964-1972; designed by UQ architect James Birrell; design lauded for response to site including retention mature gums & hillocks; courtyards formed between buildings; bluestone retaining walls; paths & plantings. Important post war institutional garden associated with one of important architects of this time.
University of Queensland including Great Court	St Lucia	QHR	Extensive riverside site includes number of building (including the central Great Court 1937-79, architects Hennessy & Hennessy; residential colleges & other buildings), gardens, park areas, sporting fields, lake, car parks. Great Court plantings not as formal as originally intended. State heritage listings only relate to Great Court and Union College.
Wolston Park Hospital Complex	Wacol	QHR	Opened in 1865, the complex occupies extensive grounds picturesquely sited above the Brisbane River. 'Moral therapy', practiced from 1908, including importance of role of views to the landscape & development of aesthetically pleasing gardens. Formal gardens, lawns & elms & pines remain, & sandstone-kerbed road. 'The aesthetic impact … is heightened by its location on the top of a hill and its setting within extensive grounds that have a distinctive, natural landscape character…' (QHR)
Mater Hospital garden	South Brisbane		The first section of the Mater Hospital was designed in the early 20th century by prominent architects Hall & Dods for the Sisters of Mercy. Built on a sloping site, it includes a sweeping drive and large courtyard garden between the private and public hospitals. This remains relatively intact despite considerable redevelopment of the site. A rare surviving hospital garden.
Griffith University	Nathan		Influential early use of bush garden style on major public site in Queensland.
Saint Helena Island	St Helena Island	QHR	Located in Moreton Bay, island contains evidence of both Aboriginal use and quarantine station and a prison (1865-1933). Group of ruined buildings stand against the backdrop of pasture land interspersed with remnants of the formal gardens
University of Queensland Ipswich campus Challinor Centre Sandy Gallop Asylum	Ipswich	QHR	The Challinor Centre is considered the most complete example of an asylum in Queensland based on the principles of 'moral treatment' which stressed the importance of providing a pleasant environment for patients. Buildings and grounds (including gardens, mature trees, recreation areas, drives, paths and sunken fences) were carefully designed with the extensive grounds and views from the site one of the most striking aspects demonstrating the principles of 'moral treatment'.
St Andrew's Church, Hall & Rectory	Toogoolawah	QHR	Church precinct including 1900s hall, RS Dods designed church (1911) and rectory (1925). Built on land donated by McConnel

Institutional gardens Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
			family. Grounds include mature trees & large palms. Abuts park – value, in part, due to neighbouring park. 3 places separately listed in QHR.
St Patrick's Church and Graveyard	Rosevale	QHR	Late 19th century rural church complex picturesquely sited on slight rise overlooking a farming district. Comprises simple timber church building, separate outside earth closet, fenced churchyard with wide grassed areas and some trees, and graveyard
University of Queensland Gatton Campus Queensland Agricultural College	Lawes	QHR	Established 1897 as Qld Agricultural College, in 1990 became part of University of Queensland. The site is part campus, part working farm. Site includes avenues & groups of Canary Island Date Palms (1927), Bangalow Palms, mature trees, sports facilities, lawns, paved areas. QHR entry singles out many avenues & groups of trees having specific heritage significance. Strong landscape values of historically low rise low density development set within farming area. Strong axial avenue plantings.
Baillie Henderson Hospital Toowoomba Hospital for the Insane, Toowoomba Lunatic Asylum, Toowoomba Mental Hospital	Toowoomba	QHR	The site demonstrates 19th century principles of asylum design, in its systematic and formal symmetrical site planning, landscaping and the design of buildings. Access and internal roads are lined with impressive avenues of mature trees including Bunya Pines. The landscape is a major contributing element to the pleasant environment required for the treatment of patients in nineteenth and early twentieth century asylum planning.
St Patrick's Cathedral	Toowoomba	QHR	1880s Victorian Gothic church built from local basalt; designed by James Marks. Site fence to Neil & James Sts of sandstone piers &low walls, in-filled with iron railings (1930s); stairs & entry gates. Grassed lawns; presbytery; line of pines
Toowoomba Grammar School	Toowoomba	QHR	Established 1870s; original school house designed by architect W Powell. Park like setting - open grounds, substantial trees, original terrace, ovals, gardens.
St Luke's Anglican Church precinct inc church & hall	Toowoomba	QHR	Church group consisting of substantial bluestone church, the Hall (1890s -; JH Buckeridge architect), Rectory (1911; HJ Marks architect) and Bell Tower. Numerous established conifers along Mort St, mature palms, rock retaining walls, plus some more recent plantings.
Maryborough Base Hospital	Maryborough	QHR	Individual buildings (1887-20th century) are surrounded by landscaped areas which address street frontage and provide context. There are a large number of significant trees, as well as circular entrance drives, bedding and other landscape features which are important to the site.
Maryborough Central State School	Maryborough	QHR	Excellent grounds with numerous figs and poincianas.
Maryborough State High School Maryborough Boys & Girls Grammar Schools	Maryborough		Very striking large figs on Ferry Street, plus pines, poincianas etc in grounds
Rockhampton Supreme Court (former) and Administrative Complex	Rockhampton	QHR	This is a long courtyard formed by the Court building's set back from the street. Lines of Royal palms in lawns on either side of the central concrete path. Stone gate piers and ornate metal gates. A very fine, simple civic forecourt garden.
Rockhampton Town Hall	Rockhampto	QHR	The grounds present to two street frontages. The drive, paths

Institutional gardens Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
	n		and layout and shapes, may be 1930s orig. Royal & other palms & Strelitzea in lawns, rose beds, brick edging, all reflect the tropical expression of traditional design. A fine civic garden.
University of Central Queensland CAE	Rockhampto n		Much of the spacious grounds around the campus buildings were planted through the 1970s and 1980s with tropical trees, palms & indigenous in adaptation of SE Qld style which used sub tropical /temperate plants.
CQ Institute of TAFE grounds	Rockhampto n		Grounds typical tropical design style of c. 1970s/80s. Naturalistic treatments of dry creek beds with lush side planting between buildings, mass planting of mixed trees *Peltophorum*, *Albizzia*, palms with understorey, and undulating lawns.
Christ Church Emu Park	Emu Park		Just two mature Norfolk pines in the lawn surrounds of this small timber church. The simplicity reflects the likely absence of a need for garden decoration or lack of maintenance time. The timber picket fence adds appropriate charm - may not be original.
Banana Shire Council Chambers Grounds	Biloela		A 'bush garden' landscape design around the two street frontages of the 1970s(?) Modern building. Rock edged mulched beds Melaleuca trees. Some modifications with Dracaena & Bougainvillea. A plaque for 1988 Bicentenary.
Sugar Research Institute	Mackay	QHR	Building & landscaping designed by Karl Langer 1953. Double row of royal palms (planted 1954, representing the member mills) line roadside boundary; site includes established trees & circular drive.
Fantome Island Lock Hospital and Lazaret Sites (former)	Palm Island	QHR	Extensive archaeological remains of site of lock hospital (1928-1945) and lazaret (1939-1973) used for isolation of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander & South Sea Islander patients.
Mango tree avenue	Aurukun		Founding missionary Rev Arthur Richter planted avenue of mango trees leading to mission house. Residents were also encouraged to plant non-local edible species e.g. coconut, cassava, pumpkins.
Wowan Memorial Hall Grounds	Wowan		A pair of pine trees (Thuja sp ?) either side of war memorial monument next to the hall. A simple, traditional planting to enhance the monument setting reflecting the respect & minimal means & garden maintenance available. Wowan established 1912.
Old Museum	Bowen Hills	QHR	Bldg designed by GHM Addison & built 1891; grounds planned by architect LG Corrie in 1897 inc formal carriageway, shrubbery, flower beds, lawns, fountain; later work by John Jordan, Curator of the Museum Gardens. By 1927 layout was much as at present. On part of Acclimatisation Society gardens; see also Exhibition grounds and Bowen Park
Kuranda Railway Station	Kuranda	QHR	Permanent station was built 1913, intended by designer Vincent Price as a 'show station'. Ornamental plantings, proposed 1910, were developed by station masters Wreidt & Wickham. Gardens won competition in 1915, & consistently thereafter'. One of the earliest examples of the use of landscape and scenery to promote tourism in Qld, Kuranda Station … is renowned for its dramatic setting, established gardens … these elements create a picturesque aesthetic effect.' (QHR)

Institutional gardens Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Biloela Civic Centre Grounds	Biloela		A contemporary grounds for the 1980s(?) Council civic building. Royal palms formally planted along paths and perimeter and massed tropical planting at street edges present a lush, stately surrounds for the large building.
Quetta Memorial Precinct	Thursday Island	QHR	Anglican precinct including church (1894), parsonage (1891), vicarage, parish hall, offices. Located one street back from foreshore. Grounds contain number of memorials, a bell tower, mature plantings, garden paths, stone-edged gardens and fencing
Holy Trinity Church precinct	Fortitude Valley	QHR	Early intact 19th century inner city church precinct including church, hall, former child care centre and gardens. Gardens replanted etc c1980s (Beth Wilson?) … a green oasis in the inner city
H.M. Wheller Garden Settlement	Chermside		The first aged care garden settlement in Brisbane, opened in 1936. Established due to the combined efforts of Methodist social advocate Reverend Harold M. Wheller and philanthropist/businessman George Marchant (who was also responsible for the establishment of Marchant Park at Chermside). Architect AE Brooks; builder H Lanham. Included individual gardens, vegetable garden, recreational garden spaces etc including bowling green. By mid-World War II, the settlement had expanded to 29 cottages and included the Marchant Lodge Hall, 'The Sanctuary' chapel and a bowling green, all of which remain largely intact. The settlement has continued to expand and still remains a popular aged care settlement.
Pomona School Memorial Forestry Plot Pinbarren Creek School reserve; Pinbarren Creek Victory plot	Pinbarren Creek		Plot of hoop pines and with row of camphor laurels. Planted by students of Pomona State School on site of Pinbarren Creek State School in 1939. Seedlings provided by Forestry Dept (which gave free tree seedlings to state schools to plant forestry plots).

Industrial and Commercial Gardens

The AHC types are: Railway Stations, Airport and Industrial Places: 'Reflecting a need for enhancement of buildings, these gardens are established to provide a garden amenity. Size and style is variable', and Commercial Gardens. 'Commercial gardens are those used for a private commercial purpose such as a caravan park, a resort or a special functions garden. These gardens vary in size are settings for entertainment and display, or recreation activity and can have particular fantasy themes. Many former homesteads gardens are now used for this purpose.' Ramsay (p. 10)

Transport-related and public infrastructure places are not well represented in the list in terms of quantity however there are some nice examples such as the Bruce Highway where it passes through Rockhampton has its wide median islands planted with trees and gardens. It extends for several kilometres. Within the planted medians are several sculptures of different species of cattle representing the local industry. This long standing garden has become part of the town's landscape identity.

Several residential gardens are included on the list, as they were constructed as 'company housing', often for owners/managers. Inclusion as this type ensures that their linkages with important local industries are not overlooked.

Industrial and commercial gardens in the Short List

Industrial + commercial Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Spring Bluff Railway Station	Spring Bluff	QHR	Built during the 1930s & 1940s by Stationmaster Ralph Kirsop as entry into the Qld Railways garden competition, gardens included levelling, terracing and planting flower beds, picnic grounds and cricket pitch. The assemblage of landscaped gardens, railway buildings and natural setting at Spring Bluff station are a distinctive and highly picturesque feature of the Main Range railway.
Kuranda Railway Station	Kuranda	QHR	Permanent station was built 1913, intended by designer Vincent Price as a 'show station'. Ornamental plantings, proposed 1910, were developed by station masters Wreidt & Wickham. Gardens won competition in 1915, & consistently thereafter. 'One of the earliest examples of the use of landscape and scenery to promote tourism in Qld, Kuranda Station … is renowned for its dramatic setting, established gardens … these elements create a picturesque aesthetic effect.' (QHR)
Mount Morgan Railway Station Complex	Mount Morgan	QHR	A line of Ficus trees were a Federation commemoration planting. Terracing, rock edges & planting over the bank opposite the station bldg typical of station amenity gardens. Hibiscus & Bougainvillea in the platform gardens also traditional modest gardens.
Bankfoot House	Glasshouse Mountains	QHR	Coach station dating from 1870. Garden elements including bunya pines, fig and other plantings, tanks and tankstands. QHR: 'Prominent bunya pines in the garden stand as a distinctive element in the landscape.'
The Big Pineapple (former Sunshine Plantation)	Woombye	QHR	Iconic agri-tourism attraction complex in Big Pineapple, retail & restaurant spaces, train ride and Nutmobile, crops, rainforest, Macadamia Nut Factory, Big Macadamia, Tomorrow's Harvest greenhouse, Farm Show, Wildlife Gardens, and Animal Nursery.
Rustica	Tugun	LHR	Former 1960s café with eccentric iron and rockwork.
Hotel Theodore	Theodore		Palms planted formally along the frontage of the hotel with a simplicity and form appropriate to the Modern architecture.
Sugar Research Institute	Mackay	QHR	Building & landscaping designed by Karl Langer 1953. Double row of royal palms (planted 1954, representing the member mills) line roadside boundary; site includes established trees & circular drive.
Mossman Central Mill	Mossman	LHR	Opened c1897 … 'still the commerical mainstay of Mossman, retains many ealry features including the orignial office and laboratory, workers'barracks, staff houses, steam locomotive and engine shed' and well established gardens. Intact mill complex? Avenue of trees on QHR
Moreton Mill Workers' Houses	Nambour	QHR	The larger and more substantial manager's house stands in a large garden (bounded by fence and hedges) with mature trees and shrubs and plantings within concrete-edged garden beds. Two cottages stand in a small garden with grassed areas, garden beds, trees and shrubs.
Casa Grande	Mount Isa	QHR	Constructed in Spanish Mission style for then GM MIM Julius Kruttschnitt 1949; designed by Brisbane architects Donoghue Cusick & Edwards; inc courtyard, tennis court, encircling drive, luxuriant gardens (striking in an arid area). Casa Grande reflects the period in the life of MIM (by 1955 Australia's largest mining co) when the first dividend was paid,

Industrial + commercial Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
			and the Company, after years of struggle, was becoming profitable.
Moffat's House Museum Loudoun House; John Moffat's house	Irvinebank		House built 1884 soon after Moffat purchased Irvinebank tin lodes. Mill grew around the house which originally included a school room for the town's children. Early photos show a substantial garden at least part of which appears to remain. House and garden considered a highly significant site associated with the state's mining history.

Economic Gardens

The AHC /Ramsay types would include this under Scientific Gardens, Arboreta and Nurseries, and it would lie within 'Productive designed landscapes' of the Burnley report 1998.

'Places of this kind are established for the purpose of research such as arboreta, and for breeding, acclimatization and selling plants. They have been established since the early nineteenth century to provide plants for private and public landscaping. All Australian cities had important nurseries and nurserymen who established these places and were responsible for the layout design of many gardens' Ramsay (p. 8)

The long established Fitzroy Nursery in Rockhampton has contributed significantly to that city, however the extent of its gardens to meet the AGHS criteria is uncertain at this stage so it remains on the first or Long List. A more recently established nursery, Fairhill Nursery in Yandina which has a display garden, represents the change to the use of indigenous plants in garden design.

Economic gardens in the Short List

Economic gardens Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Northey Street City Farm & Edible Landscapes Nursery	Windsor		First mooted c. 1987; opened 1994 on 4ha Council land. Over 1500 exotic & native fruit trees, bush tucker plants, shrubs and ground covers planted. Farm mission is to create working model of a cooperative, community based urban permaculture farm. First of Brisbane's city gardens
Fairhill Nursery & Botanic Gardens	Ninderry (Yandina)		Some 10 acres of slightly undulating garden established c. 1975 by Alex and Barbara Hansa as adjunct to Fairhill Nursery. Home to thousands of species of Australian native plants - some developed by nursery.
Norris Park Mangifera indica Muellerville	Rockhampto n		Remnants of Anthelme Thozet's 1870s mango orchard which extended from Rockonia Rd to Joiner St. 3 in park 1 in footpath, 1 on lower level in Bryant St island. The marked graves of the Thozet family are located here. (Thozet Rd & Ck nearby)
Alice River Experimental Date Plantation	Alice River		Established by the Qld Govt from c. 1934 near the site of the old Alice River Co-operative Settlement. The palms did well but protecting them from fire and birds, as well as finding a profitable market, proved difficult. The palms continue to thrive.

Botanic Gardens

'Botanic Gardens are public gardens usually more than 20 acres (5 ha) in size the focus of which are botanic collections. Botanic gardens in Melbourne, Sydney, Hobart, Brisbane and Adelaide were established by the mid-nineteenth century for plant acclimatization, floral displays and also as venues for public events. Most of the early botanic gardens in the major cities were established on lands allocated for government activities or for the public domain.' Ramsay 1991 (p. 6)

The Ramsay study stated that in addition to botanic gardens, other 'garden places' encompassed by this type include Queen's Parks, gardens & landscapes designed for scientific purposes such as arboreta, systematic gardens, experimental plots, zoological gardens, acclimatization gardens, utilitarian gardens, scientific gardens, and nurseries.

The **19th and early 20th century Queens Parks and Botanic Gardens**, found in all of Queensland's major cities, are all generally highly intact and distinguished designed landscapes. These are on the Queensland Heritage Register, well managed by the respective councils, and highly popular park destinations for the resident and visitors. They are all included on the Short List:

- Queens Parks: Brisbane –the Treasury Gardens, Toowoomba, Ipswich, Maryborough, Mackay, Townsville'
- Botanic Gardens: City Botanic Gardens Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton (also with a zoological gardens), Townsville, Cairns and Cooktown.

Late 20th century botanic gardens which were established as a key part of Queensland's network of civic botanical gardens, and which have become fine gardens, include: Brisbane's Mt Coot-tha Botanic Gardens, the Mackay Regional Gardens at the Lagoons, Myall Park at Glenmorgan (western Darling Downs) and the Bundaberg Botanic Gardens. These are included on the AGHS List. There have been more botanic gardens established in the last 10 to 30 years, however, these were considered as not yet eligible to be identified as heritage gardens.

The **Sherwood Arboretum** in Brisbane is a fine example of the experimental arboreta established for the city's landscape development.

Private botanical collections Of considerable historical interest and heritage value are the very early private botanical collections which this Survey has identified. In Rockhampton, Anthelme Thozet, in the late 19th century developed a sizeable botanical collection, was a major contributor of plants to the establishing botanic gardens, corresponded on botanical matters nationally and internationally and contributed to botanical endeavours in Queensland. In the Cape, Adel's Grove on Lawn Hill Creek was established in 1920 by Albert de Lestang as an experimental Botanical Garden (the name arose from his initials). By 1939 Albert had planted over 1000 species of exotic and native plants, shrubs and trees, and supplied Botanical Gardens world-wide with seeds. The Botanical Gardens in Brisbane still holds 536 different samples of seeds sent to them by Albert.

Heritage botanic gardens considerations The age of the heritage Queens Parks and Botanic Gardens, and the climatic impacts of the past fifteen years, are considerable stresses on the original, approximately 100 year old, plantings of these places, to the extent that their landscape structure and character are under considerable chance of loss. Tree replacement strategies, repairs of fences, shade houses, pavilions, ponds, and other structures are urgently needed to conserve these jewels of Queensland's parks heritage.

Botanic gardens in the Short List

Botanic gardens Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Brisbane Botanic Gardens Queen's Park/Walter Hill Fountain	Brisbane	QHR	Established 1828 as a site for public garden; convict era cropping; established as botanic gardens 1855. Important association with curators Hill, MacMahon, Bailey & Bick. Inc important garden, built & engineering elements. Considered Brisbane's premier public park.
Mount Coot-tha Botanic Gardens	Toowong		The 52 hectare Brisbane Botanic Gardens officially opened in 1976. They are recognised as Queensland's premier subtropical botanic gardens. Plant collections include a series of distinctly different gardens arranged in themes and geographical displays including a scented garden, Japanese Gardens, waterfalls and the largest collection of Australian native rainforest trees in the world. The recently developed Australian Plant Communities collection occupies a total area of 27 hectares. The grounds include Sir Thomas Brisbane Planetarium.
Queen's Park	Ipswich	QHR	Queen's Park was reserved in 1858 as a botanic garden and park. Brisbane Botanic Gardens and Acclimatisation Society supplied araucarias and cypresses, fruit trees and flowering shrubs. The park was a horticultural experimental station and propagating garden, supplying Arbor Day plants and to the Brisbane Botanic Gardens. Buildings included a timber superintendent's house (c. 1875), rotunda (1891), Ipswich Croquet Club (1902), Ipswich Bowling Club (founded 1910, current clubhouse 1960s), Burley Griffin reverberatory incinerator (1935). Curator F W Turley planted bougainvillea, popularising the plant to an extent where it was voted as the floral emblem of Ipswich in 1930. One variety is called Turley's Special. Depression era works include walls, gates and terracing The park contains a number of early plantings including alternating hoop and bunya pines beside the gates on Chermside Road. A stand of grass trees (Xanthorroea australis) predates the park. Plantings include fig trees, bunya and hoop pines, bottle trees and bamboo. Many of F.W. Turley's plantings survive, including trees lining Brisbane Road and bougainvillea. In 2001 the Nerima Japanese garden was created.
Remnants of former acclimatisation society gardens at Lawnton	Lawnton	QHR	Remnant pecan nut grove from fmr QAS Gardens - 15 trees all that remain of a dense grove planted by the society between 1915 and World War II. Now located in Stephen Lawn Park & surrounding private properties on river flats of North Pine River.
Queen's Park War Memorial and Entrance Gates; Bandstand; Banyan Fig; Bunya Pine; Crows Ash; Sausage Tree	Maryborough	QHR	Gazetted in 1873, Queen's Park, Maryborough, is the premier recreation and botanic retreat for the district. It formed part of the network of botanic gardens promoted by Walter Hill which were established in Queensland's major regional towns in the 19th century to promote the development of economic and ornamental botany for the benefit of the colony as a whole. Queen's Park is located on the banks of the Mary River within the Maryborough CBD. Plantings include avenues of trees (banyan figs, poinciana trees, celtis and weeping figs); the Cocos Palm Avenue and mature plantings, especially the banyan fig, crows ash, sausage tree and bunya pine – some of which are believed to come from the collection of early botanist John Bidwill. Built features include the decorative cast iron Bandstand and Memorial Fountain (1890); the War Memorial and Memorial Gates (1922); the geodesic-domed Fernery and the Lily Pond.

Botanic gardens Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Rockhampton Botanic Gardens	Rockhampto n	NTQ, QHR	Opened in 1874, the gardens are located on a 33-hectare site west of the Athelstane range bordered by the picturesque Murray and Yeppen-Yeppen Lagoons. Influential curators include James Scott Edgar (1873-1903), Richard Simmons (1903-1930), Henry George Simmons (1930-1960), Ken C. Baker (1961-1972) and Tom Wyatt (1972-1998). Landscape elements include an avenue of Bunya Pines (Araucaria bidwillii) interspersed with Bougainvillea; a rare surviving floral clock set within a circular drive; a mature mango orchard; the arid garden; the pinetum with mature stands of Kauri, Radiata and hoop pines; the outer gardens figs (Ficus hillii) with associated ginger underplantings and water course; the zoological gardens and picnic area associated with the Murray Lagoon. Important built features include the entry gates, original curator's cottage and finch aviary (c1880), the Kiosk (1912), the War Memorial (1924) and the magnificent but ailing Hugo Lassen Fernery (1938).
Queen's Park	Mackay		Established in 1881, the 6 ha Queen's Park includes 100+ year old trees, avenues of Delonix regia and multi-trunked Ficus bengalensis. Queens Park has many 'old-fashioned' species, historic structures and memorials. The Ken Burgess Tropical Display House – the "Orchid House" – holds a collection of 3000 orchids and numerous foliage plants. The Mackay Regional Botanic Gardens opened and replaced Queen's Park as Mackay's botanic gardens in 2003.
Queens Gardens	North Ward	QHR	Queens Gardens is the surviving 10 acre (4 ha) remnant of Townsville's former 100 acre (40.5 ha) Botanical Gardens Reserve (Queens Park) proclaimed on 14 June 1870; park gazetted 1887 & from c. 1898 grounds maintained as park not botanic garden. The Queensland Acclimatisation Society supplied initial plantings. Trees were also supplied from Anthelme le Thozet's garden of exotic trees and shrubs in Rockhampton. Other trees were sent from Brisbane to Townsville by Walter Hill, the Curator of the Brisbane Botanical Gardens, who had visited Townsville in 1873. Queens Gardens was established as a trial garden for tropical economic plants, including grape vines, cocoa nut trees (1896), coffee (1889), breadfruit (1899) and mangoes. Timber species included mahogany (1887), hoop pines and red cedar (1892). In 1959 Alan Wilson redesigned the park, renamed Queens Gardens to honour Queen Elizabeth II. Except for a few minor modifications, the 1959 layout of the gardens has been maintained.
Anderson's Gardens	Mundingburr a		25 acres; Townsville's largest botanic garden; includes fine specimens of tropical trees & palms, grand avenues and cycad collection. Originally planted as arboretum. First part of site acquired 1929; added to1950s/60s. Original design by Alan Wilson, superintendent of parks
The Palmetum	Annandale		17 ha botanic garden with one of largest palm collections in world; 1988 bicentennial project, but 1st planted 198. With Anderson Gardens and Queen's Gardens make up Townsville Botanic Gardens
Adel's Grove Frenchman's Garden	Lawn Hill	LHR	In 1920 Albert de Lestang took up property as experimental Botanical Garden ('Adel' from his initials)-commissioned by Qld govt to dev exp station for tropical trees & fruit. Supplied

Botanic gardens Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
			botanical gardens worldwide with seeds; Brisbane holds 536 samples.
Flecker Botanical Gardens Cairns Botanical Gardens/Edge Hill Nursery/Fitzalan's Botanical Gardens / Edge Hill Tank Arts Centre	Edge Hill	NTQ, QHR	Est mid 1880s as recreation reserve. Dev as ornamental gardens, inc nursery, by botanist Eugene Fitzalan. From 1930s associated with work of Dr Hugo Flecker & included extensive herbarium collection. Includes early groupings of exotic and indigenous plantings. Substantial wet tropics botanic gardens; noted nationally and internationally for its collections of palms, gingers and aroids.
Myall Park Botanic Garden	Glenmorgan	QHR	A large garden devoted to the growing of Australian flora, was established in 1941 by David Gordon (1899-2001).
Toowoomba Queens Park and Botanic Gardens	Toowoomba	QHR	The Queen's Park and Botanic Gardens, Toowoomba was gazetted as a public reserve in 1869. The Botanic Gardens was laid out according to plans by Walter Hill, who was instrumental in the development of the regional network of botanic gardens – it is characterised by a formal layout and planting, with large trees surrounded by garden beds in geometrical patterns, hedges and avenues. Queens Park is a more open, less formally arranged space. Substantial remnants of early planting remain within both the Gardens and the Park, most prominently the Camphor laurel avenue as well as many early single individual trees including Bottle trees, Bunya pines, Chinese elm, Cricket Bat willow, English oak, Himalayan pine, Jacaranda, Norfolk Island pine, Plane trees, Kauri pine, Silky oak, Silver maple and Swamp cypress. Carl Hartmann, a botanist from Germany, and George Searle, a local landscape gardener, also had close associations with the gardens.
Sherwood Arboretum (including the John Herbert Memorial Vista)	Sherwood	QHR	The arboretum was established in the mid-1920s by the newly formed Brisbane City Council at the urging of a number of scientists, community interest groups, local authorities and the State Government. It was closely associated with changes in the management of forestry and timber production in Queensland and internationally at this time. Believed to be unique among Queensland's public open spaces and botanical gardens by its concentration on tree species native to Queensland, and by the virtual exclusion of exotics. Evidence of the original formal Edwardian layout of the park (including the Queensland kauri plantings along Sir Mathew Nathan Avenue) remains although this has now given away to less formal grove-like clumpings based on a 1950s Harry Oakman scheme.
Gallop Botanic Reserve, incorporating Cooktown Botanic Gardens Cooktown Botanical Gardens and Recreation Reserve/Queen's Park Gardens and Recreation Reserve	Cooktown	NTQ, QHR	Established 1878, 62 ha reserve overlooking Pacific Ocean including Botanic Gardens (3.5 ha; 19th cent layout, native & exotic veg, formal lawns, stone-pitched waterways), early sports field, granite quarries & walking tracks. Extensive local collecting by Banks & Solander. Gallop Botanic Reserve unique in Qld, comprising formal botanical garden, and also substantial natural forest & ocean frontage. Botanic Gardens unique for surviving stone-pitching; 19th layout one of the most intact in Qld. Refer also 1770 Endeavour collecting.
Native Fern Gardens	Rochedale	LHR	This rainforest, established by collector Rod Pattison during the 1980s, has Australia's largest collection of native ferns. It is acknowledged by experts as a significant botanical collection.

Public Parks and Urban Reserves

'Public gardens and parks are generally established by municipal authorities for public recreation and venues for public events with variation according to design style and period of establishment. Domain lands and government gardens fulfilled the role of parklands in the early nineteenth century… Common features of nineteenth and early twentieth-century parks are conservatories and bandstands and many parks have elaborate fences, gates, and a stylized curator's lodge… Public parks are also venues for memorials which are frequently life statues, or obelisks, but at times park features such as fountains are donated as memorials.' Ramsay 1991 (pp. 6-7)

'Gardens' encompassed by this type include public parks, public gardens, domains, urban spaces and city settings, public squares, urban squares, urban precincts, pleasure grounds, sculpture gardens, boulevards, urban reserves, recreation reserves, sports grounds, race tracks, show grounds, children's playgrounds.

The 'Short List' is rich in examples of this type. In part this reflects the fact that this type is relatively well represented on the Queensland Heritage Register and the existing Local Heritage Registers (in particular in Brisbane). Whilst a number of other public parks were identified, including a number of local regional parks considered to be of state significance, this is potentially an even richer type than it appears in the Short List.

The AHC Ramsay 1991 typology includes ***public plaza***s in *Public Squares, Urban Spaces and Urban Precincts*. 'This type consists of public open space areas with tree planting designed for enhancement and amenity sometimes incorporating dominant memorials such as obelisks, fountains and statues.' Ramsay (p. 9) The Survey found relatively few public plazas through the desk top investigations. As a stand-alone space these would not likely have been differentiated and recorded in the state or local government formulation of heritage lists. They would likely have been incorporated into town hall listings.

The layout of many of Queensland's cities and towns followed a surveyed grid of streets which did not include a distinct civic square, or the centre of the town was aligned along both sides of the main road which ran through the town or on one side often for originally railway based towns. The civic buildings: the town hall, council chambers building, court house, and other community buildings, were located on that main road or one or two streets from the commercial hub. The forecourt of these buildings is found in Queensland to be predominantly a modest setback from the street entry, and where the garden extends around the sides, rarely to the rear of the building, it becomes quite modest with minimal plants. These civic or community buildings gardens are included in the *institutional gardens* type.

Many Queensland towns developed new council administration buildings in the latter half of the 20th century primarily through the 1980s to 2000s. These often had associated a civic hall and /or entertainment centre complex adjacent and all set in a spacious lawns and park-like planting. At Mackay, Mt Isa and Biloela, for example, the extensive lawn forecourt, planted at the perimeters with trees or palms suited to each region, could be used for the role of public plaza, however, as they were designed primarily as the spacious grounds for a large building of civic stature, they were assessed more appropriately in the *institutional garden* type.

The widespread establishment early in the 20th century of School of Arts Halls in country towns, and even villages or hamlets, to serve rural districts, located generally close to the town park or open space reserve, and / or tennis courts (a widely popular community gathering space) appears to have led to the community or civic open space hub to be located at these halls or recreation places rather than at the town hall, if there was one in town. These civic garden spaces are included in the *public parks and urban reserves* or *institutional gardens* types in this Survey.

Racetracks One 'sub-type' not well represented in the survey's inventories is racetracks. There are many historic country race tracks through Queensland, some still occasionally in use, many reverting to a grassy paddock, and some occasionally brought back to life for a meeting. The timber shelters sheds, sometimes a lookout /calling tower, and the large fenced oval course indicate the track at the outskirts of many country towns. The desk top survey found few rural or small regional town race tracks meeting the garden parameters. An exception is the ***Eagle Farm Racecourse*** in Brisbane which has an historic complex of the race course, yards and buildings with groves of shading Ficus trees, acalypha hedges delineating drives, Bougainvillea covered entrance pergolas, and rose gardens.

Village hubs In the very small rural centres where a few houses, a tennis court, a hall and a track or sports field quietly indicate to the highway passer-by the hub of a wider rural district, there may be a 'garden'. A lawn and a few shade trees may be planted there, however such valued gardens were not found in this desk top survey.

Showgrounds Similarly, the desk top survey did not find that showgrounds, though they are an important feature of many regional towns' urban structure and community identity, and though they were often laid out and given amenity by the landscape treatments, were recorded don available garden lists. At showgrounds, the designed landscape is usually simple due to the necessity of circulation space, comprising lawns and the planting of a few large trees for shade, particularly the Ficus tree, also the rain tree and palms in the tropical regions.

As an exception, the **Brisbane Exhibition grounds,** while subject to many large scale built developments, retains the well-loved pruned Ficus trees under which generations have sat enjoying Tasmanian strawberries and cream, and the tree lined internal roadways and smaller grassed ovals.

At Mackay, Rockhampton, Ipswich and Toowoomba the showgrounds were given a civic presence and amenity for the visitor through formally arranged trees at the entries and around the ovals, often distinctive, decorated entry gates and a garden character at refreshment areas.

Public parks and urban reserves in the Short List

Parks + reserves Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Bowen Park	Bowen Hills	QHR	One of Brisbane's first public gardens; established by Qld Acclimatisation Society 1863; 1914 one of Brisbane Municipal Council's first parks. Important associations with Soutter, Moore & Oakman. One of earliest & most important surviving gardens in Qld
Brisbane Exhibition Grounds National Agricultural and Industrial Association of Qld Exhibition Grounds, RNA Showgrounds, Royal National Agricultural and Industrial association of Queensland Exhibition Grounds/Show Grounds, Royal Queensland Showgrounds	Bowen Hills	QHR	Used for exhibitions since 1876, and formerly part of the Queensland Acclimatisation Society's grounds, the Brisbane Exhibition Grounds include grassed show rings, mature fig trees bordering Show Ring no. 2, a park named Stockman's Rest with topiary trees, numerous mature trees along Alexandria Street, Gregory Rest, a grassed area shaded by three trimmed Weeping Fig trees and holding the modern School Band Stand. The principal elements of cultural heritage significance include the spatial arrangement of buildings, structures streets and green spaces … shade trees [mainly mature Weeping Fig trees (Ficus benjamina)] scattered throughout the grounds.
Queens Gardens Executive Gardens, St Johns Church Reserve	Brisbane	QHR	Queen's Gardens, established in 1904, comprise statuary, memorials, WWI gun, paved paths and standing areas, large lawn, garden beds, lily pond (recently rebuilt), a converted fountain (now a sandstone and concrete planter box). A path is emphasised by a row of colvillea trees [colvillea racemosa] and coral tree [Erythrina spp.] marks the entrance to the park from George Street. The current layout dates to 1962 when Harry Oakman redesigned the oark ti mark the visit of Queen Elizabeth II. The Gardens provide a foreground for viewing the principal facades of the Lands Administration Building, the former Library and the Family Services Building, and forms a pleasant aspect for the buildings which overlook it.
King Edward Park Wickham Park; Observatory Park; Old windmill	Brisbane	LHR, QHR	The park was gazetted in 1891; park layout and planting designed by Harry Oakman (1906-2002), Brisbane's Superintendent of Parks 1945 to 1962. Includes hedges, lawn terrace, mature jacarandas & pines.

Parks + reserves Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
MIller Park precinct	Brisbane		Includes former State Library, Commissariat Store, and intervening park down to Queen's Wharf Road.
Hardgrave Park	Petrie Terrace	LHR	Named for Brisbane Mayor John Hardgrave, the park was gazetted in 1875 and is one of Brisbane's earliest public reserves. Retained 19th century elements include tree and shrub plantings, gardens and paths with porphyry stone borders and retaining wall.
Victoria Park	Spring Hill	QHR	A long green ribbon of parkland wrapping an inner city ridge to the north-west of the CBD. Now 27 ha but initially spanning 130 hectares with reductions and encroachments by transport corridors, schools, hospitals, golf courses and show grounds etc. The Park has large open grassed areas and is planted with mature figs, eucalypts, shade trees, ornamental trees, palms and planted beds. It includes Yorks Hollow closely associated with the local Turrbal people and many sporting facilities such as cricket pitches, tennis courts, golf course, bikeway and swimming pool. Landscape includes late 19th century avenues of trees; 1950s scheme by Harry Oakman, Superintendent of Parks and Gardens (extensive flowering tree planting program for the slopes and gullies of the golf course including poincianas, oleanders, jacarandas and flame trees); Gundoo Memorial Grove of eucalypts. Important views to and from the park from across the city.
Bedford Playground Bedford Park, Spring Hill Playground	Spring Hill	LHR, QHR	Established in 1927 by the Playground Association of Queensland for the children of inner city Brisbane. The park is fenced and includes playground areas, sports fields, a grotto and hall with a large number of established trees including along Water Street and other boundaries (providing privacy to the playground).
Eagle Farm Racecourse / Ascot / Brisbane Racecourse	Eagle Farm		Eagle Farm Racecourse is one of Queensland's earliest racing venues. Established in 1863, the grounds create a parkland setting and include garden beds, specimen trees, avenues of trees, arched creeper trellises, flower beds (including seasonal bedding out schemes) and expanses of lawn. Federation style ticket offices and decorative wrought iron gates feature at the Lancaster Road entrance.
New Farm Park	New Farm	QHR	The basic Edwardian layout of the park, designed by Henry Moore (inc jacaranda drive), remains largely intact today, along with remnants from the late 1940s/early 1950s garden redesign undertaken by Harry Oakman (inc rosebeds). Also inc bandstand, croquet. Both Moore and Oakman considered innovators in the field of tropical garden design.
Centenary Place Centenary Park	Fortitude Valley	QHR	Established 1925 by Brisbane City Council as its major contribution to mark Qld centenary of European settlement. Designed by Henry Moore; later work by Oakman. Includes porphyry walls, public toilets, mature plantings, Speakers' corner 1960s & 1970s
Kalinga Park Anzac Memorial Park	Wooloowin	QHR	Officially opened as a park 1910. Includes war memorial gates, Diggers' Drive (some trees replaced by Tallows by H Oakman 1950s)
Ithaca Embankments	Kelvin Grove	QHR	A series of rock gardens and early stone retaining walls and edgings established on the embankments from 1917 as part of a major public works programme undertaken by the Ithaca Town Council. Developed by Council's landscape gardener, Alexander Jolly.

Parks + reserves Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Landscaped Precinct 3	Red Hill	LHR	A number of mature fig trees [species unspecified] planted c. 1911 along the roadside.
Neal Macrossan Playground	Paddington	QHR	Designed 1918 as a model playground (the first of 3 early playgrounds) by the Playground Assn. Original plan envisaged a more built up site 'but the zoning and terracing was recognisable'. Includes kindergarten, toy library, terracing, large fig trees etc. Special association with Ms Mary Josephine Bedford, an early Brisbane philanthropist and founder of the Playground Assn and later the C&K in Qld.
Kayes Rocks	Toowong	LHR	The park's main features are grassed terraces and stone retaining walls, and an extensive canopy of camphor laurels.
Thomas Park Bougainvillea Gardens	Indooroopilly	LHR	A remnant of a formal late Victorian era garden, this park was gazetted c. 1950s and includes bougainvillea, mature palms and other exotics.
Sir Arthur Fadden Memorial Garden	Mt Ommaney		2 ha of gardens established 1976; originally planted with 3,000 advanced exotic trees. Memorial to chair of original development company, Centenary Estates Ltd. Modified 1979 to include - 1 of 3 roundabouts leading from Centenary suburbs to highway; later planting of natives
Graceville Memorial Park Graceville Recreational Reserve	Graceville	QHR	Open recreational space, sports facilities, clubhouses and a grandstand within a park whose focal point is a War Memorial bordered by memorial plantings (Alternating bunya pines and cottonwoods).
Musgrave Park	South Brisbane	LHR	Gazetted in 1865, Musgrave Park is one of the oldest public parks in Brisbane. By the turn of the century it was host to a number of recreation pursuits including tennis, cricket, croquet, bowls, and football, and also featured a bandstand. The park was, and continues to be, a meeting place for a number of Indigenous groups of South-East Queensland.
Yeronga Memorial Park	Yeronga	QHR	Public park since 1882 and a war memorial since 1917; includes many built elements and mature plantings includes some 96 trees - weeping figs and flame trees; many replaced over years. Also includes sporting facilities, Scout & Guide huts, memorials, sheds etc. One of the oldest Brisbane parks, exemplifying a number of historical layers. (QHR)
Bulimba Memorial Park Bulimba Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Park/Jamieson Park	Bulimba	QHR	Established c. 1904 by Balmoral Shire Council; became WWI Memorial Park 1919; includes memorial plantings, sporting fields & grandstand, Guide & Scout huts, & other structures. Important memorial park and recreational venue. Significant memorial trees also planted along street frontages.
McConnell Park & Toogoolawah War Memorial	Toogoolawah	QHR	Park established c1906 on land donated by McConnel family. Includes war memorial (1917) and band stand (c1919). Abuts St Andrew's – value, in part, due to neighbouring church grounds.
Picnic Point and adjacent Parkland	Rangeville	QHR	65 ha on crest of prominent bluff along the top of the Great Dividing Range. Includes tourist drives, avenue of mature hoop & kauri pines, mature eucalypts, park areas including Lions Park and bushland park, kiosk, water tower, walking tracks, lookouts, playgrounds. Early recreation area in an outstanding location. Discreet areas demonstrate a number of important principles and styles used in the design of public parks and gardens and broader scale recreational 'natural' landscapes in Qld.

Parks + reserves Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Japanese Garden	Toowoomba		The Toowoomba Japanese Garden, opened in 1989, is believed to be the largest, most complex traditionally designed Japanese Garden in Australia. It was named Ju Raku En by designer Professor Kinsaku Nakane – roughly translated it means long life and happiness in a public garden. Includes Central Lake edged by pebble beach or rocky and jagged "coast", 2,500 full sun Azaleas, a dry or contemplation garden in an abstract design, and 3 km of gravel paths. Garden's outer edge contains many quick growing native and exotic trees, forming a buffer from the wind.
Laurel Bank Park	Toowoomba		Laurel Bank Park is situated on the western side of Toowoomba's CBD. The park was gifted to the people of Toowoomba in 1932 by Samuel George Stephens. The gardens were designed by Stephens himself before he handed them over. Known to many as 'the man of flowers', Stephens asked that the land not be used as a sporting facility; only the Croquet Greens along Herries Street (opened March 1935) were permitted. The Laurel Bank Hall was built during World War II to be used as a mess hall for US naval troops. Early elements include the entrance gates, mature specimen trees (including English and Spanish oaks, ginkos and Japanese maples) and numerous flower beds. More recently the Scented Gardens was created by Toowoomba City Council and the Rotary Club of Toowoomba East from ideas presented by the Downs Association of the Blind, and occupies approximately 0.5 hectare of the park's 4.5 hectare area.
Newtown Park	Toowoomba		The park was established in 1912. It was initially laid out in a pattern reputedly intended to mirror the design of the Union Jack with avenues of trees and walking paths crossing the park from corner to corner, linking with trees planted around the perimeter. The park includes several sporting ovals and a tennis club. More recently the State Rose Garden was established.
Steele Rudd's Hut (and park) Davis family hut	nr Greenmount East		Small area of original selection by family of Steele Rudd (Arthur Hoey Davis-author of On Our Selection,1899 & On Emu Creek,1923) set aside as park in 1970s. Replica of family's selector's hut erected; old gateposts (1938) survive; recent memorial cairn. Few plantings but important example of regional 'place making' park.
Warwick War Memorial and Gates and Leslie Park Leslie Park	Warwick	QHR	Leslie Park created as recreational square and park during first 1840s surveys; war memorial and gates added 1920s to south-eastern corner of park; includes croquet court. QHR entry is for memorial and gates; recreational park values also be included
Tom Doherty Park Railway reserve Oakey-Cooyar line	Acland		Park planned & maintained by Mrs Thelma & Mr Wilf Beutel from 1969 until her death in 2002; now cared for by their son Glen. Established on former railway reserve. Acland became first tidy town-now much of town part of open cut mine; park has gained national recognition of its status as symbol of community of anti-mining sentiment.
Rogers Park, Yarraman State Forest	Yarraman		Popular local park established on site of residence of District Forester (Lew Rogers - later deputy conservator of forests); park known for the jacaranda trees planted in the late 1930s /early 1940s by Mrs Rogers. Good example of a local regional town park.
Bundaberg Showgrounds	Bundaberg		Large figs along both boundaries, and in grounds, especially as shade for stables.

Parks + reserves Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Alexandra Park	Bundaberg		Large trees, gates & fence; timber slat bush/fern house (?age); rotunda 1911; zoo from 1912. Park 'refurbished' early 2000s
Friend Park and Graves	Barney Point	QHR	One of Gladstone's principal parks, located on site of fmr Port Curtis Government Residence & Domain, est 1854-56 (little above-ground evidence remains); imp historical views to & from headland. Park donated 1929; 1954 cairn celebrates Gladstone centenary
Athelstane Bowls Club	Rockhampto n		A traditional Bowls Club house and lawns in an attractive mature tree surrounds. Hoop pines along the north side are a landmark and give identity. Other mature old trees include a Burdekin plum. Next to Botanic Gardens.
Rockhampton Showgrounds	Rockhampto n		AM Johnson Memorial Gates – 2 sets. 3M high oleander edge a long section of boundary. Inside the gates bitumen drives, simple open lawns, old coconut palm. Peltophorum trees planted in raised concrete beds in lawns & following the curve of the oval.
Ficus benghalensis (Banyan fig) - Cremorne Gardens	Rockhampto n		Probable remnant of once popular Cremorne Gardens est. by Frenchmen Bernard Pene during 1860s. People travelled by ferry to Saturday race meetings then dance at the White Horse Inn. Gates now at the showgrounds. A mature Ficus tree in riverside reserve.
Banana Progress Park	Banana		Between major roads, like a common, all typical facilities, shelters bins BBQ water tank play items district map on large sign with town history, 3 plaques, war memorial & flagpole. Feature is statue of Banana the steer. Regen. 1988 Bicent. A good example of a regional type of local park which demonstrates a strong regional approach to place making and presenting identity.
Esplanade & Singing Ship	Emu Park		The coastal reserve over the headland and along the shore to the old jetty. The grass cover is mown and pines trees were planted in the traditional esplanade mode. Indigenous trees, Casuarinas etc. are retained. Captain Cook Bicentennial memorial.
Bell Park Botanic Gardens Reserve	Emu Park	QHR	Most early 20th century trees & palms, the large timber shelter, & 1940s picnic race track calling tower remain in this large foreshore park. A popular seaside destination for informal race meetings and holiday park recreation from the 1880s, and remains popular. Botanic Gardens Reserve gazetted 1899.
Wowan Memorial Hall Grounds	Wowan		A pair of pine trees (Thuja sp ?) either side of war memorial monument next to the hall. A simple, traditional planting to enhance the monument setting reflecting the respect & minimal means & garden maintenance available. Wowan established 1912.
Anzac Park & the Coronation Lamp	Mount Morgan	QHR	A large grassed park over one of the town's hillsides with indigenous trees planted in the mown lawns. A straight, formal path between the Coronation Lamp and war memorial monument is located centrally and forms a vista to a mine view. QHR entry should be revised to include values of park as well as memorial.
Anzac Memorial Park and adjacent Banyan trees The Strand Park, Townsville War Memorial	Townsville	QHR	Established as The Strand Park 1910s; includes 1913 bandstand, 1959 Qld centenary Fountain, WWI monument completed 1924; Coral sea monument 1992. Many trees post-date 1971 Cyclone Althea.

Parks + reserves Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Boer War Veterans Memorial Kiosk and Lissner Park	Charters Towers	QHR	Lissner Park, the earliest recreation venue in Charters Towers, was reserved in 1883 and named in 1888. Some 19th century plantings survive, including tamarinds, figs, various palms and pine trees. Structures include rotunda (c. 1889), Boer War Memorial (1909), remnant fountain, Hann memorial (1959) and 1972 pond.

Pleasure Gardens, Resorts and Recreation Places

The AHC 1991 typology classified these gardens as *Commercial Gardens*. In the Sim & Seto 1996 classification they are included in the category *Recreational Places* with public parks and gardens, recreational trails, lookouts, resort & guest house gardens and so on.

It appeared soon into the Survey that for Queensland there were such a substantial range of gardens or designed landscapes of this nature or use to warrant a specified type. The AHC 1991 typology had specific types of e.g. for 'hill stations', 'sculpture gardens', and 'private parklands' which are related to this type as we found it in Queensland. Those gardens are uncommon in Queensland and certainly less so than leisure, recreational destination gardens. The beach or island resort, swimming hole or pool gardens, picnic race /beach holiday park were, and still are, prevalent in Queensland – both along the coastline and inland.

A substantial, unique *Pleasure Garden* is **Paronella Park** near Innisfail. This is one of the premier pleasure gardens on the Short List. This is a tropical, theatrical, strolling garden and swimming hole established for the public by cane farmer Jose Paronella alongside the Johnston Rover and around his ballroom, function rooms, and kiosk. This garden is both an interpretation of imagined European and fanciful gardens, and, a very much integrated response to its tropical setting and local environment.

From Swimming Hole, to Pool, to Resort

Queensland's large geographic extent, its diversity of climates and bio-geographic regions, and the decentralised pattern of its regional transport corridors and settlements, led historically to a widely dispersed population. The major southern and central cities including Brisbane, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Ipswich, Bundaberg, Rockhampton and even Mackay are not on the coast but are river or inland cities. With the subtropical and tropical climates, people from these numerous coastal hinterland and inland towns and villages traditionally found their nearest creek, waterfall, lake or dam for summer recreation or relief. At these waterholes or dams, grassy relaxation and picnic areas became established, and sometimes tree planting, shelter sheds and the like formed these spots into waterside parks. Private swimming and picnic centres also developed including swimming pool resorts not centred around creeks or natural waterholes.

Freshwater at outer Cairns was a swimming hole on a creek where formed edges and tended grass under shading trees formed a popular public swimming destination. In Brisbane, Young's Crossing and Cash's Crossing were popular creek swimming spots through the mid 20th century.' Bundaleer' at Brookfield and the Oasis Gardens are remembered but no longer in existence. In the 1970s the shores of the new Wivenhoe Dam were designed in a contemporary response to the great attraction of waterside recreation. This garden is included on the List.

Many of Queensland's historical public pleasure gardens are gone, including the Oasis Gardens in Sunnybank, the Wanganui Gardens, the Boulevard Gardens at Indooroopilly, all likely lost with the increasing urban development and the wider populations' greater independence and choice of travel for holidays compared to the immediate post Second World War years to the 1960s. These 'lost' places are included in this Survey's Inventory as part of the 'Long List'.

Pleasure gardens, resorts and recreation places in the Short List

Resorts + recreation Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Royal Queensland Golf Course	Eagle Farm		Founded 1920, the course was formed by dredging sand from the Brisbane River. The original course was designed by Carnegie Clark, the Australian Open Champion of the day, and was opened by the Governor-General Lord Forster in 1921. Later further design work was by eminent Scottish golf architect Dr Alister MacKenzie during his visit to Australia in 1926. New course layout constructed 2007, and designed by Michael Clayton to take account of land losses due to duplication of gateway Bridge.
Islander Resort Hotel	Surfers Paradise		1960s resort with surviving remnants of fantasy landscape of Hawaiian volcanic terraces and boulders, palms.
Headlands Chalet	North Stradbroke Island		A 1940s/1950s resort spectacularly located on a headland overlooking the Pacific Ocean. Fibro cabins are set amongst an island garden – with terraces, paths, stairs and garden edgings made of the local stone with a mix of indigenous and introduced plantings common to Stradbroke Island gardens of this time. A very intact early resort.
St Bernard's Hotel and Mt Tamborine Motel	Mount Tamborine		One of Tamborine's early guesthouses dating from 1889. It was extended in 1910 and in 1915 gardens laid out.
Gladfield Rest Stop	Cunningham Highway, 25 km east of Warwick		Roadside rest areas, distinguished by mature trees, are examples of Qld Main Roads moving beyond road building, to enhancing journeys for travellers. A number of areas were extensively planted with trees to make them more attractive.
Paronella Park, Mena Creek Falls and Mena Creek Environmental Park	Mena Creek	QHR	Built by Jose Paronella in the early 1930s as a 'commercial pleasure garden' and 'Spanish-style castillo'. Approx 5 hectares of gardens, inspired by the Moorish architecture and gardens of Spain. Included a hydro-electric system. Considered truly unique in Queensland.
Malanda Falls Swimming Pool	Malanda		Natural pool (with some formalised landscaping) below falls been a popular swimming venue since pioneering days. Australia's first tropical rainforest interpretation centre established by the English family here in the 1902s.
Athelstane Bowls Club	Rockhampton		A traditional Bowls Club house and lawns in an attractive mature tree surrounds. Hoop pines along the north side are a landmark and give identity. Other mature old trees include a Burdekin plum. Next to Botanic Gardens.
Arcadia Resort	Magnetic Island		Large established trees in the grounds date from when Emile Louise Charles Armand established attractive gardens and built a cluster of thatched huts around a large thatched dining and lounge area at the end of the nineteenth century. A number of mango, tamarind and coconut trees survive today from Armand's time.

Memorial Landscapes, Avenues, Groups of Trees

The AHC / Ramsay type is: Memorial Places, Cemeteries and Churchyards

'Some places are identified by gardens or statues to commemorate an event. Cemeteries are established as memorials and burial grounds and are settings for funeral ceremonies. Gardens associated with cemeteries often have particular plans and layout design which is synonymous with contemporary philosophies of symbolism… Gardens and avenues are also established as memorials, although avenues are considered under a following type class. Avenues of Honour can be classified as memorials. Often trees in garden and avenue memorials are selected to create a special ambience for remembrance and meditation.' (Ramsay p. 8)

Cemeteries

Toowong Cemetery in Brisbane is on the Queensland Heritage Register not only for the many burials and fine memorials of notable people but for its layout over the hilly terrain and the landscape design and plantings in parts. Similarly in Brisbane the **South Brisbane Cemetery**, Cleveland, Lutwyche and Bulimba cemeteries are notable memorial landscapes for their planned garden components: tree lined perimeters, avenue or aisle tree planting, the fences and gates, hedges which add formality or emphasize the structure of the layout, and shrub and flower beds accentuating entry points or focal areas. ***Toowoomba Drayton Cemetery*** is another outstanding example. In these older cemeteries can be found simple and handsome timber pavilions.

The **Rockhampton South Cemetery** has a historical perimeter planting of Ficus and other large trees. However, while cemeteries were visited on the Survey's field trips those visits and the desk top study indicated that not all cemeteries had tree planting or gardens to meet the AGHS criteria for the List. In rural and remote towns maintenance of trees and lawns at cemeteries is generally negligible and thus only the very hardy plants survive.

Cemeteries, memorial avenues and other groups of trees are well represented in the 'Short List', in part because they are generally well represented in Registers, but they also tend to be well loved in the community (several were nominated). Many other fine examples are contained in the 'Long List'.

Memorial landscapes, avenues and groups of trees in the Short List

Memorials + trees Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Eagle Street Fig Trees Fig Tree Reserve Plantation Reserve	Brisbane	QHR	Reserve gazetted 1889, 3 fig trees planted by Walter Hill. Landmark trees planted on small inner-city reserve bounded by 3 major roads.
Benny Mabo's former garden	Mer (Murray Island		Eddie (Koiki) Mabo re-interred here 18 Sept 1995, as per his wish, at the site of Benny Mabo's former garden, where young Koiki learnt to grow yams and sweet potatoes. (Mabo biog)
Anzac Square 9th Battalion Memorial Anzac Square Queensland Women's War Memorial	Brisbane	LHR, QHR	From a small stone wall edged by formal gardens on Adelaide Street, three paths, separated by lawns and mature trees, converge on a large elevated Shrine at Ann Street. Trees along these paths include palms, Bribie Island pines and bottle trees.
Fig trees	Clayfield	LHR	Two mature fig trees, with surrounding gardens, shade a tram shelter constructed c. 1946.
Nundah Cemetery German Station Cemetery	Nundah	QHR	Queensland's oldest surviving cemetery, it was established in the 1840s by German Lutheran missionaries. A small shelter pavilion was built in 1914.
Girl Guide Coronation Trees	Northgate		Trees planted 1937 'to represent the Guides' Coronation gesture' - 40 weeping fig (extant). This was 1 event of many which involved 100s of trees of various species planted by Guides along many Brisbane streets. Further details held by Girl Guides Archive; see state magazine, August 1982 & The Suburban Express 19 May 1982.

Memorials + trees Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Anzac Memorial Avenue (former)	Redcliffe	QHR	Planting began in 1925 at Petrie, with two cocos palms in front of the North Pine School of Arts. By 1933, 2000 trees had been planted, encased in triangular wooden guards. Widening and other works from the 1980s have resulted in the loss of many trees. There still remain the cocos palms, mango trees and slash pines. The longest WWI memorial avenue in Queensland, Anzac Memorial Avenue is important for commemorating Queenslanders' involvement in a major world event. In its route, and as an extensive tree-lined avenue of planned and evenly spaced plantings, Anzac Memorial Avenue is important in demonstrating the characteristics of a memorial avenue.
Windsor War Memorial Park	Windsor	QHR	Located in a prominent position between 2 major roads, park est c1914. Octagonal memorial 1925 sits on crest of hill. Park grassed &planted with large, mature trees and shrubs pink oleanders form a hedge along Lutwyche Road, above stone retaining walls
Lutwyche Cemetery Kedron Brook Cemetery	Kedron	LHR	Established 1878; designed in traditional grid-like layout with war and lawn cemeteries; rows of Camphor Laurel and Cypress Pine trees
Hoop Pines	Bald Hills	QHR	The two mature Hoop Pines situated in front of the Administration Building of St Paul's Anglican School, Bald Hills, are believed to mark the location of the original Stewart Farmhouse at Bald Hills, c. 1857.
Kelvin Grove Fig Trees and Air Raid Shelter	Kelvin Grove	QHR	The fig trees along Kelvin Grove Road at the Normanby Fiveways, Marshall Park and Prospect Terrace, were planted either during the late 19th or early 20th centuries. It is possible that some may be associated with the work of Ithaca Divisional Board and Shire Councillor Silvanus White, who reputedly planted many trees in the Ithaca district in the late 19th century. However, they are more likely to be associated with the Ithaca Town Council's extensive programme of town improvement and beautification in the early 20th century.
Ithaca War Memorial and Park Alexander Jolly Park	Paddington	QHR	Park created c1922 to commemorate fallen local WWI soldiers. Laid out by Ithaca Town Council gardener Alexander Jolly, park includes 2 mature figs & planted embankment down to Latrobe Tce
Toowong Cemetery	Toowong	QHR	250 acres of high, steep, rocky land were reserved for a cemetery in 1870. Surveyor George Phillips planned layout; trees were supplied by the Botanic gardens & Acclimatisation Soc from 1876. Extant camellias may be 1st planted in Qld; mature trees frame drives. '… a rare example of the Victorian concept of a mortuary park … an atmosphere conducive to repose and reflection that was an essential part of the ritual of honouring and remembering the dead was created.' (QHR)
Toowong Memorial Park	Toowong	QHR	Created between 1918 and 1922 by the Toowong Town Council for both recreational and memorial purposes, this picturesque park is located on a sloping site to the west of the railway line. It includes sporting ovals and clubhouses, Girl Guide hut and Scout huts, memorial gates, the Soldiers' Memorial (1922) and avenues of palm trees (1918) and pines. It has considerable social significance and is considered a very intact example of early twentieth century ideals and designs for the layout of such parks.

Memorials + trees Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Anzac Park	Toowong	LHR	The memorial park opened in 1918 on the site of a 19th century cemetery reserve. Plantings include pines, palms and ornamentals.
Camphor Laurels Laurel Avenue	Chelmer	LHR	The trees were planted c. 1900 by either the Sherwood Divisional Board or local resident William Morley, of 'Floraville', 115 Laurel Ave. The street was renamed Laurel Avenue at around the same time.
Sir Arthur Fadden Memorial Garden	Mt Ommaney		2 ha of gardens established 1976; originally planted with 3,000 advanced exotic trees. Memorial to chair of original development company, Centenary Estates Ltd. Modified 1979 to include - 1 of 3 roundabouts leading from Centenary suburbs to highway; later planting of natives
South Brisbane Memorial Park	South Brisbane	LHR	The park was opened in 1920 and gazetted in 1925, to recognise the patriotic endeavours of South Brisbane citizens in WWI. The original cliffs were transformed into grassy terraces. Park includes memorial arch (1934), a porphyry WWII memorial, early drinking fountain.
South Brisbane Cemetery	Dutton Park	QHR	Est 1866 on undulating land next to Brisbane River, cemetery has a parklike setting. One of Qld's earliest cemeteries - including formal entrance, mix of formal & informal plantings, pathways etc
Mount Thompson Crematorium	Holland Park		Located on a prominent hilltop; planned by Karl Langer
Cleveland Cemetery	Cleveland	QHR	This first cemetery in Cleveland was surveyed by H. Rawnsley in December 1858. The entire area is grassed with numerous large shade trees, consisting mainly of eucalypt species. No headstones or obvious signs of grave plots remain visible.
Serpentine Creek Road Cemetery Redland Bay Cemetery; South Redland Bay Cemetery	Redland Bay	QHR	Serpentine Creek Road Cemetery was established in 1890 and closed c. 1945. One area has been cleared of saplings and undergrowth, leaving naturally re-vegetated eucalypts and grasses. The remainder of the block is open woodland of principally casuarina, wattle and grass tree. While there are no old-growth trees on the reserve, the original mix of species survives, and there is a particularly high diversity of indigenous flora, including one species of wildflower found only within the reserve.
Mowbray Park and East Brisbane War Memorial Riversdale	East Brisbane	QHR	3.2ha Mowbray Park was named in 1904 and comprises treed paths and lawns sloping down to the Brisbane River. Park includes bowls & croquet clubs, remains of former swimming baths, a boat house, and First World War Memorial. The park includes a range of mature plantings and is traversed by a number of palm-lined paths, a riverside path lined with a range of ornamental trees including Bauhinias and Jacarandas and a row of Palms, and another lined with Figs. The park contains other clusters of mature trees, including large Figs, and a grove of Eucalypts and Pines.
Christ Church Tingalpa and Burial Ground	Tingalpa	QHR	The church was built and consecrated in 1868, then reconstructed in 1886 after destruction by cyclone, The site is bordered by substantial trees, mostly Norfolk Island pines. At the front northeast corner of the allotment are two large fig trees which appear to flank the original grounds entrance.
Depression Work Relief Plantings Precinct	Goodna	LHR	Species include Queensland kauri (*Agathis robusta*), bunya pines (Araucaria bidwillii), silky oaks (*Grevillea robusta*) and jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosaefolia*).

Memorials + trees Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Fassifern Reserve Rest Area & highway plantings	Frazerview		Roadside rest areas, distinguished by mature trees, are examples of Qld Main Roads moving beyond road building, to enhancing journeys for travellers. A number of areas were extensively planted with trees to make them more attractive.
McConnell Park & Toogoolawah War Memorial	Toogoolawah	QHR	Park est c1906 on land donated by McConnel family. Includes war memorial (1917) and band stand (c1919). Abuts St Andrew's – value, in part, due to neighbouring church grounds.
Marburg State Primary School Environmental Park & Perimeter / Driveway Plantings	Marburg	LHR	Driveway avenue plantings of Ficus species and the Environmental Park that includes silky oak (Grevillea robusta) & hoop pines (Araucaria cunninghamii)
Drayton and Toowoomba Cemetery	Harristown	QHR	Est 1850, cemetery is one of Qld's oldest. Site inc traditional burial areas, informal lawn cemeteries, memorial gardens, forest lawn, avenue plantings & tree groups inc camphor laurels, planes, palms, cypress, jacarandas, eucalypts. QHR: 'It retains its nineteenth century … walkways and drives ... substantial tree plantings; … picturesque memorial gardens and lawn cemeteries; modest timber and terracotta-roofed shelter sheds.'
Elizabeth Kenny Memorial	Nobby		Commemorates Kenny's pioneering work in treatment of polio and her connections to district - Kenny family moved to Nobby 1895 and established hospital in Clifton 1911 where treated polio sufferers before and after WWI; buried Nobby Cemetery. Small fenced park with metal name and scroll work over the turnstile entry.
Hillside	Glennie Heights	QHR	Hillside built 1962-4 as Anglican parsonage, designed by Benjamin Backhouse. Magnificent pines and entry gates (early not original?), looped drive with central lawn, terrace garden with sandstone edges & paving, trellised walkway.
Memorial avenue of conifers Avenue of Honour	Emu Vale		Avenue along roads leading out from Emuvale east of Warwick planted in memory of fallen soldiers from the district; planted by Council which was persuaded by local storekeeper, Pat Bolger
Avenue of plane trees	Tannymorel		Apparently memorial avenue leading to war memorial
Stanthorpe Soldiers Memorial	Stanthorpe	QHR	Rugged parkland (some 1.5 ha) crossed by walking paths leading to rest house at top of the hill. naturalistic landscaping (exposed granite boulders; concrete stairs, stone walling & terracing, seats cut into rock). Memorial trees; some evidence of formal plantings. Rare type of war memorial in Qld.
War Memorial and Heroes Avenue Queen's Park	Roma	QHR	Memorial inc heroes avenues of 93 bottle trees (Brachychiton rupestre) planted c1920 - 1 for each of the local WWI fallen; cairn; cenotaph located in Queen's Park - inc formalised setting with semi-circle of 9 pine trees believed to be 'Lone Pines'.
Anzac Avenue Memorial Trees	Beerburrum	QHR	Memorial Trees (pine, camphor laurel, fig trees, palms) were planted in the main street of the Beerburrum Soldier Settlement in 1920 and the street renamed Anzac Avenue in honour of the fallen comrades of the soldier settlers - 13 original trees remain.
Mount Mee Avenue of Honour	Mount Mee		Avenue of hoop pines planted as memorial soon after WWII; other memorial in town is roll of honour in Mt Mee hall.

Memorials + trees Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Woombye Cemetery	Palmwoods		Avenue of huge Moreton Bay figs. Cemetery contains graves of many soldiers who died in the district from accidents and illness during WWII
Montville Memorial Precinct	Montville	QHR	Includes village green, 1903 hall, 1921 memorial gates, gardens, memorial avenue of weeping fig trees and other arbor day figs.
Railway Street Yandina precinct	Yandina		Includes Railway Station (built after 1891), goods shed and whip crane as well as Yandina Hotel (formerly Australian Hotel) and Memorial Gardens
Eumundi War Memorial Clem Park	Eumundi	QHR	Memorial trees incl figs (originally all 20 were figs, 5 survive), and replacement camphor laurels, lillypillies, jacaranda, flame trees. Each fig was enclosed by a fence, with a plaque for a dead soldier. Main Street renamed Memorial Drive in 1977. 'The Memorial Trees … evidence of the impact of a major historic event and as the focal point for the remembrance of that event.' Avenues of trees, esp where each tree is attributed to a specific person, are uncommon in Qld. (QHR)
Pomona School Memorial Forestry Plot Pinbarren Creek School reserve; Pinbarren Creek Victory plot	Pinbarren Creek		Plot of hoop pines and with row of camphor laurels. Planted by students of Pomona State School on site of Pinbarren Creek State School in 1939. Seedlings provided by Forestry Dept (which gave free tree seedlings to state schools to plant forestry plots).
Memorial Park	Gympie	QHR	Est 1919-21 as war memorial park; designed by Brisbane Council employees landscape designer Harry Moore & architect AH Foster. Intact original park layout inc walkways, garden beds, tree plantings & decorative timber bandstand.
Driveway to Imbil Forest Station and two other plantings near office	Imbil		Hoop pine plantations first planted on Qld mainland at Imbil in 1916; vice-Regal planting of 1918 hoop pine avenue along driveway plus two other significant plantings – 1922 and 1928.
Median strip leopard trees	Childers		Leopard trees have dominated the street since early 20th century [evidenced by photos]; community survey nominated trees as important to sense of place and desirable to extend plantings. Childers's main street is one of the finest and most intact small town streetscapes
Bourbong Street Weeping Figs	Bundaberg	QHR	Trees on medians strips, war memorial
Woongarra Street Fig trees & poincianas	Bundaberg		Aesthetically as pleasing as Bourbong Street trees. Share similar histories re planting. JOL photo c. 1914 shows large trees; nominated to QHR 2010
Big Fig	Miriam Vale	QHR	Well-known landmark tree in town.
Miriam Vale War Memorial	Miriam Vale	QHR	Memorial located at the south eastern end of a long, narrow, grassed and treed park reserve which runs parallel to the railway line and Bloomfield Street, the principal street in the town of Miriam Vale.
Mangifera indica x 3	Rockhampton		Near site of former Nth R'ton Railway Station. During 1880s -90s Qld govt scheme to plant fruit trees at r'way stations for shade & waiting passengers to eat fruit. Probable remnants.
Norris Park Mangifera indica Muellerville	Rockhampton		Remnants of Anthelme Thozet's 1870s mango orchard which extended from Rockonia Rd to Joiner St. 3 in park 1 in footpath, 1 on lower level in Bryant St island. The marked

Memorials + trees Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
			graves of the Thozet family are located here. (Thozet Rd & Ck nearby)
World War 2 Memorial Pool & forecourt park	Rockhampton		A semi-circular drive lined both sides with *Phoenix* and *Livistona* palms forms a forecourt of lawns with specimen trees old *Ficus* and 2 *Peltophorum*. At the bldg frontage are paired two WW2 guns & 2 Royal palms in gardens. The pool grounds are open lawns.
Bruce Highway – Gladstone Road Medians	Rockhampton		Wide highway median planted with trees and palms. Features are the cattle sculptures mounted on plinths in the medians and roundabout.
Ficus benghalensis (Banyan fig)	Rockhampton		Planted 22 June 1887 by Thomas Kelly R'ton Mayor in Victoria Park to commemorate jubilee of Queen Victoria, under direction of J Edgar Bot Gardens curator.
Thozet trees	Rockhampton		Remaining trees of those likely planted by A Thozet *Pleiogynum timorense* (Burdekin plum) & Ficus (?) 'The first row of trees on the river bank as well as some of those in the cemetery were provided by ' Thozet Morning Bulletin 21Feb 1879
South Rockhampton Cemetery Dawson Road Cemetery Rockhampton Cemetery	South Rockhampton	QHR	Surveyed 1860 as Rockhampton's first cemetery. Botanist Thozet donated trees & seeds from Kalka, 1867-8. Trees have been planted around the perimeter. The mature *Ficus benjamina* and hoop pines along Upper Dawson Road are notable.
Wowan Memorial Hall Grounds	Wowan		A pair of pine trees (Thuja sp ?) either side of war memorial monument next to the hall. A simple, traditional planting to enhance the monument setting reflecting the respect & minimal means & garden maintenance available. Wowan established 1912.
Two Large Figs, Yeppoon	Yeppoon		Two large mature Ficus trees in Normanby Street shade the road and footpath.
Yeppoon Memorial trees	Yeppoon	QHR	Series of avenues of Araucaria sp hoop pines were planted in 1921 & 1984 in the median island and footpaths of the main streets to commemorate local servicemen. Has also given the town centre amenity and landmark identity.
Anzac Park & the Coronation Lamp	Mount Morgan	QHR	A large grassed park over one of the towns hillsides with indigenous trees planted in the mown lawns. A straight, formal path between the Coronation Lamp and war memorial monument is located centrally and forms a vista to a mine view. QHR entry should be revised to include values of park as well as memorial.
Mount Morgan Medians & Street trees	Mount Morgan		Ficus trees in Highway & East Street. Morgan Street island has gardens, the 'Running the Cutter' monument and old palm with sign.
Mackay General Cemetery	Mackay	QHR	8.9 hectare reserve; cemetery laid out in a grid; surveyed 1865. Plantings largely confined to perimeter and central drive where are mature trees including avenue of mature Camphor Laurels along drive.
Keith Payne VC Botanical Gardens	Ingham		Gardens commemorate Payne who was born in Ingham. Site orig location of first primary school (moved 1964/5). Gardens include various memorials - cenotaph, Arbor day trees, Joice Nankivall Loch memorial, Texas Terror memorial, 100 years of local government.

Memorials + trees Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
RSL Cemetery	Ingham		Cemetery apparently established 1970s; Stone Pine planted 1972 followed by avenue of Caribbean and Kauri Pines.
Mango Avenue	Eimeo	QHR	Grand entrance avenue of mango trees at Eimeo, north of Mackay, prob established in 1880s by Jeremiah Downs Armitage, owner of the beachside Eimeo hotel/boarding house, to delineate track leading from main road through his property to the hotel.
West End Cemetery	West End	QHR	Townsville's General Cemetery from c1868-1902. Located on southern slope of Castle Hill. Large banyan, fig and mango trees are main plantings; avenue of mahogany trees; early perimeter fence of rendered masonry with cast iron panels (Church St)
Bamboo Grove at historically named Paradise Garden	Cardwell		Grove of bamboo planted by botanist John Dallachy c1864 (part of first landing party Jan 1864). Maybe treat this stand and mango trees as one?
Birth, Life, Death Trees Jesus Trees	Forrest Beach		Local priest Fr John Casey carved a set of 4 images in trees (pandanus and wattle trees on foreshore) in 1979. Carvings of Last Supper, Crucifixion, baby Jesus, Virgin Mary and head of Jesus. Later painted; believed some trees did not survive Cyclone Yasi.
Row of Street Trees	Halifax	QHR	Mango trees planted c. 1885-6. See also nomination by Hinchinbrook Shire.
Tobruk Memorial Baths	Townsville	QHR	Commenced in 1941 and completed in 1950, the baths honour the Australian servicemen who took part in the Siege of Tobruk. The Baths have an attractive landscape setting, comprising grassed surrounds, linear perimeter plantings of Royal Palms (Roystonia regia) and other tropical vegetation including frangipani (Plumeria rubra).
St David's Anglican Church and Raintrees (*Samanea saman*)	Mossman	LHR, QHR	Avenue of substantial fern-clad rain trees (?planted c1911-28) forming archway along part of the Captain Cook Highway (Foxton Avenue) leading from Mossman to Daintree
Atherton War Cemetery	Atherton		Adjacent to Atherton Cemetery, war cemetery established 1942 maintained by Commonwealth War Graves Commission. Enclosed by brick fence contains 164 graves many servicemen who died at nearby Rocky Creek military field hospital. Severe lawns & uniform marble headstone

Esplanades

Neither the AHC - Ramsay 1991 nor the Sim & Seto 1996 studies included esplanades specifically within their classification of garden types. These would lie within the Recreational Places category of Sim & Seto in which public parks are included, and in Public Parks, Gardens, Domains and Public Reserves of the AHC classification (Ramsay 1991). It was decided that this type of public open space be included separately as a type as they are such a prevalent and readily identified part of Queensland's popularly recognised, designed landscapes. They represent a vital part of the Queensland pattern of development and community.

From the late 19th century to the present, though in differing modes through each generation, the sojourn at the beach was a highly popular recreation and holiday part of Queenslanders' lives. Examples include:

- From Brisbane, the bayside beaches of the Redcliffe Peninsula and south of the Brisbane River Manly, Wynnum, Wellington Point, Cleveland and others have long been popular, including heritage features such as the Manly sea pool and the shade giving Ficus trees planted in the early 20th century. Further afield, Stradbroke Island's shores served swimming and fishing pursuits.
- From Maryborough and Bundaberg holiday goers visited the coast at Mon Repos and Bargara, the adventurous fishermen to The Town of Seventeen Seventy.
- From Rockhampton and the region's rural towns and homesteads, Emu Park and Yeppoon were the beach destinations. The Survey included the esplanades at both these towns for their historical associations and the typical planting of a line of pines along the esplanade parklands.
- Mackay has its fine beaches closer to the city and the trees planted as avenues and along the shores.
- The Hervey Bay coastal holiday towns, such as Torquay and Scarness, are all laid out with an esplanade road and shore-side reserve. At the town centres the esplanade was formed as a park with introduced tree plantings.
- The Townsville and Cairns esplanade parks have been developed to form a major part of those cities' landscape identity. The heritage Cairns esplanade has many fine trees and palms from early in its establishment.

Esplanades in the Short List

Esplanades Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Norfolk Island Pine foreshore plantings	Burleigh Heads, Kirra, Coolangatta		The Norfolk Pine trees (Araucaria heterophylla) along these foreshores are believed to have been planted in c. 1934 by brothers Charles Justins and A. E. Justins. Norfolk Pines have been planted in coastal areas of Australia since the 19th century. The trees form an important and signature part of the southern Gold Coast foreshore landscape and vista.
Esplanade & Singing Ship	Emu Park		The coastal reserve over the headland and along the shore to the old jetty. The grass cover is mown and pines trees were planted in the traditional esplanade mode. Indigenous trees, Casuarinas etc. are retained. Captain Cook Bicentennial memorial.
Yeppoon Esplanade	Yeppoon		A line of Norfolk pines in a grassed park presents the typical and traditional coastal resort town esplanade. The inter-planted beach almond trees (Terminalia) reflect a tropical location and indigenous plants.

Townscapes

The AHC types would include this type under Public Squares, Urban Spaces and Urban Precincts: 'This type consists of public open space areas with tree planting designed for enhancement and amenity sometimes incorporating dominant memorials such as obelisks, fountains and statues. . . . *Urban precincts are sections of the urban environment which have a linking character theme which may be a set period of development evidenced in the architecture or perhaps an early planning layout style*.' Ramsay (p. 9)

'Many avenues define town boundaries, link town features and are themselves major features of cities and country towns.' Ramsay (p. 8)

The Theodore main street with its wide palm planted median, the cross avenues, the street tree planting, and the associated oval island parkland and streets at the southern end of the town together are a fine streetscape which gives a distinct identity and much amenity to the town.

A number of suburbs and country towns visited on field trips were noted to offer fine townscapes, especially their tree-lined streets with groups of adjoining front gardens of residences and public buildings. Individually some of these places did not merit assessment as significant, but as a whole contributed significantly to the aesthetics and amenity of those areas.

Townscapes in the Short List

Townscapes Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
Queensland Art Gallery plaza and embankments	South Brisbane		The Queensland Art Gallery (1973-80) was the first part of Brisbane's South Bank cultural precinct and designed as its showpiece. The building won the RAIA award for public architecture and is considered architect Robin Gibson's best preserved work. The interplay between building, landscape and river is critical with gallery spaces extending visually onto garden terraces on three sides with permanent sculpture and the integration of water elements both inside and out including garden terraces to the river bank. Although somewhat changed over time, the landscape is also arguably the most complete Queensland work of Barbara van den Broek, although not all survives. The project dramatically marked the return of the river to the consciousness of the city.
Holy Trinity Church precinct	Fortitude Valley	QHR	Early intact 19th century inner city church precinct including church, hall, former child care centre and gardens. Gardens replanted etc c1980s (Beth Wilson?) … a green oasis in the inner city
Ashgrove Garden Suburb	Ashgrove		Believed to be the most complete Queensland example of the garden suburb principles. Ashgrove garden suburb was developed by TM Burke Pty Ltd in the 1920s following the subdivision of the Glenlyon Estate.
Camphor Laurels	Chelmer	LHR	The trees were planted c. 1900 by either the Sherwood Divisional Board or local resident William Morley, of 'Floraville', 115 Laurel Ave. The street was renamed Laurel Avenue at around the same time.
St Mark's Anglican Church and Dunwich Public Hall	Dunwich	QHR	The site of the Benevolent Asylum (1864 -1947) includes a convict-built causeway, Church (1907) Hall (1913) and parkland.
Somerset Dam & township Stanley Dam	Somerset Dam		Work on dam commenced 1935, delayed by war and opened 1953. Includes township modelled on NSW dam townships; street trees date from 1930s when dam constructed.
Montville Memorial Precinct	Montville	QHR	Includes village green, 1903 hall, 1921 memorial gates, gardens, memorial avenue of weeping fig trees and other

Townscapes Name + other names	Location	Listings	Short history and description + Comments
			arbor day figs. Also nominated by AGHS
Railway Street Yandina precinct	Yandina		Includes Railway Station (built after 1891), goods shed and whip crane as well as Yandina Hotel (formerly Australian Hotel) and Memorial Gardens
Bruce Highway – Gladstone Road Medians	Rockhampto n		Wide highway median planted with trees and palms. Features are the cattle sculptures mounted on plinths in the medians and roundabout.
Yeppoon Memorial trees	Yeppoon	QHR	Series of avenues of Araucaria sp hoop pines were planted in 1921 & 1984 in the median island and footpaths of the main streets to commemorate local servicemen. Has also given the town centre amenity and landmark identity.
Mount Morgan Medians & Street trees	Mount Morgan		Ficus trees in Highway & East Street. Morgan Street island has gardens, the 'Running the Cutter' monument and old palm with sign. A good demonstration of a strong regional approach to place making and presenting identity.
Streetscape and Median Strips and Neville Hewitt Park	Theodore		A 1920s planned town (Karl Langer), admin centre for the Dawson Irrig. Comm., with the main street having grassed medians with trees and palms. A park with war memorial and water tower in an oval circus at the town terminus. See JOL photos c. 1930s:ban00094: 'View of The Boulevard from the Water tower, Theodore, 1930s.
Esplanade including Lovers' Bower, Cairns War Memorial (Fogarty park)	Cairns	QHR	A favourite playing spot for many Cairns children before the 1950s. At the time the mud flats came almost up to the trees. Reputed as a secluded place for young lovers, now a popular lunch spot. Only part of the original fig tree remains. QHR entry refers only to War Memorial - shifted to this location 1972. Esplanade extensively refurbished 2003-6, but mature trees retained. Anzac Memorial Park originally the garden of the Sub-Collector of Custom's residence; trees planted by Govt Botanist Walter Hill in 1876; now includes Dr Koch's monument.
Gordonvale Historic Precinct	Gordonvale		Includes residential, commercial and industrial areas including Mulgrave Mill, Norman Park (mature spreading rain trees) and mature plantings
Quetta Memorial Precinct	Thursday Island	QHR	Anglican precinct including church (1894), parsonage (1891), vicarage, parish hall, offices. Located one street back from foreshore. Grounds contain number of memorials, a bell tower, mature plantings, garden paths, stone-edged gardens and fencing

7. FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

Inventory of Significant Queensland Gardens

Over 1000 places were identified via the processes of research, nomination and visits. The number of gardens identified, by type and importance is summarised here:

Numbers of gardens listed

	Short List	'Potential' Short List	Long List	Totals
Total places *	275	239	598	1112
Public parks & urban reserves	66	34	55	155
Botanic gardens	17	3	4	24
Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees	87	48	164	299
Urban residential gardens	49	67	99	215
Homestead & rural gardens	42	19	65	126
Institutional gardens	51	73	128	252
Industrial & commercial gardens	11	14	31	56
Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places	14	11	27	52
Esplanades	6	2	2	10
Economic gardens [e.g. orchards]	4	3	24	31
Townscapes	14	9	19	42
Other #	5	2	42	49

* Some places have been classified as more than one type, hence the apparent discrepancy in numbers (although in Chapter 7 to avoid duplication in listing places, one 'principal type' was assigned for each place whereas the categorising above relates to the information in the Inventory database).

Insufficient information is available for some places (e.g. nominations received) to enable classification.

The total Inventory of gardens has been divided into three categories:

- **'Short List'** – These gardens are considered to meet cultural heritage significance criteria and thresholds for state (or occasionally national) significance or potentially so (such as high local or regional significance). See Appendix 6;
- **'Potential Short List'** – A large number of places appeared, on the surface, to be likely to meet significance criteria and thresholds. They were not placed on the Short List for one or more reasons, for example, a lack of sufficient information about what seems to be a 'promising' place precluded such an assessment, the place as a whole appears on a heritage register (e.g. QHR) but the gardens and surrounds have not been included in the citation and may well not have been assessed separately, information has been received but a visit is advisable to check on the currency and/or accuracy of that information and to check on current intactness and integrity of the garden. See Appendix 7;
- **'Long List'** – These are places which have been identified via research, nomination etc but for example little is known about them that no judgement could be made. These places are recorded to ensure that the information received is not lost, and retained on the database for possible further work in the future. At this stage, the 'lost' places are included on this part of the Inventory.

A Note on the Short List

The Society originally a Short List of some 100-150 places. The Short List resulting from this study is however considerably larger but still not completely representative – by type, region, climatic area, local authority. Not surprisingly places from south east Queensland predominate. This could be ascribed to a number of reason including historical settlement patterns, population distribution, current level of knowledge of places, representation on registers. In addition many of the identified places are in public ownership which often reflects the distribution and pattern of government spending as it followed population patterns thus there is a number of places identified in the major cities and towns. This is not to diminish the importance of garden places in small towns and remote areas, but it does demonstrate the need for further research.

Existing Heritage Registers and Lists

This work confirmed the findings of the 2010 Study that whilst the Queensland Heritage Register provided a firm foundation for a state list of garden places, the situation at the local government level was much more variable. Local heritage registers do not exist in all jurisdictions and where they do there are considerable variations as to content, accessibility of information and degree of research conducted into the places listed. At the same time, there have been a number of local authorities which have undertaken heritage studies to inform the creation of a Local Heritage Register. There are now more Local Heritage Registers in place than were found during the 2010 study.

Gaps Identified during Survey

Garden places with poor representation

A number of types or categories of significant gardens which the project team expected to find do not feature strongly, if at all, in the lists of gardens identified. These include:

- **Aboriginal missions** – Historical literature and anecdotal sources mention plantings of trees, vegetables and ornamental gardens especially in north Queensland mission grounds. Identification of extant gardens will require personal inspection and significant research;
- **Migrant gardens** – Several sites and / or remnants of early Chinese market gardens (often the hard landscaping) have been recorded in the Inventory (including Pioneer Market Garden, Ithaca Creek market gardens, Hap Whah plantation) however this is only a handful compared to the number believed to have existed around Queensland towns, cities and settlements. In particular very little physical evidence of these appears to remain with more recorded in histories, photographs and in stories. More broadly, little has been found to illuminate the rich gardening heritage brought by successive waves of immigrants up to and including the post-war European and Mediterranean migrants, Vietnamese refugees, and more. The Mizpah settlement near Chinchilla and the date palms planted by Afghans in western Queensland were nominated however there must be many more such sites known locally within communities;
- **Second World War sites** – Nothing has been found of plantings at WWII sites. Plantings may have been made for food production, as a leisure activity, or for shade or concealment. The winning garden in the 1944 Queensland AIF Garden Competition featured in the *Australian Women's Weekly*. This unidentified north Queensland garden grew fruit and vegetables to 'add zest to our daily fare, work in the garden was partially a substitute for other punishment 'fatigues';[18]
- **For northern and western Queensland** generally, it may be that much is destroyed by extreme weather such as cyclones and droughts over a period of decades. What constitutes a significant garden in such harsh climates is therefore likely to be somewhat different to gardens of plant friendly environments, and in turn what constitutes a 'surviving' garden in these areas is therefore likely correspondingly even less;
- **Maritime establishments** such as pearling and fishing stations – No gardens have been identified, although it is conceivable that gardens were planted for food production and shelter;

[18] 'Soldiers proud of their prize garden', *Australian Women's Weekly*, 15 July 1944, p. 10.

- **Tourist resorts** – Given a history of organised tourism of more than a century, we hoped to identify resorts which retain significant plantings and gardens (e.g. Great Barrier Reef islands, mountain retreats); however based on preliminary research and anecdotal information, many of these have been much altered by later waves of development. For example photos show the early development of a number of early coast and island resorts but few surviving gardens were identified during the study and it is not known how many early schemes have survived. It may be that where such places do survive that these are likely to be quite rare;
- **Community gardens** – This burgeoning movement is not yet old enough to meet the age criterion. Nevertheless, Northey Street garden in Herston has been included in the Short List because of its very high social significance;
- **Institutional gardens** – It appears that many of these gardens have disappeared as institutions expand, or are turned to other uses. Traditionally hospitals included well considered garden schemes but very few are believed to survive. Similarly schools – many of which have fine gardens and landscaped areas but older landscape elements often do not survive or are compromised by development and expansion;.
- **Lost places** – some lost places and or remnant gardens have been identified but there are many more recorded in historical sources such as photographs, newspapers, manuscripts and other historical collections. These are a potential treasure trove;
- **Private residential gardens** – in the main the only private residential gardens included in the Inventory are places already identified in existing lists. As a result (at least in part) there are a number of larger substantial gardens identified but fewer of the more modest variety. Future work could well focus on such places – for example in Toowoomba, the garden city, there are numerous fine residential gardens but many older gardens are already in the process or on the cusp of generational change with many interesting gardens at risk of loss. Finding ways to value and protect at least some of these gardens presents a challenge;
- The Inventory contains some **post-war and later twentieth gardens**, however as a group they are generally underrepresented and not recognised by the community as historically significant.

The Need for Field Survey and Community Engagement

Even in Brisbane and the towns visited by the study team, the field trips likely missed many gardens and designed landscapes which would meet the criteria to be assessed as valued heritage gardens. Some of these remain on the Potential Short List and Long List. The desk top available information was insufficient to assess many gardens. Our field trips revealed many wonderful gardens as even a short visit or a drive-by viewing allowed us to find and assess many gardens and designed landscapes.

Local garden enthusiasts would be able to reveal many wonderful heritage gardens and landscapes to the AGHS following further contact and encouragement and explanations of the heritage values within apparently run down and remnant gardens.

Townscapes / Precincts / Streetscapes

This broader coalition of values is often not protected – such places are not generally listed on the Queensland Heritage Register but are becoming the subject of interest at local authority level including for example in Cairns where a number of historic precincts have been identified as part of recent work. Many such places are a mix of landscape (both natural and cultural) as well as built elements. There are a number of townscapes contained in the Short List (including the planned town of Theodore, Toowoomba's (signature) tree planted streets and the sugar town landscape of Gordonvale in North Queensland. Many towns of a smaller scale also have important townscape qualities most appropriately considered under the umbrella of a 'designed' or 'cultural' landscape – which enables a consideration of a number of interrelated values and places. For example in Allora on the Darling Downs, there is a very intact precinct comprising the war memorial and park, bowling club and swimming pool.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

The AGHS brief requested suggestions for further work, including how similar surveys in other states should be undertaken. A number of recommendations arise from the work of the project team.

A National Inventory

This study, added to the numerous other lists and inventories available, covering states or regions, particular garden or landscape types, administrative areas and so on goes some distance to beginning a national inventory of garden places. This study broadly supports the recommendations within the Context report (2102) including:

- The adoption of a standard typology. Whilst the brief for this study did not specify the use of the Burnley types, these were recommended for use by Context and Heritage Matters in their 2012 report prepared for the AGHS. The use of a standard typology will have considerable benefits enabling comparisons across the different states as well as the development of a common database with national coverage;
- Use of the HERCON criteria and AHC themes;
- Before AGHS makes a final determination of the platform to be used for continuing recording and development of any national inventory, the Society needs to consider the eventual users of the Inventory, and resourcing requirements for adding to and maintaining the Inventory.
- Plan for filling the 'gaps' in the various state-based lists, for example establishing links so that research can be continued and ideally seeking funding so that the work can be supported and the Inventory expanded in a systematic way. In Queensland this may include developing more formal links with the QUT Landscape School to promote ongoing research.

Queensland Heritage Register

AGHS is in a position to advocate towards increasing the representation and visibility of garden places in the Queensland Heritage Register in several ways.

There are a number of places on the QHR which appear to have significant garden values in addition to the value associated with, for example, buildings. However, their histories and associated garden values are not fully recorded in the Entry in the Heritage Register. These should be reviewed. (The same is likely to apply to many places on Local Heritage Registers.)

Similarly, the Queensland Heritage Register already contains a substantial number of 'garden places'. In many cases, however, for searching purposes they are not categorised for their garden values; it is recommended that AGHS advocate for this to be reviewed. There are many of these instances including numerous homestead gardens, as well as places such as Spring Bluff Railway Station which is only listed as part of the Main Range Railway.

The Queensland heritage thematic framework and the Guidelines for Local Authorities for conducting local heritage surveys and developing local heritage registers are key policy documents which should be reviewed to ensure they adequately reflect 'garden places' that is parks, gardens, trees and other designed landscapes. See for example the annotated version of the thematic framework contained in Appendix 4.

Nominations to Queensland Heritage Register

Places on the Short List not already entered onto the Queensland Heritage Register should be further researched and assessed for their suitability for nomination. Particular places recommended for priority assessment:

Urban residential gardens

- Rosser house and garden, Gold Coast
- Oribin house, studio and garden, Cairns
- Capemba/Dopson St garden (Wragge garden), Taringa

Homesteads

- Barfield Station
- Macknade Station
- Lockerbie Homestead

Institutional

- Mango avenue, Aurukun
- Downlands School, Toowoomba
- Griffith University
- Pomona School Memorial Forestry plot

Industrial and commercial gardens

- Egerstrom garden (remains) – refer to Jan Wegner for further information

Botanic gardens

- Mt Coot-tha Botanic Gardens
- Queen's Park, Mackay
- Native fern garden

Public parks and urban reserves

- Japanese Garden, University of Southern Queensland, Toowoomba
- Laurel Park, Toowoomba
- Newtown Park, Toowoomba
- Leslie Park, Warwick (currently QHR entry only includes memorials)
- Tom Doherty Park, Acland

Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees

- Site of Benny Mabo's garden, Mer (Murray Island)
- Memorial avenue, Emu Vale
- Memorial avenue, Tannymorel
- Bruce Highway – Gladstone Road medians

Pleasure gardens and resorts

- St Bernard's, Mt Tambourine
- Islander Resort Hotel, Gold Coast
- Arcadia Resort, Magnetic Island

Townscapes*

- Theodore
- Toowoomba street trees
- Gordonvale historic precinct, Cairns
- Ashgrove garden suburb

* Townscapes are included but may not be suited to state listing from an administrative perspective – see discussion in Chapter 7.

Local Heritage Registers

AGHS is in a good position to use this report and the Inventory to promote the further development of local heritage registers, inclusion of 'garden places' in the registers, and improved accessibility of the registers. Ideally all local heritage registers should be freely available online with readily searchable citations included (as with the Queensland Heritage Register).

The Role of the AGHS – Fostering a 'Garden Perspective'

AGHS plays an important educative role and will continue visiting places and building links with local communities (for example establishing local networks / branches, its publications etc).

This study opens the way for the Society to focus on important areas through visits and other public events, information in newsletters and other publications, and advocacy via community and government organisations as well as the media. Two important emphases are:

- Key geographical areas such as Toowoomba and Darling Downs where there are many important gardens and AGHS members already in place
- More testing geographical areas such as further west;
- Key types of place; for example nominations to the survey revealed a strong attachment to public parks and trees – as places in public ownership and shared use, parks would be ideally suited as a focus of programs such as 'nominate your local park', 'tiny towns park', etc.

Filling the Queensland Gaps

The coverage of gardens in regional studies and local authority inventories is extremely patchy across Queensland. This may well be the case in other states as well. AGHS needs to look to mechanisms to increase the coverage of garden places in these other studies particularly the local. Systematic review of existing registers to identify garden values and upgrade entries to better reflect potential garden values needs to be undertaken, presumably as a staged process.

Community engagement

Inland and remote area gardens

The survey was a desk top survey with just three short field trips over relatively very small areas of the state. The areas of the state away from Brisbane and the major regional cities and towns are generally poorly represented on the Inventory. This presents a great opportunity for the AGHS to consult with communities in those areas and raise awareness of the value of their gardens and designed landscapes.

The need for field surveys and community engagement

Even in Brisbane and the towns visited by the study team, the field trips likely missed many gardens and designed landscapes which would meet the criteria to be assessed as valued heritage gardens. Some of these remain on the Potential Short List and Long List. The desk top available information was insufficient to assess many gardens. Our field trips revealed many wonderful gardens as even a short visit or a drive-by viewing allowed us to find and assess many gardens and designed landscapes.

Local garden enthusiasts would be able to reveal many wonderful heritage gardens and landscapes to the AGHS following further contact and encouragement and explanations of the heritage values within apparently run down and remnant gardens.

Studies on types of gardens

Parks are places of high social significance and importance, often well understood by the community. This could form a good subject for a study of type with local authorities including

their parks sections. Other places which are not well represented on the Inventory (such as market gardens and Indigenous places), as well as places at risk (such as increasingly rare garden elements once common e.g. bush houses) also offer good subjects for targeted studies.

Dissemination of this Report

It is anticipated that a shorter version of this report will be made available on the AGHS website. For reasons of size, some of the appended material will not form part of this abridged version although it will include Appendix 6 and 7 (the Short List and the Potential Short List). Given the necessarily incomplete nature of the Inventory, it is not expected to be publicly available but rather held and managed by the AGHS as a working document and research tool.

Regional Expansion

This survey has opened the door for AGHS to develop a targeted program of establishing regional AGHS groups e.g. where there are existing interested people or organisations such as historical societies. Such local connections are also likely to form a foundation for future study of particular areas.

Maintaining and Expanding the Inventory

Few nominations of gardens were received from known AGHS members. Collectively the membership undoubtedly knows of many more gardens which should be added to the lists. Action within the Society will be needed to encourage members to make nominations with sufficient information to ensure informative and complete entries.

One result of the communications strategy adopted is that project team members will continue to receive suggestions of suitable gardens, perhaps for a lengthy period of time after the project concludes. Team members will, of course, pass these suggestions on to the AGHS as well as encouraging people to nominate places directly.

AGHS needs to put in place a process for managing ongoing public nominations or suggestions of places as possibly significant Queensland gardens. Such a process should include the method/s of receiving, recording, investigating, assessing and nominating these places.

The Inventory is an ongoing and working document and research tool which needs to be housed and managed by AGHS. The Society will need to decide how to do this, from a technical and staffing pint of view (e.g. whether one specific branch has responsibility for its maintenance and upkeep, the role of the AGHS Executive Officer in maintenance of the Inventory, and so on). As a working document it should not be publicly accessible but retained by AGHS as research tool and to support further studies.

A copy of the Queensland Inventory could be made available, however, to the Heritage Branch of the Queensland Department of Environment & Heritage Protection for inclusion in their CHIMS system, and also to the National Trust of Queensland.

Communications Strategy

E-mail contacts with Local Authorities and other organisations offered a fast and low cost approach but resulted in few responses. It may be that in future other approaches might be required e.g. letters to councils that can be passed on to relevant groups in the community. The response to personal contacts (by phone or in person) was more positive and resulted in a number of places not identified via documentary sources, being added to the list of potentially significant gardens.

Additional Resources Available

For each state countless additional research sources such as photographs, newspapers and magazines, oral and local histories held in personal and community collections and archives offer an almost unlimited additional resource which supplements and extends the listings of heritage gardens.

Links with Other Organisations

One potentially valuable way of furthering the work of the study is to establish formal links with the QUT Landscape Architecture School in particular with Jeannie Sim. For example gardens identified as of significance or of potential significance could be investigated by students as part of their assessment, and places added to the long or Short Lists.

A number of nominations were received from historical societies. All known historical societies in Queensland were contacted during the community consultation phase. These societies, along with local AGHS groups, are likely to be source of continuing nominations to the Long List. They represent considerable potential for the AGHS for example via materials held in local collections, local knowledge etc and offer a local resource for researching places already on the Long List. Such efforts will assist in determining whether these places are worthy of nomination to the Short List or other, statutory, lists.

Kindred and Complementary Projects

Other relevant projects are outlined here, in the hope that cooperation may be established with some or all of these organisations, and that duplication of effort may be avoided.

National Trust of Australia 'Register of Significant Trees'

The National Trusts of Australia are establishing a Significant Tree Register database to 'actively engage the Australian people in recognising and recording the valued contribution of trees to their quality of life and the wellbeing of the nation'. Criteria for inclusion reflect those used for other places of heritage significance:

- It is rare or localized;
- It has horticultural or genetic value, for example it is an important source of seed or propagating stock;
- It is an outstanding example of its species through its size or unusual characteristics;
- Its contribution to the landscape, perhaps as an important landmark;
- Its association with a community;
- Its association with Aboriginal activities;
- It has spiritual significance;
- It is of historical importance, for example it is part of an historic park or garden or is associated with an important person or event.[19]

Since 2011, NTQ has been auditing the trees in its Register, checking the current status of those trees. A call for new nominations of significant trees was made at the 3 November 2012 NTQ Conference.

Veteran Tree Group Australia

The VTGA focuses on 'all trees of significance', including those which 'are old, provide critically important habitat, are amongst the biggest of their species, have links to important historical events, people or landscapes, have heightened cultural significance or … outstanding examples of their species'. The Group is collecting information with the aim of compiling a 'Significant Tree Register' for each state or territory, complementing, where possible, local,

[19] NTQ website [http://www.nationaltrust.org.au/qld/NominationstotheNTQTreeRegister] accessed 13 November 2012; papers from NTQ Conference, Currumbin, 3 November 2012.

regional, state and national heritage registers. The ultimate aim is to allow online, interactive mapping of identified and nominated trees.[20]

National Register of Big Trees

This Register, begun in May 2009, claims to record Australia's largest trees of each species (native and naturalised exotic/alien), including those in gardens, parks and on streets and footpaths. Points are awarded on the basis of a formula that includes circumference, height, and crown spread.[21]

[20] Veteran Tree Group Australia website [http://veterantreegroup.blogspot.com.au/] accessed 13 November 2012; VTGA flyer handed out NTQ Conference Currumbin, 3 November 2012. Presumably the VTGA register will complement other registers such as vegetation registers and surveys. Although not specified on the website, the Group appears to have been formed in 2009 or earlier.

[21] National Register of Big Trees website [http://www.nationalregisterofbigtrees.com.au/] accessed 27 November 2012. The website claims that the Register 'will work closely with all Federal and State Forestry/Environmental Departments and related entities, such as National Parks … all Shire, City and Town Councils, Botanical Gardens, Greening Australia, and the National Trust of Australia.'

9. ACCOMPANYING MATERIAL

The DVD which accompanies this report includes:

- MS Word version of final report
- PDF of final report
- PDF of collated project progress reports
- MS Access database of all places identified, including those on Short List, those potentially Short List, and others nominated or identified.
- MS Excel spreadsheet of complete database

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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AGHS in particular the Executive Officer, Phoebe * ;

Jani Haenke Charitable Trust;

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National Trust of Queensland in particular Stewart Armstrong, Val Dennis and Sue Finnigan;

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APPENDIX 1: AGHS BRIEF APRIL 2012

Introduction

The Australian Garden History Society was formed in 1980 to bring together people interested in the history of gardens and gardening. Its mission is to be the leader in the conservation of significant cultural landscapes and historic gardens through committed, relevant and sustainable action. The Society has around 2 000 members Australia-wide with active branches in all states and the ACT.

The Society looks at gardens and gardening in their widest form and application, as shown by the range of its research and publications, such as the 2002 *Oxford Companion to Australian Gardens* and two volumes of *Studies in Australian Garden History*. Gardens include public parks, plazas and gardens (including cemeteries and railway stations), private gardens of all sizes and locations, as well as avenues and arboreta.

The Society is active in providing a program of events for its members, publishing the journal *Australian Garden History* four times each year, running an annual national conference and organising tours of historic gardens. It is also an active advocate for historic gardens and prepares submissions to planning authorities, heritage councils, state and federal government departments, local councils and garden owners. It operates an historic garden restoration fund to assist owners of significant gardens.

The objects of the Society include promoting interest in and supporting the conservation of significant historic gardens and maintaining an active advocacy role. The Society has recognised that its work on awareness raising, advocacy and targeting the garden restoration fund would be assisted by having a list of significant heritage gardens for each state and the ACT.

In 2010 the Society commissioned consultants to examine how well historic gardens are represented on heritage lists in Queensland. Catherine Brouwer Landscape Architects in association with Nissen Associates produced a report which shows that while the Queensland Heritage Register includes some gardens there are gaps, and in general it is oriented to buildings. The report found that representation of gardens on local government lists is similarly poor. A summary of the report is attached.

The Society is aware that the situation in other states may be different to that in Queensland, due to work done by the National Trust state branches and the openness of state registers to listing gardens and landscapes. Accordingly the Society commissioned Timothy Hubbard and Annabel Neylon to look at how well heritage gardens are represented on heritage lists in the other states and the ACT, and the quality and accessibility of the information. Their report is due in April 2012.

Jani Haenke

The Jani Haenke Charitable Trust has provided the funding for this project. Jani was a member of the AGHS for many years and was active in the Queensland branch, organising and attending garden visits and national conferences. She was a keen and knowledgeable gardener and created gardens in several places, her final garden being at Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Island. Jani was active in environmental organisations, and also had interests in the arts.

Jani died in 2009 and her will established a charitable trust. Her trustees decided to fund this survey of significant heritage gardens in Queensland because they believe that it is something which Jani would have supported. The Society is grateful for the generosity of the trustees. One outcome of the report may be a recommendation that the Society should draw up and maintain the definitive list of significant heritage gardens for Australia.

Meanwhile in Queensland an opportunity arose to carry out a state wide survey of historic gardens and assess their heritage significance, due to the generosity of the Jani Haenke Charitable Trust.

Objectives

Overall the objectives of the Society in carrying out this survey are to help conserve heritage gardens in Queensland by:

- identifying significant heritage gardens,
- raising government and public awareness of their existence and values,
- nominating gardens to state and local government heritage lists
- encouraging garden owners and offering advice and assistance
- building support and advocating for the conservation of significant gardens.

The project has two stages. This brief sets out the work to be done to complete stage one.

The objective of this stage one is to:
- survey, carry out research and collect information about old gardens in Queensland and
- assess these gardens and prepare a list of gardens which have heritage significance at the national, state and local level
- use the process to raise awareness of the values of heritage gardens and post the list on the Society's website.

The objective of stage two, which will follow stage one, is to:
- nominate some of the significant heritage gardens for inclusion in state and local government heritage registers and lists
- continue to raise awareness and promote the values and importance of the significant heritage gardens (possibly by producing a book or a video).

Definitions

A **garden** is a place cultivated to grow ornamental or useful plants. It includes garden buildings and hard landscaping, and usually shows evidence of design.

A **heritage garden** is one we want to keep because of its aesthetic, historical, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations (that is, its heritage significance). The Society wishes to use the term 'heritage garden' for gardens which are assessed to have cultural heritage significance at the national, state or local level.

In this brief the meaning of **significance** is that given in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, and the survey and assessments are to be undertaken in accordance with the framework laid down in the Burra Charter. The Society considers that gardens are as much a heritage place as any other type of heritage place and takes a broad view of the definitions of significance in the Burra Charter.

As a general guide for the purposes of this survey gardens that are **more than 30 years old** may be considered historic.

The **thresholds** to be used in assessing whether gardens are significant at the national, state or local levels are those commonly used in the heritage industry. Some guidance is given in 'Using the Criteria; a Methodology', Queensland Environment Protection Agency 2006. The consultant should discuss thresholds with the steering committee as the work progresses.

Types

The garden types to be used in the survey are: public parks and urban reserves; public plazas; botanic gardens; memorial landscapes, avenues and groups of trees; urban residential gardens; homestead and rural gardens; institutional gardens; industrial and commercial gardens; spiritual places

Methodology

The following is a general approach to the survey, and consultants may propose variations to this.

1) Start with Catherine Brouwer report (2010) and Sim & Seto report (1996)

2) Find the gardens - make a Long List of old gardens by type
- search QHR, NTQ register and local government heritage lists for gardens
- search the same lists for buildings which may have gardens, and check if any survive
- search books, reports, studies, previous lists, *Australian Garden History* index, the *Oxford Companion* and etc
- contact local governments and heritage and garden people and groups (eg, horticultural societies)
- use newspapers, television and a website to attract information from the public

3) Assess the gardens - make a shorter list of significant gardens
- gather information on the gardens to enable the criteria to be applied
- apply the criteria for significance to produce the Short List

4) Prepare a report on how the work was done, the lists of gardens, and information on the significant heritage gardens.

Criteria

The following criteria for significance are broadly based on the Burra Charter. Note that integrity, which is important, is incorporated in the criteria.

Aesthetic

- has beauty, atmosphere, symbolism, tranquillity
- is shown in art works (including literature)
- has visual appeal or merit

Historic

- illustrates an historic period, activity, way of life, land use
- represents a design style
- has a rare or distinctive design
- is by a notable designer, gardener or person
- important events have occurred there
- much of the original form is intact
- much of the original planting is intact
- later remodelling is significant

Scientific

- has an outstanding, rare or unusual plant collections
- has plantings made for research purposes

Social

- is associated with a notable owner or organisation
- is associated with a notable historic building
- is/was used and valued by the community or a group
- is associated with a religious group or event
- is well known by being opened to the public

Steering Committee

A steering committee of people with skills, knowledge and experience relevant to the survey tasks will assist the project officer prepare the brief, select the consultant, and comment on progress reports, draft reports and the final report.

Recording forms

This survey may be followed by similar surveys in the other states and the ACT, feeding into a central data base of heritage gardens managed by the Society. If this happens it is important that the data collected in this survey is recorded and stored so that it can be transferred to such a data base without having to be re-entered.

Accordingly the design of the recording forms and the choice of software to be used will be important components of setting up the project.

Consultant's tasks

Overall: to survey, carry out research and collect information about old gardens in Queensland; assess these and prepare a list of gardens which have cultural significance at the national, state and local level; and raise community awareness of the values of heritage gardens.

1) Set up the project: scope the work and produce a work plan and schedule with monthly milestones which achieves the work set out in this brief. *Note: given the size of Queensland and the fixed budget for this survey, this first task will include working out the best way to use the time and money available to survey the country areas of the state to find as many gardens as possible. The Society accepts that not all the old gardens will be found.*

2) Search and enquire widely in order to find old gardens which may have cultural heritage significance (see Methodology)

3) Record information about the gardens so that their significance can be assessed (this task includes the design of recording forms and advice on choice of software)

4) Assess the cultural significance of the gardens at the state and local levels and make a list of gardens of heritage significance

5) Use the processes above to generate awareness of the existence and values of heritage gardens

6) Prepare a report describing how the survey was done, listing all the gardens found , the assessment of significance and a summary of the values of the significant gardens, gaps and other limitations of the survey and suggestions for further work, including how similar surveys in other states should be undertaken.

…

ATTACHMENT
INVENTORY OF HISTORIC GARDENS - PILOT PROJECT IN QUEENSLAND - SUMMARY 2 Feb 2011

At its June 2010 meeting the NMC discussed the proposal that the Society should compile lists of significant historic gardens for each state. The rationale was that to conserve historic gardens we have to know what and where they are. Some NMC members believed that it was unnecessary for the Society to compile its own lists because there are so many heritage lists already in existence. Others questioned the usefulness of the existing lists for the Society's purposes. In order to resolve this question the meeting agreed:
That the Society fund to a maximum of $5,000 a pilot project in Queensland to identify, collate and analyse the existing lists of significant gardens.

A brief was prepared and the consultancy was let to Catherine Brouwer, a Brisbane landscape architect (and member of the Society) who specialises in historic gardens, assisted by historian Judith Nissen. The study was designed to answer the question: can the Society use the existing lists in Queensland to find most of the significant historic gardens in that state? The report runs to 47 pages and so a summary of findings is presented here.

In response to the brief the report is in four parts.
1. Inventory of Lists
The study assessed the following heritage lists:
Commonwealth Government
- National Heritage List
- Commonwealth Heritage List
- Australian Heritage Database (the old Register of the National Estate)

State Government
- Queensland Heritage Register

Local Government
- Brisbane
- Ipswich
- a sample of 22 of the 74 LGAs in Queensland, of which 14 responded

Other Organisations/sources
- National Trust of Queensland
- AGHS
- Australian Open Garden Scheme
- *Gardens off the Beaten Track in Western Queensland* by Lindy Hardie and Rachel Noble (2006)

2. Analysis and Assessment of the Lists
Detailed data collection and assessment worksheets were prepared for 14 lists including seven LGAs. The worksheets record:
Date of compilation; compilation process; criteria used; publicly accessible? ; how easy to search? ; how easy to find gardens? (when they are part of a building entry); number of entries; coverage, gaps
Number of entries listing plants, trees (as opposed to buildings).

To summarise the findings:
The Commonwealth lists are readily searchable, and the Australian Heritage Database is the most useful, with over 2000 Queensland places, of which 100 to 200 include 'garden' and 'tree' as search words. The newer heritage lists have less than 50 Queensland places. The AHD is not being added to or maintained.
The Queensland Heritage Register has a total of 1 627 entries and is easy to search. It is maintained and entries are updated. However parks and gardens were excluded when the NTQ register was used to create the first QHR in 1992. Parks, gardens and landscapes have been added since, but the register remains very building-centric. In most cases it is not possible to find out if a listed building has a garden.
The Brisbane City Plan 2000 Heritage Register has 2 075 entries, but is difficult to search (an upgrade is due in 2012) and gardens are not well represented.

The other LGAs – Ipswich, Logan, Toowoomba, Gold Coast, Mackay and Cairns – have heritage lists associated with planning schemes which are hard to search and appear to include few gardens.
The National Trust of Queensland heritage register formed the QHR in 1992. At present the register can only be searched by NTQ staff in the office, but work towards putting it on the web is under way. It is difficult to find places with historic gardens.
The Australian Open Garden Scheme has about 10 000 gardens on a database, of which about 1 000 are open in any year. The database is not searchable but software could be written. The annual publication can easily be visually scanned.
The AGHS lists were compiled quickly in 2003 in response to Canberra legislation to establish the new Commonwealth lists. They include 37 Queensland places, mostly in the south east of the state.
Gardens off the Beaten Track… describes 32 gardens in western Queensland, and demonstrates that there are some fine gardens in the sparsely settled country (using artesian water). The study finds that one or two would meet the criteria for entry on the register.

3. Overall usefulness of the lists
The Queensland Heritage Register is a useful starting point for making a list of significant gardens in Queensland. However as noted above it concentrates on buildings (there are no garden/landscape people on staff), and gardens associated with heritage buildings may not be recognised, and the surviving fragments of gardens may be overlooked.
Over the last 5 years the department has conducted state wide surveys of heritage places, but this has not included any thematic studies of gardens or parks and has lacked the expertise to reliably identify significant gardens.
The local government lists are difficult to use, though Brisbane's should be better in the next year.
The study's authors are aware of many surveys of cultural heritage conducted by local government the findings of which are not placed on any lists or registers. Some of these include gardens, some do not. Researchers would have to look through the grey literature to find these studies.
Time is a big issue in searching the existing lists. Topic, theme and key word searches produce results which may or may not be relevant, and checking the individual entries takes a lot of time. In some cases field checking may be necessary.

4. The way forward
The study finds that the development of a single list of historically significant gardens in Queensland is possible but time consuming using the existing lists. The list would have gaps. The State and Commonwealth lists are the foundation, but the local government lists cannot contribute a lot, with the possible exception of Brisbane. The study suggests that the Society should consider compiling a number of lists, due to the diversity of types of historic gardens.
The study considers the development of gardens in Queensland in relation to the state's physical environment, including its size, and pattern of settlement, and discusses types of gardens and wonders why more of them are not on registers of heritage places. It also considers that Queensland is different and that the findings of a study in the southern states may be different. The study recommends that the Society should define what it means by significant historic garden, and may in fact have several definitions of different types of gardens or parks, which will greatly assist in any program of compiling lists.

Conclusions
The conclusions I reach after reading the report are:
- The answer to the question 'can the Society use the existing lists in Queensland to find most of the significant historic gardens in that state?' is a qualified 'no'.
- The existing lists provide a starting point for drawing up a list of significant historic gardens for Queensland. The Queensland Heritage Register is the most useful list.
- A first cut would produce a list which would have many ambiguities (inevitable anyway when searching using key words) because the entries do not deal with gardens in a detailed, systematic way
- Each entry would have to be checked in order to be sure that there is a garden and that it is significant (many will be associated with significant buildings – the garden may or may not be significant, or still exist). This takes a lot of time.
- The lists will have many gaps and omissions, especially away from the south east corner of the state

- The department's interest in undertaking a thematic heritage study of gardens and parks is an opportunity for the Society to advocate for such a study and be involved.
- A successful study would lift the status and importance of garden conservation in the state heritage department and this would trickle down to local government. This is very much in line with the objects of the Society.

John Taylor

APPENDIX 2: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PACKAGE

Including:

Communication and engagement plan

A4 flyer

Text for AGHS website

Text for email

Media release

Nomination form

AGHS Queensland Heritage Gardens Survey Communication and Engagement Plan

Overall project goal
Overall the objectives of the Australian Garden History Society in carrying out this survey are to help conserve heritage gardens in Queensland by:
• identifying significant heritage gardens;
• raising government and the public awareness of their existence and values;
• nominating some gardens to state and local government heritage lists;
• encouraging garden owners and offering advice and assistance;
• building support and advocating for the conservation of significant gardens.

The project aims to counter the limited recognition of gardens on heritage registers. The definition of 'garden' to be used is very broad, including including public parks and reserves; public plazas; botanic gardens; memorial landscapes, avenues and groups of trees; urban residential gardens; homestead and rural gardens; institutional gardens; industrial and commercial gardens and spiritual places with historic garden defined as generally more than 30 years of age.

Communication plan objectives
This plan outlines communication strategies to:
1. attract nominations of gardens for the survey;
2. increase public awareness of heritage gardens and the historical significance of gardens;
3. raise the profile of the Australian Garden History Society.

The plan has a focus on ongoing engagement to set the scene for ongoing discussion about garden history, including ongoing nominations of sites.

Communication plan principles
This communication plan is based on strategies that are:
- cost-effective;
- appropriate to the audience;
- linked with the society's existing communication channels.

Audiences
Communication audiences covered in this plan include:
- officers from relevant state **government** departments and local governments (heritage officers, asset managers, local government planners, librarians etc);
- **organisations** with an interest in gardening or history (historical societies, garden clubs, CWA, seniors organisations, family history groups, community gardens etc);
- **individuals** with an interest in gardening or history including heritage professionals.

Communication messages
The messages throughout the communication plan will include:
1. We need help - the call to action (see below) to encourage people to nominate a garden, register interest in the project or share information with their contacts;
2. More information is available at the AGHS website;
3. Messages about heritage gardens including:
    a. Gardens are under-represented in heritage registers
    b. Gardens have a broad definition, from formal gardens to remnant plantings
    c. Gardens tell us a lot about our history

The call to action

1. **To nominate a garden** or register interest in the project, people will have the following options:
   - Nominate online via a simple on-line form, using fields that link to the survey database fields. Link to this form to be provided on AGHS website and in all communication materials;
   - Nominate in writing using a PDF form downloaded from the AGHS site or posted to them;
   - Register to follow the blog or facebook page established for the project via the AGHS site (NB due to lack of resources this will not be undertaken at this stage);
   - Find out more information via an information pack on the AGHS website;
   - Join the AGHS mailing list (check this with John).

2. **To spread the word to their distribution lists or contacts, experts and organisations will have the following options:**
   - Email with attached electronic A4 poster and/or nomination form;
   - Article and/or ad for newsletters;
   - Send links to facebook page or blog and to AGHS website (NB not facebook or blog at this point as above);
   - Hard copy poster on request.

Communication strategies

Audience	Desired response	Reach through	Tasks
Government officers (state and local)	Nominate gardens for the survey Provide info about local organisations, experts and individuals who might be interested in the project Spread the word to their contacts about the project and about garden history	Phone, mail or email	Identify heritage officers Develop list of local government representatives Phone high priority officers Email or mail other officers
Organisations	Nominate gardens for the survey Create an ongoing awareness of garden history Distribute information to members and mailing lists about the project	Email of article / ad for newsletters and poster (or post where required)	Develop list of organisations with email and postal addresses Write article for distribution Create ad for distribution Create poster/ brochure Write covering email
Individuals	Nominate gardens for the survey Think about gardens as significant historically	Media relations: • media release to all Queensland media • articles in specialty publications interviews on gardening shows; in gardening publications	Write media release Source media contact list, including identifying gardening and history writers Write articles for garden publications Contact presenters or producers of gardening shows, offering 'talent' for interview (e.g. AGHS or project spokesperson)
		Via organisations	(see above)

Audience	Desired response	Reach through	Tasks
		Poster sent to libraries and community centres	Develop poster
Experts and opinion leaders e.g. heritage consultants, academics, historians, gardening experts, landscape architects	Nominate gardens for the survey Spread the word to their followers and contacts about the project and about garden history	Mailout/ emailout Via industry publications	Develop list of experts and opinion leaders with contact details Write mailing materials Write articles for relevant industry publications (if any)

Other communication tools

The actions below outline the tools to be developed to make it easy for people to find out more information, engage with the project and contribute nominations

Tool	Function	Notes	Tasks
Website information pack	Provide more information to interested people including: - background about the project - critieria for inclusion including examples - how to nominate a garden - link to nomination forms		Create information materials in html or PDF form depending on capacity of AGHS web people Upload on AGHS website
Blog or facebook page	Ongoing updates for people interested in the project, and opportunities to stimulate thinking by providing examples as they emerge Forum for discussion about heritage gardens	For discussion with AGHS	Not to be pursued at this point
Nomination form – hard copy	Allow postal nominations		Develop form for distribution as PDF and/or in hard copy Work out logistics – where will the form go, who will process it and how
Nomination form – electronic	Allow electronic nomination	Via survey monkey or another with capacity to upload images etc Link from AGHS website	Develop survey form Investigate survey options

A4 Flyer

PARKS RESERVES AVENUES RAILWAY GARDENS REMNANT PLANTINGS CIVIC BUILDING FRONTAGE GARDENS SHOWGROUND PLANTINGS CEMETERY PLANTINGS HOSPITAL GARDENS SCHOOL GROUNDS MEMORIALS PRIVATE GARDENS POCKET PARKS MARKET GARDENS PLANTED TREES HOMESTEAD GARDENS ARBOURS VINE TRELLIS BUSH HOUSES GARDENS AT HISTORIC MINE SITES PUBLIC PLAZAS BOTANIC GARDENS MEMORIAL LANDSCAPES URBAN & RESIDENTIAL GARDENS INSTITUTIONAL GARDENS INDUSTRIAL GARDENS COMMERCIAL GARDENS SPIRITUAL PLACES RURAL GARDENS

Please tell us about the interesting old gardens and landscape places you know about.

The Australian Garden History Society has commissioned Catherine Brouwer Landscape Architects, Riddel Architecture and Nissen Associates to undertake a survey of Queensland's heritage gardens. This state wide search will be the basis of a list including a wide range of gardens and landscapes.

For further information, and to suggest the places you know, please visit www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au or write to the *GARDEN SURVEY TEAM* c/o Riddel Architecture PO Box 1267 Fortitude Valley Q 4006. *Images:Catherine Brouwer and Toowoomba City Library*

GARDEN HISTORY

Text for AGHS Website

Queensland heritage gardens survey …

The survey team is currently calling for submissions / nominations from Society members, garden enthusiasts, historical societies, local authorities and anyone who may know of an interesting Queensland garden or landscape. Click here for more information or to nominate a place.

(text from more information link on home page)

The Australian Garden History Society's survey of Queensland heritage gardens and landscapes will help develop a state-wide list of gardens, landscapes and plantings of heritage significance.

What sort of gardens will be included?

The list will include all types of gardens or landscapes:

- public parks and reserves;
- public plazas;
- botanic gardens;
- memorial landscapes, avenues and groups of trees;
- urban residential gardens;
- homestead and rural gardens;
- institutional gardens;
- industrial and commercial gardens;
- spiritual places.

It might be a garden associated with railway stations, civic buildings, showgrounds, racetracks, cemeteries, memorials, hospitals or schools; a private garden; pocket park; scenic look-out or outdoor areas associated with significant historical events.

In some cases, there may be little remaining evidence of gardens at places such as historic mine sites, old market gardens, industrial sites or old homesteads. There may simply be remnants – a specimen tree, an arbour, vine trellis or bush house, stone walls or paths – or there may only be a photograph or a story of a former garden. We are interested in all these things!

The common elements will be that the sites are more than 30 years old and have some form of significance or importance whether it be aesthetic, historical, social, scientific or other significance.

How can you help?

We are seeking suggestions from people, groups and local governments throughout Queensland. The project team will add the survey information to data from other sources to compile a list including a wide range of gardens and landscapes.

You can nominate gardens or landscapes you know about by using the nomination form or by providing information in writing to the project team c/o Riddel Architecture PO Box 1267 Fortitude Valley Q 4006.

Why is a heritage garden list important?

At present Queensland gardens and landscapes are not well represented on the existing registers. Very few gardens are listed in their own right although a number are included as part of the setting of a listed building.

Gardens or landscapes with heritage significance have often been overlooked because of the challenges of assessing the value of such places. Sometimes there is only limited evidence remaining of a garden's significance. Gardens and landscapes are evolving places, and some gardens have been considered to be not sufficiently intact or of sufficient integrity because they have changed over time.

This survey builds on the earlier work of the Queensland chapter of the Australian Garden History Society in particular the report of Jeannie Sim and Jan Seto (1996) and the more recent work of Catherine Brouwer Landscape Architects and Nissen Associates (2010). The survey will

provide a context for understanding the values of Queensland's heritage gardens and landscapes as well as identifying gardens and landscapes of significance.

The Australian Garden History Society believes the survey will help conserve heritage gardens in Queensland by:

- identifying significant heritage gardens;
- raising government and public awareness of their existence and values;
- nominating gardens to state and local government heritage lists;
- encouraging garden owners and offering advice and assistance;
- building support and advocating for the conservation of significant gardens.

About the survey project

Queensland is the first state to commence this work, thanks to funding from the Jani Haenke Charitable Trust.

Jani Haenke

The Jani Haenke Charitable Trust has provided the funding for this project. Jani was a member of the AGHS for many years and was active in the Queensland branch, organising and attending garden visits and national conferences. She was a keen and knowledgeable gardener and created gardens in several places, her final garden being at Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Island. Jani was active in environmental organisations, and also had interests in the arts.
Jani died in 2009 and her will established a charitable trust. Her trustees decided to fund this survey of significant heritage gardens in Queensland because they believe that it is something which Jani would have supported.
The Society is grateful for the generosity of the trustees.

In Queensland, the project consulting team – Catherine Brouwer Landscape Architects, Riddel Architecture and Nissen Associates – will:

- survey, carry out research and collect information about old gardens (ie those more than 30 years old) in Queensland;
- assess these gardens and prepare a list of gardens of heritage significance (national, state, and / or local);
- use the process to raise awareness of the values of heritage gardens and post the list on the Society's website.

Following on from this work, the society aims to:

- nominate some of the significant heritage gardens for inclusion in state and local government heritage registers and lists;
- continue to raise awareness and promote the values and importance of the significant heritage gardens (including for example more formal publishing of the material).

About the project team

The project is managed by the John Taylor on behalf of the Queensland branch of the AGHS with support from an expert steering committee.

The principal members of the project team - Catherine Brouwer (Catherine Brouwer Landscape Architects), Susan Hill (Riddel Architecture) and Judith Nissen (Nissen Associates) - bring together the expertise of three Queensland practices with long experience working in the history and conservation of place.

The team also includes two specialist regional consultants - former Queensland Heritage Councillors Christine Campbell of Blackall and Townsville historian Helen Lucas. Communications planning is provided by Judith Hunter of 99 Consulting.

Draft Frame for Email

Subject line: Can you help find Queensland's heritage gardens and landscapes?

Dear garden and heritage experts and enthusiasts

We are undertaking a survey of Queensland's heritage gardens and landscapes on behalf of the Australian Garden History Society (AGHS) and we need your help.

We are searching for old gardens, landscapes and plantings of all types – public parks and reserves; public plazas; botanic gardens; memorial landscapes such as cemeteries and war memorials; avenues and groups of trees; urban residential gardens of all types; homestead and rural gardens; institutional, industrial and commercial gardens such as gardens associated with railway stations, civic buildings, showgrounds, racetracks, hospitals and schools as well as spiritual places.

In some cases, there may be little remaining evidence of gardens at places such as historic mine sites, old market gardens, industrial sites or old homesteads. There may simply be remnants – a specimen tree, an arbour, vine trellis or bush house, stone walls or paths – or there may only be a photograph or a story of a former garden. We are interested in all these things!

If you know of such places within your town or regional area or places you've visited elsewhere in the state, please tell us!

A nomination form is attached or can be accessed at www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au.

Alternatively, if there are a number of places you wish to suggest, we are happy for you to submit the information in whatever format is easiest for you.

If you require further information please see the AGHS website at www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au or contact the team c/o this address. We'd appreciate your submissions before *** **2012.**

Many thanks for your assistance.

Regards

Heritage Gardens Survey Team

Media Release

National Trust of Queensland
95 William St
Brisbane Q 4000

Telephone:
(07) 3223 6666
Facsimile:
(07) 3229 0146

Email:
info@nationaltrustqld.org

Help us find Queensland's historic gardens….

All Queenslanders are invited to help us identify all of the significant historic gardens and landscapes scattered throughout Queensland.

The Australian Garden History Society, in partnership with the National Trust of Queensland, has commissioned a survey to create a list of important and interesting Queensland gardens, plantings and landscapes.

Researchers from Catherine Brouwer Landscape Architects, Riddel Architecture and Nissen Associates are gathering information about gardens across the state to compile Australia's first list of heritage gardens, and they are inviting your input.

Project team member Catherine Brouwer said that parks and gardens are an important part of what makes up neighbourhoods in towns and cities across Queensland. 'They are treasured by the community but have not received the recognition and protection they deserve,' she said. The team is searching for old gardens of all types including parks, avenues of trees, gardens associated with public or commercial buildings, suburban gardens, rural gardens, pocket parks, market gardens and orchards.

'In some cases, there may be little remaining evidence of gardens at places such as historic mine sites, old market gardens, industrial sites or old homesteads. We are interested in places even where there are just remnants of the garden and some photographs and stories that remain,' Brouwer said.

Very few gardens are recognised in their own right, partly because the changing nature of gardens has meant people did not appreciate their significance.

One example is the Brennan and Geraghty's Store complex in Maryborough. While the significance of the Store and its wonderful collection of artefacts are well recognised, the garden of the Store's adjoining residences is far less well known although it is significant in its own right.

The Australian Garden History Society is very grateful for funds from the Jani Haenke Charitable Trust to undertake this project, which is part of a national strategy to recognise and conserve heritage gardens. The Society and the Trust believe the project will help conserve heritage gardens by raising awareness of their existence and value.

People who know of gardens or landscapes that might be of interest can visit the society's website at www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au

More information: ***

Nomination Form

SURVEY OF HERITAGE GARDENS IN QUEENSLAND NOMINATION FORM

The Australian Garden History Society needs input to develop a list of Queensland's gardens, places and landscapes with heritage significance. We are searching for old gardens, landscapes and plantings of all types – public parks and reserves; public plazas; botanic gardens; memorial landscapes such as cemeteries and war memorials; avenues and groups of trees; urban residential gardens of all types; homestead and rural gardens; institutional, industrial and commercial gardens such as gardens associated with railway stations, civic buildings, showgrounds, racetracks, hospitals and schools as well as spiritual places.

The common elements will be that the sites are **more than 30 years old** and have some form of significance. In some cases, there may be little remaining evidence of gardens at places such as historic mine sites, old market gardens, industrial sites or old homesteads. There may simply be remnants – a specimen tree, an arbour, vine trellis or bush house, stone walls or paths - or there may only be a photograph or a story of a former garden. We are interested in all these things!

If you would like to recommend a place for consideration, please complete this form (with as much detail as possible) and email to susanh@rara.net.au or post to the Heritage Gardens Survey Team c/o Riddel Architecture PO Box 1267 Fortitude Valley Q 4006. If you have any queries or require further information, please visit www.gardenhistorysociety.org.au. Many thanks for your assistance.

DETAILS OF THE PLACE

NAME OF PLACE (include former name if it has changed):	
STREET ADDRESS:	
RPD (if known):	LOCAL GOVERNMENT:
CURRENT OCCUPIERS (if known):	CURRENT OWNERS (if known):

TYPE OF GARDEN / LANDSCAPE / PLACE
What best describes the place?

☐	Public park and / or reserve	☐	Public plaza	☐	Other
☐	Botanic garden	☐	Memorial landscape	☐	
☐	Avenue or group of trees	☐	Urban residential garden	☐	
☐	Homestead or rural garden	☐	Institutional garden	☐	
☐	Industrial or commercial garden	☐	Spiritual place	☐	

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE PLACE:

WHAT DO YOU THINK IS IMPORTANT ABOUT THE PLACE?

HOW MUCH EVIDENCE SURVIVES? eg Do original plantings or garden structures survive or perhaps there are just remnants? Or perhaps the only record is a photograph?
IF POSSIBLE, PLEASE PROVIDE A SHORT LIST OF ANY REFERENCES OR SOURCES: eg Is the place described in a local history? Is there a photograph held in a private collection or library? Is the place recorded in oral history or perhaps known to you through personal knowledge?
IF YOU HAVE A PHOTO, PLAN OR OTHER INFORMATION CAN YOU ATTACH AND DESCRIBE THEM HERE:
ANY OTHER INFORMATION YOU THINK MIGHT BE RELEVANT:

NOMINATOR'S CONTACT INFORMATION

NAME/ORGANISATION:	
CONTACT PERSON:	
POSTAL ADDRESS:	POSTCODE:
TELEPHONE (BUSINESS HOURS):	MOBILE:
EMAIL:	

APPENDIX 3: AGHS (QLD) INVENTORY DATABASE

The Context Pty Ltd report to the AGHS recommended that Microsoft Access (or similar 'shell') be used for AGHS lists (pending final development of national database). The headings used in the database, along with the populated drop-down lists are tabulated below. Not all fields have been completed for all entries – the additional fields rarely used at this point (e.g. condition, amount of information available) have been included for future uses. It is expected that these will be used after further research into specific places, and personal inspections of places.

Notes and explanations are included where they may be needed for the guidance of future users and to ensure maximum consistency between numerous users.

Heading	Content and Comments
ID	Automatically allocated number: 1-*nn*
Short List	Recommendation about shortlisting a place (tick boxes): o *S* [Assessed as meeting national, state or local significance criteria and thresholds] o *P* [Of possible significance but it is already known that further consideration/research/inspection is needed. This group forms a priority list of sorts, for further work, after the Shortlisted places] o *X* [Not on Short List – enough information is known to decide against shortlisting] o *Blank* [Not considered or insufficient/uncertain information for decision. Numerous places have been identified, which may merit future inclusion on the Short List, with further information, research and inspection.]
Name	Known name or descriptor, e.g. *Anzac Park*, or *Mango tree avenue*
Other names	Alternative and/or former names
Address	Street number and name
Town	Town or suburb
Postcode	
RPD	This is standard in most heritage registers; may be rarely used as these can change; beware that the RPD for a place listed in a heritage register may not equate to the RPD of the garden component
LGA	Current local authority name: all LAs in drop-down list [includes Aboriginal Councils and Weipa Town Authority]
Source	Name of register or other source of listing, e.g. nomination by team or other person
Listings	Tick boxes (multiple boxes permitted): o CHL Commonwealth Heritage Register o *LHR* Local Heritage Register o NHL National Heritage Register o *NTQ* National Trust of Qld listing o *QHR* Queensland Heritage Register o *RNE* Register of the National Estate o Other
Listing Ref.	Reference number e.g. QHR Place ID: QHR – include 'QHR' to differentiate from other listing references (e.g. QHR#600857)
Short history and description	Summary only Text field – maximum 255 characters
Garden type	Tick boxes (multiple boxes permitted): o Public parks/urban reserves o Public plazas – not many have been found in Qld, but retained for use by other states

Heading	Content and Comments
	o Botanic gardens o Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees o Urban residential gardens o Homestead & rural gardens o Institutional gardens – includes hospitals & other health facilities, welfare facilities (e.g. children's homes, clinics), churches, schools, light houses & light stations, clubs, museums, public halls, government buildings & facilities including railway stations, court houses, police stations, civic buildings such as council chambers o Industrial & commercial gardens o Spiritual places – includes, churches, cemeteries, grottos, convents etc, manses & other accommodation, church halls & other associated buildings o Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places - showgrounds, island and other resorts, o Esplanades ~~o~~ Economic gardens [e.g. orchards] o Townscapes o Other
Significance 1	Tick boxes (multiple boxes permitted): o National o State o Local o National? o State? o Local?
Significance 2	Tick boxes – as per AGHS brief (multiple boxes permitted): o Aesthetic o Historical o Scientific o Social o Other
Significance 3	Tick boxes (multiple boxes permitted): a – h as per *Qld Heritage Act* 1992: (a) the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history; (b) the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage; (c) the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history; (d) the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places; (e) the place is important because of its aesthetic significance; (f) the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period; (g) the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons; (h) the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.
Condition	Current condition and intactness of the place Text field – maximum 255 characters
Period Historical period as per Queensland Heritage Register	Tick boxes (multiple boxes permitted): o 1824-1841 Convict Settlement o 1840s-1860s Mid 19th century o 1870s-1890s Late 19th century o 1900-1914 Early 20th century o 1914-1919 World War I o 1919-1930s Interwar period o 1939-1945 World War II o 1940s-1960s Post WWII o 1970s-1990s Late 20th century

Heading	Content and Comments
	o 2000-2020 Early 21st century o Unknown
References	Sources of information
Info available	Tick boxes to indicate actual/potential information available: o Low o Medium o High
Potential importance	Tick boxes o Low o Medium o High
Themes Historical themes as per Queensland Heritage Register	Tick boxes (multiple boxes permitted): o Peopling places o Exploiting, utilising and transforming the land o Developing secondary and tertiary industries o Working o Moving goods, people and information o Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings o Maintaining order o Creating social and cultural institutions o Educating Queenslanders o Providing health and welfare services
Comments	Text field – maximum 255 characters
Web page	Links to other information; e.g. QHR entries
Attachments	Available to attach textual, photographic, cartographic etc sources; no attachments are provided with this database, as permanent file paths will be needed

APPENDIX 4: HISTORIC THEMES

Queensland Thematic Framework

This framework draws from the model used by the Australian Heritage Commission since 1998 and endorsed by the Commonwealth, State and Territory agencies in 2000.[22] It provides a valuable tool for the identification, assessment, interpretation and management of heritage places. The use of these historic themes promotes consistency of heritage assessment across the nation. By way of preliminary exploration, some additional annotations (shown in **bold type**) have been made to the thematic framework related to 'garden' types and themes.

HISTORIC THEME	SUB-THEME	SUB SUB THEME & TYPES OF PLACES	**'GARDEN' TYPES / PLACES – EXAMPLES**
1 Peopling places	1.01 The first inhabitants		
	1.02 Migration from outside and within	*1820s to 1859* *The immigration colony: 1860-1890* • German immigration • Scandinavian immigration • Chinese immigration • Pacific Islander immigration • Immigration barracks *The federation era: 1890-1914* • Repatriation of Pacific Islanders • Russian immigration • Inter-war: 1918-1940 • Maltese immigration • Southern European immigration *Post-World War II* • European immigration	**Immigrant gardens e.g. Chinese market gardens, Pacific Islander gardens, Afghan plantings in western Queensland, post war Italian and Greek gardens**
	1.03 Encounters between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples		
	1.04 Family and marking the phases of life	Providing for the dead • Cemeteries • Graveyards • Other burial places • Cremation *Remembering the dead – memorials*	**Cemetery and crematorium plantings and landscape**
2 Exploiting, utilising and transforming the land	2.01 Exploring, surveying and mapping the land		
	2.02 Exploiting natural resources	*Timber* *Fishing and maritime resources* *Mining* • Gold mining • Other metallic minerals (e.g.. copper, silver, tin) • Energy minerals (especially coal)	**School forestry plots, gardens and plantings associated with Dept of Forestry stations** **Mining settlement gardens (e.g. MIM company housing, Acland sites – the park and cottage)**

[22] Thom Blake, *Queensland Cultural Heritage Places Context Study*. Report prepared for the Cultural Heritage Branch, Department of Environment (Qld), 2005; Australian Heritage Commission, Australian Historic Themes: A Framework For Use in Heritage Assessment and Management, 2001.

HISTORIC THEME	SUB-THEME	SUB SUB THEME & TYPES OF PLACES	**'GARDEN' TYPES / PLACES – EXAMPLES**
		• Viability of mining and influence on economy • Influence on settlement patterns • Impact on environment *Quarrying*	
	2.03 Pastoral activities	*Wool* *Beef*	**Homestead complexes and gardens**
	2.04 Agricultural activities	*Dairying* • Significance of the dairying industry Sugar Other agricultural enterprises • Grain and fodder crops • Tropical and citrus fruits • Cotton • Viniculture • Other crops	**Homestead complexes and gardens, mill sites and complexes**
	2.05 Managing water	Artesian water Irrigation schemes ***Water saving practices*** ***Water collection practices***	**Gardens fed by artesian water,** **Chinese market garden practices** **Water infrastructure such as tanks and tank stands**
	2.6 Managing flora and fauna	Marsupials and dingoes Prickly pear Rabbits Cattle tick	
	2.07 Experimenting, developing technologies and innovation	Experimental farms and botanic gardens	**Experimental farms and botanic gardens**
	2.08 Protecting and conserving the environment	Forests management and national parks Marine Parks	
	2.09 Valuing and appreciating the environment and landscapes		**Bushwalking, scenic look-outs, 'painting, places' that become icons**
	2.10 Responding to climate and climatic events	Vernacular housing as a response to climate Levee banks Fire prevention **Water conservation**	
	2.11 Integrating with/ appropriating /re-imagining the	**Place making – forming landscape identity**	**Tropical garden plantings, rainforest gardens, bush garden movement, use of**

HISTORIC THEME	SUB-THEME	SUB SUB THEME & TYPES OF PLACES	**'GARDEN' TYPES / PLACES – EXAMPLES**
	landscape		**native plants (e.g. early use of Bunya Pines as specimen tree); naming of places; intangible values**
3 Developing secondary and tertiary industries	3.01 Feeding Queenslanders	*Meat processing* *Butter, cheese and cream production* *Flour milling* *Sugar production* *Canning and food processing* *Beverage production*	
	3.02 Developing manufacturing capacities	*Wool processing, tanneries, boiling down works, meat extract works, etc* *Coach and vehicle manufacture*	
	3.03 Developing engineering and construction industries	*Engineering works and foundries* *Building materials production* *Shipbuilding*	
	3.04 Developing economic links outside Queensland	*Warehousing* *Wool stores*	
	3.05 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure	*Remoteness* *Hardship*	**Homestead gardens an evocative example**
	3.06 Inventing devices		**Use of hydro power at Paronella Park**
	3.07 Financing	*Banking* • Private sector banks • Government banks *Co-operative building societies* *Mortgage and finance companies* *Life assurance societies*	
	3.08 Marketing, retailing and service industries	Hospitality services • Hotels • Oyster saloons, refreshment rooms, coffee palaces, cafés, restaurants, milk bars	**Park kiosks, beer gardens**
	3.09 Informing Queenslanders	*Newspapers* *Radio* *Television*	
	3.10 Entertaining for profit	*Assembly rooms, theatres, dance halls and ballrooms* *Skating rinks and stadiums* *Picture theatres, cinemas and drive-in theatres*	**Private pleasure gardens, tourist resorts, amphitheatres, theme parks**
	3.11 Lodging people		**Caravan parks, camp grounds, surf life savers' clubs**
	3.12 Catering for tourists		**Caravan parks, camp grounds, tourist resorts (e.g. Binnaburra), private pleasure parks, entries to national**

HISTORIC THEME	SUB-THEME	SUB SUB THEME & TYPES OF PLACES	**'GARDEN' TYPES / PLACES – EXAMPLES**
			parks
	3.13 Adorning Queenslanders	*Tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, boot and shoe making* *Clothing and boot and shoe manufacture*	
4 Working	4.01 Organising workers and workplaces	*Trade unions* *Legislating to improve working conditions*	
	4.02 Facilities for children of workers		
	4.03 Working in offices		
	4.04 Unpaid labour	*Impact of women's unpaid labour in the home* *Voluntary organisations and community projects*	
	4.05 Surviving as Indigenous people in a white-dominated economy		
	4.06 Working as exploited/indentured labour	*South Sea Islanders*	
5 Moving goods, people and information	5.01 Utilising human movement		
	5.02 Using draught animals	Roads and bridges	**Roadside plantings, median strip plantings**
	5.03 Using rail	Tramways	**Railway station gardens, remnants of gardens and plantings as line built, remnants of former railway towns**
	5.04 Using shipping	*Forming ports* *Coastal shipping* *Navigational aids*	**Navigational trees e.g. Cleveland pines**
	5.05 Using motor vehicles	*Road expansion and improvement* *Impact of motor vehicles*	**Roadside planting, median strips, rest stops, scenic lookouts**
	5.06 Using air transport		**Airport gardens (e.g. any left out west??)**
	5.07 Telecommunications	Telegraph • Social, economic and political impact of the telegraph • Physical impact of the telegraph • Telephone	
	5.08 Postal services		
Building	6.01 Establishing	*Mining towns*	**Lots of garden possibilities**

HISTORIC THEME	SUB-THEME	SUB SUB THEME & TYPES OF PLACES	**'GARDEN' TYPES / PLACES – EXAMPLES**
settlements, towns, cities and dwellings	settlements and towns	*Ports* *Holiday settlements* *Indigenous peoples' settlements and missions*	
	6.02 Planning and form of settlements	*The rectangular grid plan* *Irregular or non-standard planning* *Curvilinear planning*	**Town squares and parks e.g. Gordonvale public reserves, cemetery reserves, garden suburbs such as Ashgrove, foreshore reserves, recreation reserves, landscapes, dam areas**
	6.03 Developing urban services and amenities	*Water supply* *Gas and electricity* *Fire protection*	
	6.04 Dwellings	Housing • Materials • Form • Climate • High set • Public policy • Moving dwellings • Association with individuals and events Other types of dwellings Multiple occupancy - flats and units	**Gardens …**
	6.05 Landscapes and gardens		**Include consideration of various 'types' e.g. symbolic & community designed; institutional, commercial & industrial; productive designed landscapes; residential & domestic landscapes; botanic gardens etc; public parks, gardens etc**
7 Maintaining order	7.01 Policing and maintaining law and order	*Policing the frontier - native police* *Police accommodation* *Administration of justice – court houses* *Prisons*	
	7.02 Government and public administration	*Colonial and state government* *State enterprises and industries* *Political groups, movements and organisations* *Controlling and regulating time*	**Floral clocks**
	7.03 Customs and quarantine services	Customs services • Seaports • Inter-colonial borders *Quarantine services* • Lazarets • Animal quarantine • Commonwealth control	
	7.04 Local government		
	7.05 Withstanding physical threats to order	*Meteorological Bureau* *Emergency services* • Fire protection	

HISTORIC THEME	SUB-THEME	SUB SUB THEME & TYPES OF PLACES	**'GARDEN' TYPES / PLACES – EXAMPLES**
		• Ambulance services	
	7.06 Defending the country	*Volunteer defences* *Queensland and World War I* Queensland and World War II	
8 Creating social and cultural institutions	8.01 Worshipping and religious institutions	*Churches* *Schools* *Reserves and missions* *Medical and welfare care* *Temperance hotels*	**Mission gardens**
	8.02 Cultural activities	*Music and performing arts* *Concert halls and theatres* *Visual arts* • Art galleries • Film production	
	8.03 Organisations and societies	*Lodges and friendly societies* *The RSL* *Men's clubs* *Women's associations* *Progress Associations* *Service clubs*	**Acclimatisation Societies, Garden clubs** **e.g. Lions' and Rotary parks, Lions' Roads**
	8.04 Festivals	Agricultural and pastoral societies	
	8.05 Sport and recreation	*Racecourses* *Sports grounds* *Swimming baths and pools* • school swimming pools • early 20th century public swimming pools • Olympic-standard pools • private swimming pools *Tennis courts* *Bowling greens* *Croquet courts* *Golf courses* *Ethnic legacies*	**Gardens associated with sporting facilities etc** **Private pleasure gardens**
	8.06 Commemorating significant events	*War memorials* *Other commemorative buildings, structures and monuments*	**Memorial parks, memorial pools, avenues and other plantings**
9 Educating Queenslanders	9.01 Primary schooling	*National schools* *Provisional schools* *State schools* *School architecture* *Remote schooling* *Indigenous education* *Church schools* *Kindergartens and pre-schools* *Arbor Day*	**School gardens and plantings**
	9.02 Secondary education	*Grammar schools* *State high schools* *State intermediate schools* *Rural schools*	**Setting aside of lands, early plantings and landscaping, sports fields, master planning**
	9.03 Educating adults	*Schools of arts* *Educating for trades and technical skills*	

HISTORIC THEME	SUB-THEME	SUB SUB THEME & TYPES OF PLACES	**'GARDEN' TYPES / PLACES – EXAMPLES**
	9.04 Tertiary education		**University and TAFE campuses, experimental/ teaching gardens**
10 Providing health and welfare services	10.01 Health services	*The era of voluntary hospitals* *Private hospitals* *Government involvement and control* *Nursing* *Maternal and child welfare services* *Transporting the sick and injured* *Australian Inland Mission* *Overcoming sickness and disease in the tropics* *Sanatoriums, clinics and convalescent homes* *Mental illness* *Dental services* *Role of chemists and druggists*	**Hospital and institutional gardens – links to good health**
	10.02 Caring for the homeless and destitute	*Benevolent asylums* *Public housing*	**Institutional gardens and landscape planning**
	10.03 Caring for women and children	*Refuges and homes* *Orphanages and industrial schools* *Children's playgrounds* *Women's self-help* *Social security for women and children*	**Institutional gardens and landscape planning**
	10.04 Caring for the aged and infirm		**Institutional gardens and landscape planning**

A History of Gardening in Queensland by J.C.R. Sim

Addendum to Sim & Seto report, *Inventory of historic cultural landscapes in Queensland*, 1996; electronic copy compiled Feb 2009 pp xii-xvii (http://eprints.qut.edu.au/)

[This general essay was compiled using these major sources: Dovers, Stephen (ed) (1994): Australian Environmental History: Essays and Cases. Melbourne: Oxford Uni Press; Fisher, Rod & Johnston, Ross (1885): 'Historical Heritage Essay', Volume 2 of South East Queensland 2001 Region Cultural Heritage Places Study. St Lucia: UniQuest/Applied History Centre, Dept of History, University of Qld; Fitzgerald, Ross (1986): A History of Queensland: from the Dreaming to 1915. St Lucia: UQP; Miles, Jinx & Sim, Jeannie (1996): Old Government House Conservation Study. Unpublished report for National Trust of Queensland; and Sim, JCR (1995): Brisbane City Botanic Gardens Conservation Study. Unpublished report for Parks & Gardens Branch, Dept of Recreation & Health, BCC.]

This brief introduction to gardening in the Sunshine State, attempts to cover the 172 years from 1825 to the present day. The interlacing influences of horticulture, agriculture, science and art are recurring themes. Underlying this, is the gradual appreciation and understanding of the natural environment, which the earliest European and other settlers found so foreign.

Early History of Queensland

Queensland, the second largest State in Australia, has a huge land area of some 1.7 million square kilometres with a wide range of climates, landforms, soil types and natural vegetation. As with the rest of Australia, not all this area is arable in the traditional sense. Because of this range of conditions, it is impossible to generalise about gardening across the whole State. These natural factors have been influential in determining the differences in the choice of suitable plants, but this is only part of the story. Managing with too little water, or too much water all at once also demands special design solutions when gardening. Of course, the original Aboriginal inhabitants had been managing very well in these environments for some 65,000 years, but that is another story.

The arrival of European settlement in Queensland began at Moreton Bay. The British penal settlement on the Brisbane River was established in 1825 in mostly coastal riverine rainforest. The Moreton Bay fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) was one of several rainforest giants that had to be cleared away. However, this settlement was exclusive to felons from Sydney and their guards.

Until 1842, no private settler could legally enter the 50 mile (80 kilometre) exclusion zone around the Moreton Bay settlement. The first garden in the colony was located on the lower alluvial parts of Gardens Point near the present-day central business district of Brisbane. This official garden was laid out by visiting Government Botanist, Charles Fraser, then based at the Sydney Botanic Gardens and Alan Cunningham, the King's Botanist sent out from Kew.

The purpose of the Government Garden was practical: to grow vegetables and cereal crops to feed the fledgling colony. Similar plots were also established beside the residences of the leading military and civil personnel in the Colony.

Meanwhile, explorers were sending back enticing news about lush grasslands on the Darling Downs - an ideal 'pastoral park' like the Cumberland Valley behind Sydney. The Downs were discovered by Alan Cunningham in 1827, who also found access from the east through the ranges (Cunningham's Gap) However, it wasn't until 1840, that the first Squatters arrived (illegally at first) on the Darling Downs. These were the Scottish Leslie Brothers (Patrick, Walter and George), who bought nearly 5000 sheep from the New England district to the Condamine River. The earliest runs established on the Downs were the Leslie's Canning Downs and Toolburra (1840), and in the Brisbane Valley, the first run was Cressbrook Station (1841) established by David Cannon McConnel. The establishment of permanent homesteads and their attendant gardens came later, usually with the arrival of womenfolk and families. The 1840s saw further explorations by Ludwig Leichhardt and Sir Thomas Mitchell as well as the continued settlement on the Darling Downs, Brisbane Valley and Fassifern Valley.

While convicts and guards laboured in Brisbane Town from 1825 until 1849 at least, botanists like Alan Cunningham were discovering the delights of native plants. Their observations and collections of seeds found their way south (to the local botanic gardens at Melbo urne and Sydney) and onward to the Royal Botanic Gardens in England (at Kew and Edinburgh). This set the pattern for the future exchanges amongst the enormous British Imperial botanic garden network. The interest in potentially valuable plants was part of the concerted effort given by colonial governments towards providing botanic gardens. The first in Queensland was set aside at Gardens Point, Brisbane and included the original Government Garden area. The Brisbane

Botanic Garden was established in 1855 and managed by Scottish curator Walter Hill. Other regional botanic gardens were established in the 1870s-1890s to further test plants in different climates. Cooktown, Townsville, Rockhampton, Mackay, Maryborough, Toowoomba and Warwick still retain vestiges of these early public gardens, most thriving as public parks, as is the Brisbane Botanic Garden. Botanic Gardens and their intrepid professional gardeners and directors were vital agents in influencing the State's development. Many of the current agricultural industries originated in the trial beds and bush houses of botanic gardens.

Similarly, the design of early gardens, public and private, seem to be derived from the botanic garden as public resort archetype: a generous mixture of plant collections (both bizarre and familiar) and recreational opportunities.

The 1850s and 1860s were times of great change for the north-eastern section of Australia. In 1859, Queensland was proclaimed a separate colony from New South Wales and faced a severe economic depression in the following decade. This struggle to establish a stable government and a vigorous economy arguably lasted until the 20th Century. For the European settler, with visions of creating a pastoral Arcadia or just owning their very own farm, the natural bushland in Queensland was rather extraordinary. There were lush rainforests which varied in character and form across the State, ranging between sub-tropical dry-vine types along coastal rivers, to vestiges of temperate closed-forests on the high Lamington Plateau, to true wet tropical rainforests in the far north. The other types of natural vegetation (grasslands, wetlands, heaths, woods and forests) were similarly varied, and often as difficult to remove or 'manage' for newcomers. Such interference in the natural processes and ecosystems of Queensland would not go unchallenged - Nature responded. For example, rainforests were considered initially to be good arable land - so determined because of the huge size and number of ancient rainforest trees. However, we know now that the real fertility of rainforests are generally in their biomass, not the soil. Take away the trees, and the poor, often shallow soils only offer good crops for a few seasons, and can involve the erosion of the remaining topsoil. Subsequently, the loss of such forest cover can actually change weather patterns. This is what the settlers in Kuranda (on the Atherton Tablelands) found out, with a greatly reduced rainfall after forest clearing. The new European settlements in Queensland were characterised by the clearing of bushland to make way for building, industry and agriculture. The Dry Rainforests were then called 'scrub', and the seemingly impenetrable Temperate Rainforest of the Lamington Plateau became the 'Big Scrub'. Perhaps these devaluing names helped to 'conquer' the implacable and foreign landscape for new immigrants. Development of the natural landscape meant clearing as much bush as possible, no matter how steep the hills or massive the trees. Precious pockets of good soil were prized locations for early market gardens, or small multi-purpose farms or the occasional large mansion estate. Places like the deep black soils around Gatton on the Laidley Plains or the red soils of the Redlands, Toowoomba, Mt Tamborine and Glasshouse Mountains were especially prized. It is our contemporary tragedy, that in a continent of incredibly ancient and poor soils, we are sacrificing many of these arable areas for 'inappropriate' suburban residential development.

The spread of pastoral activities in Queensland was extensive during the early 1860s. The following map Early Pastoral Occupation of Queensland shows the settlement pattern at that time, with almost half the State being taken up for pastoral purposes in less than five years. The well-known competition between Squatters and Selectors erupted in earnest in the 1870s. We have a considerable heritage of literature - historical narratives and fiction - that describe these events. One example is author Steele Rudd who described these difficult times on the Darling Downs in his witty stories of 'Dad and Dave'.

The development of Queensland urban settlements followed several recurring patterns over the years. These patterns often involved pastoralists pioneering new areas, to be followed by farmers, or else the discovery of gold began the onslaught. After Gympie's rich gold supplies were found in 1867, other sources were sought out in earnest. Boom towns grew up over night and lasted until the alluvial ore ran out. Some towns like Charters Towers survived and went mining underground. Ports were created up the coast to supply the mines and take away the ore and eventually the agricultural products. Such ports included Cooktown for the Palmer River, Cairns for the Atherton Tablelands, Townsville for Charters Towers, and Rockhampton for Mt Morgan. For many years this decentralised settlement played upon the character of the Colony, as several major divisions were perceived: between city and country; between coastal and inland; and between Brisbane (in the extreme south-east corner) and 'the north'. In many respects, these divisions still exist. In Mackay and even Townsville, there are still dreams of a separate State of North Queensland, an idea that was first circulated in response to the Liberal

Premier Samuel Griffith's decision to ban coloured labour (the infamous Kanaka 'trade') in the 1883. Even at that time, the comparison with the United States was made, and North Queensland was likened to the American South, with their huge plantations and African slaves.

The perception of isolation from the Colonial or State Capital has been a recurring theme in local politics and community awareness ever since. Initial European settlements entailed 'survival gardening' and this was always reliant on water.

Finding reliable supplies of water was the first step in the selection of properties - water for humans, stock and the all-important garden. The next step was keeping out of harm's way (namely floodwater or storm water). The portability of timber houses in Queensland has been described as an important factor in settlement in some areas. After severe floods or the closure of mines, houses were often moved to more suitable locations. This infers that gardens were lost and remade as well. Economic strictures and the impermanence of land tenure may yet be revealed as major factors in the development of Queensland and gardening in particular.

Survival gardening is about producing food and materials that are useful, indeed, vital for the families of settlers to survive. Fruits, vegetables, cereals and herbs provide the fundamentals for this sort of gardening. In warmer climes, this entailed experimenting with strange tropical plants as much as testing the viability of familiar temperate favourites. However, even the earliest gardens featured a little snippet of ornamental planting. Ornamental features had many associations for the newcomers: they reminded the settler of home (in Europe), they acted as an offering of hope for the future (in their new antipodean home), and because flowers give cheer without even trying. This was especially important after the long, hard days of work that dominated the lives of pioneers. Plants that provided a dual function - of both ornament and food - were naturally very popular. For example, grape vines could provide shade to the verandahs and bear fruit. In the winter months, they even dropped their leaves to let the glorious sunshine onto the verandah. Many homestead and town gardens alike, share this common heritage where the kitchen garden, orchard and often a vineyard were crucial, but where the flower garden, no matter how small, was treasured as well.

Within the urban areas, the elevated sites were taken up early by wealthy selectors and remain today as the locations most likely to yield a significant historic residence and associated garden. In Brisbane, with its distinctive hilly character in the inner city, there are many examples of this kind of development. These prominent positions were often supplemented by the feature planting of *Araucarias* and Queen palms. Even in foul weather, these trees afford distinctive silhouettes atop the ridgelines. The mixing of tropical icon (palm) and temperate icon (pine) is a peculiarity that is now an important element of the local landscape character.

By the 1880s, the growing body of horticultural experience and botanical knowledge may have been instrumental in the call for a Department of Agriculture in Queensland. By 1887, this government body was established and subsequently set up the first tertiary education institution in the State: the Gatton Agricultural College, which opened in 1897. The new discoveries and attitudes expressed by North American agriculturalists were greatly admired at this time. As part of this scientific vision, the problems of unrestricted plant and animal importation were recognised. By 1896, the Plant Diseases Act determined the end to widespread imports of plants and seeds. The age of the 'amateur botanist' was drawing to a close.

While increasingly 'science' was the catch-cry of farmers and professional gardeners in the late 19th Century, the natural environment was being spotlighted for study as well. The exploration and recording of the flora and fauna in Queensland is actually older than its settlement by non-Aboriginal people. Joseph Banks and associates began collecting in 1770 on James Cook's voyage of discovery. By the end of the 1900s, there was also a growing aesthetic and sentimental appreciation for these natural landscapes. The ancient forests such as on the Lamington Plateau, scenic areas, waterfalls and lakes were targeted as tourist destinations, along with many seaside resorts. The extent of influence from these 'popular' natural environments on the design of contemporaneous gardens has yet to be established. However, rainforest favourites such as staghorns, elkhorns and orchids were in common gardening usage by the 1890s and the popularity of native wildflowers, was a recurring fad from the early decades of the 20th century.

Twentieth Century

All and all, by the turn of the 20th century, Queenslanders had gained some two or more generations of gardening experience of local conditions and climates. They were becoming

familiar with the opportunities and constraints of gardening in the sub/tropics. However, the effects of weeds like the Prickly Pear, World Wars and economic Depressions seem to have stifled the gardening practices in Queensland. Most gardening (public and private) was heavily restricted by scarce resources. Early efforts at town-planning in Brisbane during the 1910s created children's playgrounds and several more important public parks (New Farm Park, Newstead Park and a renovated Bowen Park). Agricultural and horticultural Shows, established in the late 19th Century in almost every town, continued the striving for excellence in plant culture.

The design of gardens was less popular. Garden competitions (between railway

stations, schools or private residences) continued the emphasis on growing ephemeral annual plants, with only scant attention given to their arrangement and a garden's long-term character.

Professional landscape designers settle into the Queensland scene after WW2, although architect/planner Karl Langer arrived in Brisbane in 1939. In 1948, Harry Oakman (with the Brisbane City Council's Parks Department) became the first landscape architect to be employed by a Queensland government authority. By the late 1960s, the profession of landscape architecture was well established, with tertiary education provided at the Queensland Institute of Technology. Professional gardeners are now trained at both Gatton (now part of the University of Queensland) and Grovely TAFE, amongst others.

Recent Times

The character of mid-20th century gardens in Queensland was decidedly exotic and tropical. Many native plants were incorporated, but the overall idea was to create an eclectic mixture of the bold and bizarre, the bright and colourful, using mostly tropical plants. This is true of the coastal regions. In the colder areas such as Stanthorpe, Warwick, Toowoomba and Mt Tambourine, gardeners continued to make traditional English gardens, with either a formal aesthetic or in a cottage garden style. Two major local publications frame this time: D A Herbert's *Gardening in Warm Climates* (1952) and Harry Oakman's *Gardening in Queensland* (1958), which thereafter went into several reprints & editions. Herbert was Professor of Botany at the University of Queensland and his book was copiously illustrated with black and white photographs taken by then Curator of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens, John Rare Bailey. Looking in the background of these shots, you can see some typical Brisbane domestic gardens of that time. One view shows a glorious assortment of epiphytes and palms with Californian Bungalow style timber houses. Another view shows the ever popular bougainvillea as a standard on a footpath. Oakman's book is still in publication as *Tropical and Subtropical Gardening* (a run the spans from 1975-1996). His writings have remained the backbone to horticultural guides for these warmer climes, for almost forty years. Harry Oakman's recent books feature many colourful images, photographed by the author and reveal an fascination with colour - from the foliage and flowers of trees and shrubs in particular.

Currently, the gardening trends are favouring 'Mediterranean Style' and 'Cottage Gardening', 'Permaculture' and growing native Australian plants. The major change from the exotic tropical gardens of Herbert and Oakman began in the 1960s when the impact of the native plant boom and bush gardening school were felt. Suburbs established in the 1960s and 1970s, for example many parts of Brisbane's elite western suburbs, show this distinctive 'bushy' character. More recent developments show a liking of formal attributes including topiary, hedges and symmetry.

The use of palms, native and exotic, is usually associated with coastal areas and is particularly popular with landscape architects designing resort developments. Simultaneously, the present community appreciation of ecology and the natural environment is the highest it has ever been, with many families participating in the regeneration of urban creeks, wetlands, and rainforests in urban areas. This diversity of both interest and aesthetic values would seem to be the character of the late 20th Century garden design in this State.

Images and Identity

To complete this cursory glance at garden history in Queensland, mention should be made of a few images that tell us much about the Queensland approach to gardening and the almost mythic qualities we attach to them. First, there is the image of Brisbane's inner city suburbs: old timber houses on 'stilts' (currently called 'Queenslanders' by those in Real Estate), perched on the sides of hills and surrounded by lush gardens. The extensive amount of greenery (and floral colour) in Brisbane is a surprise to anyone who associates cities with pavements and buildings,

bricks, concrete and asphalt. Here is the vision of large shady flowering trees, such as Jacarandas and Poincianas, palms and bougainvillea, and occasionally towering gum trees or Hoop pines. It is an image often repeated in towns and cities thoughout the State. Secondly, there are the artistic versions of such 'typical' suburban landscapes. Naive artist Narelle Wildman painting Queensland Houses captures an almost abstract image of those 'Queenslanders' with their red or silver pyramid roofs, standing high on stumps, amongst their luxuriant gardens, which include bright mauve Jacarandas. Katy Edwards painted another naive rendering, entitled The Little Queenslander. Apart from an Australian flag, kookaburras, kangaroos, dunnies and chooks, there are numerous tropical icons: pineapples, mangoes, bananas, paw-paws, sugar-cane, red earth, the Glasshouse Mountains and of course, a Jacaranda. Many recent postcards and paintings published as postcards or prints are presenting this bold and verdant image of Queensland, proudly relishing the unique local tropical characteristics.

Returning to an historic image, there is Herbert's book *Gardening in Queensland* of 1952. The one colourful view from Herbert's book was taken by Frank Hurley. Many familiar plants can be seen here. Apart from the verandahed house (on short stumps), there are lots of old plant favourites: mangoes, royal palms, staghorns and King orchids, purple lantana, orange crucifix orchids, multi-coloured crotons and cordylines, and of course, magenta-red bougainvillea trailing over the verandah. An added touch are the rocks painted green and used as a bed edging. The lawn is of special interest. It is dried and brown, while the rest of the garden looks green and healthy. While colour is vibrant and thoroughly mixed amongst the greenery, the realities of intermittent rain can be seen everywhere: drought hardy plants and brown grass. This is a garden that provided colour, shade, some useful produce and dealt with water very judiciously. This image struck a chord with Jan Seto and myself. We remembered this kind of garden from our childhood in the fifties and sixties. It was where we learned to garden, to play and to learn to be a Queenslander.

Finally, I am reminded of those officially dedicated 'images' associated with Queensland. First, there is the floral emblem of Queensland, the 'Cookie', or Cooktown Orchid (*Dendrobium biggibum*). Secondly, there is the traditional floral emblem of Brisbane since 1930: the Mexican Poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*). Both have colour and exotic forms that belie tough plants. Perhaps that duality is the key to understanding gardening in Queensland, now and in the past. From the precarious vantage point of only preliminary garden history research, there seems to be at least one gardening tradition in Queensland that has continued to this today. Maybe it is the light up here and the culture as well, that has led to a different set of values about colour, form and plants generally. Visitors to this State have been warned to prepare themselves for outrageous things: plants that might be considered too bright and too garish, too pointy or too big. The truth and extent of these observations will only be verified in the future after further study of history, gardens, their design and their ongoing care. However, the mythology of these images seems to hold sway, even if only from a tourist marketing position. Although artists and gardeners also seem to relish representing the difference that is Queensland.

APPENDIX 5: OTHER GARDEN TYPOLOGIES

The establishment of a typology for historic gardens has been undertaken over the past fifteen years by several researchers or authors.

The 1996 *Inventory of Historic Cultural Landscapes in Queensland* by Jeannie Sim and Jan Seto for the AGHS is discussed in Chapter 3; other typologies are included here for comparison.

The 2012 AGHS study by Context Pty Ltd *A National Review of Garden Inventories of Historic Gardens, Trees & Landscapes* outlined this work in its Appendix D Garden Types so it is not repeated in full here. It noted that the 1998 Burnley report proposed six types (excluding aboriginal places, natural places and individually significant trees) and 95 subtypes. These types are set out on the left of the following table. The AGHS Brief for this Queensland survey was for the use of nine types. These are set out on the right of the following table.

Burnley 1998 – 6 types (from Context 2012)		AGHS Survey of Queensland Gardens 2013 Types in the Project Brief 2012
1	Symbolic and commemorative designed landscapes	4 Memorial landscapes, avenues and group of trees 9 Spiritual places
2	Institutional, commercial and industrial designed landscapes	7 Institutional gardens 8 Industrial and commercial gardens
3	Productive designed landscapes	** a gap in the AGHS Qld Brief identified here*
4	Residential and domestic designed landscapes	5 Urban residential gardens 6 Homestead and rural gardens
5	Botanic Gardens and designed landscapes for scientific purposes	3 Botanic Gardens
6	Public Parks, public gardens, urban spaces and city settings	1 Public parks and urban reserves 2 Public plazas + avenues and group of trees

Additional types: For this study we have added four types to the Project Brief's nine, to refine the classifications and improve both the usefulness of this Survey and its correlation with future AGHS surveys. The additional types are:

- 10 Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
- 11 Esplanades
- 12 Economic gardens
- 13 Townscapes
- Other

The AHC publication *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate* by Juliet Ramsay 1991 sets out 22 types. These correspond to our 14 types as shown in the following table.

Ramsay 1991 – The 22 Types (Parks, Gardens and Special Trees)	AGHS Qld Heritage Gardens Survey 2013
1 Utilitarian, Acclimatisation and Mission Gardens	7 Institutional gardens
2 Cottage Gardens	5 Urban residential gardens
3 Large Urban-Residence Gardens	5 Urban residential gardens
4 Terrace House Gardens	5 Urban residential gardens

Ramsay 1991 – The 22 Types (Parks, Gardens and Special Trees)	AGHS Qld Heritage Gardens Survey 2013
5 Suburban Gardens	5 Urban residential gardens
6 Homestead Gardens	6 Homestead and rural gardens
7 Private Parklands	8 Industrial and commercial gardens
8 Hill Stations	5 Urban residential gardens
9 Botanic Gardens	3 Botanic gardens
10 Public Parks, Gardens, Domains and Public Reserves	1 Public parks /urban reserves
11 Zoological Gardens	3 Botanic gardens
12 Institution Grounds/Campuses and Gardens of Civic / Administrative Buildings	7 Institutional gardens
13 Scientific Gardens, Arboreta and Nurseries	12 Economic gardens
14 Memorial Places, Cemeteries and Churchyards	4 Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
15 Trees: Avenues, Tree Groups, Boundary Markers, Urban Trees, Plantations and Survey Markers	4 Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
16 Public Squares, Urban Spaces and Urban Precincts	2 Public plazas 13 Townscapes
17 Commercial Gardens	8 Industrial and commercial gardens
18 Nature Parks and Nature or Forest Reserves	1 Public parks /urban reserves
19 Railways Stations, Airport and Industrial Places	8 Industrial and commercial gardens
20 Landscape Estates	5 Urban residential gardens 13 Townscapes
21 Viewpoints	1 Public parks /urban reserves
22 Sculpture Gardens	1 Public parks /urban reserves 7 Institutional gardens

APPENDIX 6: INVENTORY OF GARDENS – SHORT LIST

Shortlisted places, sorted by postcode, then town, then name. Note that many database fields have been omitted from this listing, in the interests of saving space. See the database, or various other tables for fuller details.

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
Bowen Park	O'Connell Terrace	Bowen Hills	4000		Brisbane City Council	QHR#601526	One of Brisbane's 1st public gardens; est by Qld Acclimatisation Soc 1863; 1914 one of Brisbane Mun Council's 1st parks. Imp assoc. with Soutter, Moore & Oakman. One of earliest & most important surviving gardens in Qld	Public parks/ urban reserves
Anzac Square	228 Adelaide Street	Brisbane	4000		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600062	From a small stone wall edged by formal gardens on Adelaide Street, three paths, separated by lawns and mature trees, converge on a large elevated Shrine at Ann Street. Trees along these paths include Palms, Bribie Island Pines and Bottle Trees.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Brisbane Botanic Gardens	147 Alice Street	Brisbane	4000		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600067	Est 1828 as as site for public garden; convict era cropping; est as botanic gardens 1855. Imp assoc with curators Hill, MacMahon, Bailey & Bick. Inc important garden, built & engineering elements. Considered Brisbane's premier public park.	Botanic gardens
Customs House precinct	427, 427B, 443, 443A, 493E & 501 Queen Street	Brisbane	4000	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		Precinct includes imposing stone retaining wall (constructed 1881), and mature fig tree.	Institutional garden
Eagle Street Fig Trees	118A Eagle Street	Brisbane	4000		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602440	Reserve gazetted 1889, 3 fig trees planted by Walter Hill. Landmark trees planted on small inner-city reserve bounded by 3 major roads.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
King Edward Park	224 Turbot Street	Brisbane	4000	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		The park was gazetted in 1891; park layout and planting designed by Harry Oakman (1906-2002), Brisbane's Superintendent of Parks 1945 to 1962. Inlcudes hedges, lawn terrace, mature jacarandas & pines.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Old Government House	2 George Street	Brisbane	4000		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600118	Qld's 'premier' house located between Parliamt House and Botanic Gardens. Grounds orig layed out by W Hill. Now part of QUT; garden remnants inc kidney Lawn, rear garden & remnant beds, mature trees, fmr carriageway with early plantings and gate pillars.	Institutional garden, Urban residential garden
Hardgrave Park	155 Petrie Terrace	Petrie Terrace	4000	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		Named for Brisbane Mayor John Hardgrave, the park was gazetted in 1875 and is one of Brisbane's earliest public reserves. Retained 19th century elements include tree and shrub plantings, gardens and paths with porphyry stone borders and retaining wall.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Bedford Playground	8 Love Street	Spring Hill	4000		Brisbane City Council	QHR#601786	Established in 1927, park includes a large number of established trees. Along the Water Street boundary are large shade trees providing privacy to the playground. Large trees are also found on the other boundaries and within the playground.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Main Roads Building	477 Boundary Street	Spring Hill	4000		Brisbane City Council		Karl Langer designed building and public plaza	Institutional garden
Victoria Park	454 Gregory Terrace	Spring Hill	4000		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602493		Public parks/ urban reserves
New Farm Park	137 Sydney Street	New Farm	4005		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602402	The basic Edwardian layout of the park, designed by Henry Moore (inc jacaranda drive), remains largely intact today, along with remnants from the late 1940s/early 1950s garden redesign undertaken by Harry Oakman (inc rosebeds). Also inc bandstand, croquet. Both Moore and Oakman considered innovators in the field of tropical garden design.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Santa Barbara	209 Moray Street	New Farm	4005		Brisbane City Council	QHR#601547	Considered a key example of a Q Spanish Mission residence. Archt EP Trewern. Single storey house & garage. Corner site - grassed lawn with original low, rendered masonry perimeter wall, "crazy" paved paths, mature poinciana trees on street.	Urban residential garden
Brisbane Exhibition Grounds	574 Gregory Terrace	Bowen Hills	4006		Brisbane City Council	QHR#601709	Exhibition venue since 1876. Grounds include grassed show rings, large trees bounding rings and streets, & grassed areas. The principal elements of cultural heritage significance include: the spatial arrangement of buildings, structures streets and green spaces … shade trees [mainly mature Weeping Fig trees (Ficus benjamina)] scattered throughout the grounds. (QHR)	Other, Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
Old Museum	480 Gregory Terrace	Bowen Hills	4006		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600209	Bldg designed by GHM Addison & built 1891; grounds planned by archt LG Corrie in 1897 inc formal carriageway, shrubbery, flower beds, lawns, fountain; later work by John Jordan, Curator of the Museum Gardens. By 1927 layout was much as at present. On part of Acclimatisation Society gardens; see also Exhibition grounds and Bowen Park	Institutional garden, Other, Public parks/ urban reserves
All Hallows Convent and School	547 Ann Street	Fortitude Valley	4006		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600200	Central terraced area, flagpole lawn, playing fields (incl. bougainvillea hedge & large weeping fig) , extensive gardens incl. chapel & kitchen gardens, and established trees.	Institutional garden
Centenary Place	85 Wickham Street	Fortitude Valley	4006		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602442	Est 1925 Brisbane CC major contribution to mark Qld centenary of European settlement. Des by Henry Moore; later work by Oakman. Inc Speakers' corner 1960s & 1970s	Public parks/ urban reserves
Holy Trinity Church precinct	141 Brookes Street	Fortitude Valley	4006		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600201 QHR#600202 QHR#600203	Early intact 19th century inner city church precinct including church, hall, rectory and gardens. Gardens replanted etc c1980s (Beth Wilson?) … a green oasis in the inner city	Institutional garden, Townscapes, Urban residential garden
University of Queensland Medical School	288 Herston Road	Herston	4006		Brisbane City Council	QHR#601167	Des by Public Works archt RC Nowland, the landmark medical school sits on a large prominent triangular site near RB Hospital overlooking Victoria Park. Large sloping grassed & tree-ed area to formal front; smaller formal garden area to 'rear' entrance. Garden design requires more investigation (as recommended by CMP) but is some evidence of planning by Nowland for this and his other civic works.	Institutional garden
Newstead House	199 Breakfast Creek Road	Newstead	4006		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600265	Newstead House, with >3 ha of gardens, was built 1846 for pastoralist Patrick Leslie, & acquired 1918 by Brisbane Council for parks superintendent. Grounds inc circular drive, fig tree older than house & other mature trees.	Urban residential garden
Eagle Farm Racecourse		Eagle Farm	4009	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council		Est 1863; grounds include expansive lawns, garden beds, specimen trees, avenues of trees, arched creeper trellises, flower beds (including seasonal bedding out schemes), entrance gates & ticket offices.	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Royal Queensland Golf Course	431 Curtin Avenue	Eagle Farm	4009	CHIMS-reported	Brisbane City Council		Founded 1920, course designed by Aust Open champion Carnegie Clark, later amended by Scot Dr Alister MacKenzie in 1926. Redesigned 2005-7 by Michael Clayton.	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Nundah Cemetery	Hedley Avenue	Nundah	4012	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council	QHR #600271	Queensland's oldest surviving cemetery, it was established in the 1840s by German Lutheran missionaries. A small shelter pavilion was built in 1914.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Girl Guide Coronation Trees	Northgate Road	Northgate	4013	Nomination (Guides Archive); C-M 14 May 1937 p. 14	Brisbane City Council		Trees planted 1937 "to represent the Guides' Coronation gesture" - 40 weeping fig (extant). This was 1 event of many which involved 100s of trees of various species planted by Guides along many Brisbane streets. Further details held by Girl Guides Archive; see state magazine, August 1982 & The Suburban Express 19 May 1982.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
St Vincent's Orphanage (former)	131 Queens Road	Nudgee	4014	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		The orphanage opened in 1867 and closed in c. 1977. The front boundary and entrance road feature a number of large pines [?Bunya?]. A garden hedge [undescribed] was planted in c. 1967. The pines are not listed on the BCC citation; date of planting unknown but probably with buildings 1869, 1885, 1906 or 1923.	Institutional garden
Anzac Memorial Avenue (former)	Anzac Avenue	Redcliffe	4020		Moreton Bay Regional Council	QHR#602693	Qld's longest WWI memorial avenue, eventually 2000 trees were planted - cocos palms hoop and slash pines & mangoes. Widening works from the 1980s have seen the loss of many. In its route, and as an extensive tree-lined avenue of planned and evenly spaced plantings, Anzac Memorial Avenue is important in demonstrating the characteristics of a memorial avenue. (QHR)	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Conon	29 Conon Street	Lutwyche	4030		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600346	Lowset masonry & timber residence dating from 1863. The grounds have been subdivided but sufficient area has been retained to preserve its garden & sense of space reflecting a 19th century ambience. Early plantings & garden features remain. 'Conon has significance as a rare survivor of an 1860s house with an early garden in Brisbane. The scale of the garden and the setting of the house within the more recent suburban fabric of Lutwyche adds to that significance.' (QHR)	Urban residential garden

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
Northey Street City Farm & Edible Landscapes Nursery	Corner of Northey and Victoria Streets	Windsor	4030		Brisbane City Council		First mooted c1987; opened 1994 on 4ha Council land. Over 1500 exotic & native fruit trees, bushtucker plants, shrubs and ground covers planted. Farm mission is to create working model of a cooperative, community based urban permaculture farm. First of Brisbane's city gardens.	Economic gardens, Public parks/ urban reserves
Windsor War Memorial Park	311 Lutwyche Road	Windsor	4030		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600350	Located in a prominent position between 2 major roads, park est c1914. Octagonal memorial 1925 sits on crest of hill. Park grassed &planted with large, mature trees and shrubs pink oleanders form a hedge along Lutwyche Road, above stone retaining walls	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Kalinga Park	100 Bertha Street	Wooloowin	4030		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602584	Officially opened as a park 1910. Includes war memorial gates, Diggers' Drive (some trees replaced by Tallows by H Oakman 1950s)	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Lutwyche Cemetery	418 Gympie Road	Kedron	4031	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council		Established 1878; designed in traditional grid-like layout with war and lawn cemeteries; rows of Camphor Laurel and Cypress Pine trees	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
H.M Wheller Garden Settlement	930 Gympie Road	Chermside	4032	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council		First aged care garden settlement in Brisbane, opened 1936, with individual gardens, vegetable garden, recreational spaces including bowling green all of which remain largely intact.	Institutional garden
St Joseph's Nudgee College	2199 Sandgate Road	Boondall	4034		Brisbane City Council	QHR#601771	Opened in 1890 by Christian Bros as a Catholic boys' boarding school, the site has been almost continuously developed. Grounds inc 1890s heart shaped front lawn, carriageway & ornamental trees; front wall & gates built 1930; ovals 1927 & 1934-5. Significant elements inc Former Quadrangle, Ross Oval and grandstand (1927) & Wilkes Oval (1934-35). (QHR)	Institutional garden
Hoop Pines	34 Strathpine Road	Bald Hills	4036		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602346	Two mature Hoop Pines situated in front of the Administration Building of St Paul's Anglican School, Bald Hills, are believed to mark the location of the original Stewart Farmhouse at Bald Hills, c. 1857.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Ithaca Embankments	Kelvin Grove, Red Hill, Paddington	Kelvin Grove	4059		Brisbane City Council	QHR#601209	A series of rock gardens and early stone retaining walls and edgings established on the embankments from 1917 as part of a major public works programme undertaken by the Ithaca Town Council. Developed by Council's landscape gardener, Alexander Jolley.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Kelvin Grove Fig Trees and Air Raid Shelter	104A Kelvin Grove Road	Kelvin Grove	4059		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602196	Thought to be associated with Ithaca Town Council beautification scheme of early 20th century.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Landscaped Precinct 3	Musgrave Road, road reserve beside Normanby Hotel	Red Hill	4059	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		A number of mature trees [species unspecified] planted c. 1911	Public parks/ urban reserves
Ashgrove Garden Suburb		Ashgrove	4060	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council		Ashgrove garden suburb was developed by TM Burke Pty Ltd in the 1920s following the subdivision of the Glenlyon Estate. 84 acres devoted to parks & gardens; streets named for native flora. Believed to be the most complete Queensland example of the garden suburb principles.	Public parks/ urban reserves, Townscapes, Urban residential garden
Glen Lyon	34 Glenlyon Drive	Ashgrove	4060		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600049	Built 1876-7 for merchant Alexander Stewart, Glen Lyon was a 100 ha estate on Enoggera Ck. An extant avenue of bunya pines was planted the length of the front drive (now Glenlyon Drive). Grounds around the house landscaped by early 1890s. Note that the entrance gates are not original.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Urban residential garden
Glenlyon Drive	Glenlyon Drive	Ashgrove	4060	Nomination	Brisbane City Council		Original carriageway from Waterworks Road to Glen Lyon; avenue of Bunya Pines interspersed with figs and Himalayan Pines	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Urban residential garden
Woodlands	24 Woodland Street	Ashgrove	4060		Brisbane City Council	QHR#601890	Rare relativley intact 1880s Brisbane suburban house & garden. 1/2 acre grounds inc mature plantings (inc several specimen trees , early privet hedge) & rare surviving ironwork fence, gates & matching tree guards.	Urban residential garden
Old Bishopsbourne	233 Milton Road	Milton	4064		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600254	Dating from 1860s it is one of the oldest ecclesiastical precincts in Qld. Includes 1860s house set in some 12 acres of grounds - inc early garden fragments, early gateposts & carriageway, 1912 stone chapel, 1930s terracing, theological college bldgs.	Urban residential garden

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
Government House	170 Fernberg Road	Paddington	4064		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600275	Since 1910s, Q's Govt Hse. Built 1860s as private residence. Remains on 2 orig portions. 1880s expanded to become Vic villa & garden; other works once GH. Inc early drive, formal terraced front gardens, 1920s 'wild' garden to rear. Development of garden well documented in 1990 CMPs for house and garden.	Institutional garden, Urban residential garden
Ithaca War Memorial and Park	Enoggera Terrace	Paddington	4064		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600274	Park created c1922 to commemmorate fallen local WWI soldiers. Laid out by Ithaca Town Council gardener Alexander Jolly, park inc 2 mature figs & planted embankment down to Latrobe Tce	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Neal Macrossan Playground	14 Caroline Street	Paddington	4064		Brisbane City Council	QHR#601787	Designed 1918 as a model playground (the first of 3 early playgrounds) by the Playground Assn. Original plan envisaged a more built up site "but the zoning and terracing was recognisable". Inc kindergarten, toy library, terracing, large fig trees etc. Special association with Ms Mary Josephine Bedford, an early Brisbane philanthropist and founder of the Playground Assn and later the C&K in Qld.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Anzac Park	170 Mt Coot-tha Road	Toowong	4066	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		The memorial park opened in 1918 on the site of a 19th century cemetery reserve. Plantings include pines, palms and ornamentals.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Kayes Rocks	Glenny Street, near intersection with Brisbane Street	Toowong	4066	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		The park's main features are grassed terraces and stone retaining walls, and an extensive canopy of camphor laurels.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Mount Coot-tha Botanic Gardens	Mount Coot-tha Road	Toowong	4066	Nomination	Brisbane City Council		Opened 1976. Plantings incl. scented garden, Japanese Gardens, waterfalls, the world's largest collection of Austn native rainforest trees, & the recently developed Australian Plant Communities collection. Grounds include Sir Thomas Brisbane Planetarium	Botanic gardens
Toowong Cemetery	304 Birdwood Terrace	Toowong	4066		Brisbane City Council	QHR#601773	250 acres of high, steep, rocky land were reserved for a cemetery in 1870. Surv George Phillips planned layout; trees were supplied by the Bot gardens & Acclimatisation Soc from 1876. Extant cameliias may be 1st planted in Qld; mature trees frame drives. "… a rare example of the Victorian concept of a mortuary park … an atmosphere conducive to repose and reflection that was an essential part of the ritual of honouring and remembering the dead was created." (QHR)	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Toowong Memorial Park	65 Sylvan Road	Toowong	4066		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602459	Reserved 1918 as amemorial; includes gates (1918), a commemorative avenue of palms (1918) and the Toowong Soldiers' Memorial (1922). A hoop pine avenue remains; facilities include sporting clubs and Guide & Scout huts.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Toowong Municipal Library	579 - 583 Coronation Drive	Toowong	4066		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602011	City Architect James Birrell's multi sided library (opened 1961) located on prominent corner site within a designed landscape inc small playground, library parking, plantings. H Oakman thought to be associated with plantings.	Institutional garden
Langer House	396 Swann Road	St Lucia	4067		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600317	Modernist house & garden designed by Karl Langer in 1950. Native rainforest garden established at rear of house; front garden designed in Japanese style inc hedge & fish pond. "Karl Langer's observations of local climate and landscape led to the incorporation of climatic design principles and an innovative approach to garden design including experimental gardening in the Japanese style and the suburban rainforest garden." (QHR)	Urban residential garden
Union College	38 Upland Road	St Lucia	4067		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602504	Built in five major stages 1964-1972; des by UQ architect James Birrell; design lauded for respsonse to site inc retention mature gums & hillocks; courtyards formed between buildings; bluestone retaining walls; paths & plantings. Important post war institutional garden associated with one of important architects of this time. Query - anyone else involved in designing the landscape component?	Institutional garden
University of Queensland including Great Court	12 Upland Road	St Lucia	4067		Brisbane City Council	QHR#601025	Extensive riverside site includes number of bldgs (inc the central Great Court 1937-79, archts Hennessy & Hennessy; res colleges & other bldgs), gardens, park areas, sporting fields, lake, car parks. Great Court plantings not as formal as originally intended. State heritage listings only relate to Great Court and Union College.	Institutional garden

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
Camphor Laurels	Laurel Avenue, between Twickenham St & Longman Tce	Chelmer	4068	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		The trees were planted c. 1900 by either the Sherwood Divisional Board or local resident William Morley, of "Floraville", 115 Laurel Ave. The street was renamed Laurel Avenue at around the same time.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Townscapes
Swain House	139 Laurel Avenue	Chelmer	4068		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602427	Qld Director of Forests EHF Swain constructed his house c1920-5. Most of the native & exotic forestry species he planted survive. Grounds inc grass tennis court, rainforest & fruit trees, cedars, hoop & kauri pines. Swain was a nationally significant figure in forestry. His tree plantings are storngly associated with his work; the hoop pine plantation continues to be of research value.	Urban residential garden
Thomas Park Bougainvillea Gardens	151 Harts Road	Indooroo pilly	4068	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		A remnant of a formal late Victorian era garden, this park was gazetted c. 1950s and includes bougainvillea, mature palms and other exotics.	Public parks/ urban reserves, Urban residential garden
Fulton Residence	209 Indooroopilly Road	Taringa	4068		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602208	The home for some 60 years of influential modernist Q architect Charles Fulton & family. Large mature garden to front of house; to rear stone flagged terrace, stone retaining walls and stepped garden terraces - all built by family. House remained in family for many years - garden very intact during this time but current condition not known.	Urban residential garden
Garden	41 Dopson Street	Taringa	4068	Nomination	Brisbane City Council		Part of famous Clement Wragge garden at Capemba plus post war gardens (Arne Fink 1957 - incl drawings & Barbara van den Broek 1975)	Urban residential garden
Sir Arthur Fadden Memorial Garden	Centenary Highway	Mt Ommane y	4074	Nomination	Brisbane City Council		2 ha of gardens established 1976; orig planted with 3,000 advanced exotic trees. Memorial to chair of original dev co Centenary Estates Ltd. Modified 1979 to include - 1 of 3 roundabouts leading from Centenary suburbs to highway; later planting of natives	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Graceville Memorial Park	173 Oxley Road	Gracevill e	4075		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602443	open recreational space, sports facilities, clubhouses and a grandstand within a park whose focal point is a War Memorial bordered by memorial plantings (Alternating bunya pines and cottonwoods).	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Sherwood Arboretum (including the John Herbert Memorial Vista)	39A Turner Street	Sherwoo d	4075		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602456	Estab mid 1920s by BCC; closely associated with changes in forestry management & timber production in Qld and overseas. Formal Edwardian layout evident incl. Kauri avenue, overlaid with 1950s Oakman scheme. Believed to be unique among Queensland's public open spaces and botanical gardens by its concentration on tree species native to Queensland, and by the virtual exclusion of exotics.	Botanic gardens, Public parks/ urban reserves
Wolston House	223 Grindle Road	Wacol	4076		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600339	Wolston House begun pre 1860; property, inc gardens, laid out by survey William Pettigrew. House is surrounded by a mature garden containing large trees, a well and a pump.	Homestead & rural garden
Wolston Park Hospital Complex	60 Grindle Road	Wacol	4076		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600340	Opened in 1865, the complex occupies extensive grounds above the Brisbane R. "Moral therapy", practiced from 1908, inc views to the landscape & devt of aesthetically pleasing gardens. Formal gardens, lawns & elms & pines remain, & sandstone-kerbed road. "The aesthetic impact … is heightened by its location on the top of a hill and its setting within extensive grounds that have a distinctive, natural landscape character… Care in the design … of grounds reflects efforts to mitigate …' (QHR)	Institutional garden
Torbreck	182 Dornoch Terrace	Highgate Hill	4101		Brisbane City Council	QHR#601256	Designed by AH Job & RP Froud, Torbeck pioneered the multi-storey unit development. Grounds inc pool lawns & trees.	Urban residential garden
Mater Hospital garden		South Brisbane	4101	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council		Building began early 1900s, designed by Hall & Dods. for Sisters of Mercy. The sloping site includes a sweeping drive and large relatively intact courtyard garden. A rare surviving hospital garden.	Institutional garden
Musgrave Park	121 Cordelia Street	South Brisbane	4101	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		The park was gazetted in 1865; photographs show plantings and rows of mature (unidentified) trees.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Queensland Art Gallery plaza and embankments	South Bank	South Brisbane	4101	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council		Barbara Vandenbroek design; not all of original planting to building and surrounds survives	Esplanades, Public parks/ urban reserves, Townscapes

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
South Brisbane Memorial Park	459 Stanley Street	South Brisbane	4101	CHIMS-reported	Brisbane City Council		Opened 1920; gazetted 1925 as WWI memorial for SB residents. Grassy terraced park inc memorial arch (1934), a porphyry WWII memorial, early drinking fountain.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
South Brisbane Cemetery	21 Fairfield Road	Dutton Park	4102		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602406	Est 1866 on undulating land next to Brisbane River, cemetery has a parklike setting. One of Qld's earliest cemeteries - inc formal entrance, mix of formal & informal plantings, pathways etc	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Yeronga Memorial Park	Ipswich Road	Yeronga	4104		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602462	Public park since 1882 and a war memorial since 1917; includes many built elements and mature plantings incl some 96 trees - weeping figs and flame trees; many replaced over years. Also inc sporting facilities, Scout & Guide huts, memorials, sheds etc. One of the oldest Brisbane parks, exemplifying a number of historical layers. (QHR)	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Griffith University	170 Kessels Road	Nathan	4111	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council		Influential early use of bush garden style on major public site in Queensland	Institutional garden
Mayes Cottage	36 Mawarra Street	Kingston	4114	Nomination (team)	Logan City Council	QHR#600662	One of the earliest surviving houses in the Kingston district. Many established trees remain including early mangoes	Homestead & rural garden
Maye's Cottage and outbuildings	36 Mawarra Street	Kingston	4114	Logan Planning Scheme	Logan City Council	QHR #600662	Houses built 1872 & 1887, plus farm outbuildings to support fruit growing, dairying, bee-keeping. Site includes early mango trees. QHR: 'The house and grounds have aesthetic value as part of a prominent and picturesque site, situated at the crest of a hill surrounded by open ground and mature trees.'	Homestead & rural garden
Mount Thompson Crematorium	373 Nursery Road	Holland Park	4121	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council		Located on a prominent hilltop; planned by Karl Langer	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Native Fern Gardens	447 Miles Platting Road	Rochedale	4123	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		This rainforest, established by collector Rod Pattison during the 1980s, has Australia's largest collection of native ferns. It is acknowledged by experts as a significant botanical collection.	Botanic gardens, Urban residential garden
Whepstead	Main Road	Wellington Point	4160		Redland City Council	QHR#600776	Built 1889 for Gilbert Burnett, designed by CW Chambers, on site of earlier home with well established gardens, believed to be laid out mid 1870s; inc orchard, vineyard, bush houses, funtains, garden beds. Many mature trees remain. "The grounds may contain remnant evidence of the original 1870s-1880s layout and plantings, with potential to reveal important information about domestic horticulture and garden layouts at this period." (QHR)	Urban residential garden
Cleveland Cemetery		Cleveland	4163	Nomination (team)	Redland City Council	QHR #700008	Surveyed by H. Rawnsley in 1858. Today the entire area is grassed with numerous large shade trees, consisting mainly of eucalypt species. No headstones or obvious signs of grave plots remain visible.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Serpentine Creek Road Cemetery	Serpentine Creek Road	Redland Bay	4165	Nomination (team)	Redland City Council	QHR #601927	Established 1890 & closed c. 1945. Cleared areas have regrowth eucalypts & grasses; other areas open woodland.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Bulimba Memorial Park	129 Oxford Street	Bulimba	4171		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600180	Est c. 1904 Balmoral SC; became WWI Memorial Park 1919; inc memorial plantings, sporting fields & grandstand, Guide & Scout huts, & other structures. Important memorial park and recreational venue. Sig memorial trees also planted along street frontages.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Christ Church Tingalpa and Burial Ground	1341 Wynnum Road	Tingalpa	4173	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council	QHR #601799	Church built 188 & rebuilt 186 after cyclonic destruction. Site is bordered by Norfolk Island Pines & other trees, incl. two large figs flanking the original grounds entrance.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Saint Helena Island	St Helena Island	St Helena Island	4179		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600315	Located in Moreton Bay, island contains evidence of both Aboriginal use and quarantine station and a prison (1865-1933). Group of ruined buildings stand against the backdrop of pasture land interspersed with remnants of the formal gardens	Institutional garden
St Mark's Anglican Church and Dunwich Public Hall	Junner Street	Dunwich	4183		Redland City Council	QHR#601163	Church (1907) and Hall (1913) once part of Benevolent Asylum located at Dunwich (1864 -1947). Should be considered as part of wider Dunwich precinct - see later entries	Institutional garden, Townscapes

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
Headlands Chalet	Midjimberry Road, Point Lookout	North Stradbroke Island	4183	Nomination (team)	Redland Shire Council		Postwar resort; fibro cabins are set amongst an island garden – with terraces, paths, stairs and garden edgings made of the local stone with a mix of indigenous and introduced plantings common to Stradbroke Island gardens of this time. A 1940s/50s resort spectacularly located on a headland overlooking the Pacific Ocean. A very intact early resort.	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
House	2684 Springbrook Road	Springbrook	4213	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		Good example of a large garden in mountain hinterland, with cool climate species such as tree ferns, deciduous European trees, camellias.	Urban residential garden
Rosser House and Garden	234 Ashmore Road	Benowa	4217	Gold Coast LHR; File #PN199371/1181(P1)	Gold Coast City Council	LHR0070; HER0064	House and gardens established 1920s. Gardens include historic trees planted in 1870s by Benowa Sugar Mill manager Robert Muir	Homestead & rural garden, Urban residential garden
Coolibah	29 Paradise Island	Surfers Paradise	4217	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		Good example of an up-market 1960s modernist house with garden, including decorative rockwork. Rear of house is good example of early terrace garden on canal.	Urban residential garden
Islander Resort Hotel	3128 Surfers Paradise Blvd	Surfers Paradise	4217	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		1960s resort with surviving remnants of fantasy landscape of Hawaiian volcanic terraces and boulders, palms.	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Norfolk Pines Burleigh Foreshore	The Esplanade (south of Third Avenue) and Goodwin Terrace	Burleigh Heads	4220	GCCC file #PN314814/1181(P1)	Gold Coast City Council	GCCC#HER0083	Planted 1934 by brothers Charles & A.E. Justins. Norfolk Pines have been planted in coastal areas of Australia since the 19th century. The trees form an important and signature part of the Burleigh Heads foreshore landscape & vista.	Esplanades, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Rustica	33 Golden Four Drive	Tugun	4224	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		Former 1960s café with eccentric iron and rockwork.	Industrial & commercial garden
Norfolk Pines Coolangatta Foreshore	Marine Parade	Coolangatta	4225	GCCC file #PN305068/1181(P1)	Gold Coast City Council	GCCC#HER0084	Believed planted c. 1934. Norfolk Pines have been planted in coastal areas of Australia since the 19th century. The trees form an important and signature part of the Coolangatta foreshore landscape & vista.	Esplanades, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Norfolk Pines Kirra Foreshore	Marine Parade	Kirra	4225	GCCC file #PN305068/1181(P1)	Gold Coast City Council	GCCC#HER0084	Believed planted c. 1934. Norfolk Pines have been planted in coastal areas of Australia since the 19th century. The trees form an important and signature part of the Kirra foreshore landscape & vista.	Esplanades, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
St Bernard's Hotel and Mt Tamborine Motel	97-99 and 101-121 Alpine Terrace	Mount Tamborine	4272	CHIMS-not entered	Scenic Rim Regional Council	QHR#602721	One of Tamborine's early guesthouses dating from 1889. It was extended in 1910 and in 1915 gardens laid out.	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Nindooinbah Homestead	Nindooinbah Connection Road	Nindooinbah	4285		Scenic Rim Regional Council	QHR#600027; NTQ#103	Built c1860; major addns 1906-7 by Robin Dods for Wm Collins. Dods designed a garden layout; this replanted c1984. Grounds inc palm avenues, specimen trees, formal flower beds, tennis court, fish pond, pavilions, greenhouse, timber gateways. "Nindooinbah is significant for the superbly maintained gardens, which are an accomplished design, providing an appropriate setting for the house in the landscape." (QHR)	Homestead & rural garden
Depression Work Relief Plantings Precinct	Road Reserve, Brisbane Terrace, between Short St & Lower James St	Goodna	4300	Ipswich Planning Scheme Schedule 2 Part 2	Ipswich City Council		Species include Queensland Kauri (Agathis robusta), Bunya Pines (Araucaria bidwillii), Silky Oaks (Grevillea robusta) and Jacaranda (Jacaranda mimosaefolia).	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Lloyd Bird's rainforest garden	Ann Street	Bundamba	4304	Nomination (team)	Ipswich City Council		Established c1958 by Llloyd and Dulcie Bird. Lloyd a founder of SGAP; discoverer of new species; environmentalist	Urban residential garden
Claremont	1A Milford Street	Ipswich	4305		Ipswich City Council	QHR#600589	C. 1857 Georgian villa on the Bremer R. Gardens retain elements of original planting and a number of fine or unusual specimens including Ulmus parvifolia, golden bamboo, early varieties of hibiscus and an early, locally propagated variety of bouganvillea.	Urban residential garden
Rockton	Rockton Street	Ipswich	4305		Ipswich City Council	QHR#600552	"The extensive garden contains stands of massive hoop pines, figs, poincianas, jacarandas and palms set around a circular driveway, providing an impressive setting for the large [1855] house." (QHR)	Urban residential garden
University of Queensland Ipswich campus	11 Salisbury Road	Ipswich	4305	Ipswich Planning Scheme Schedule 2 Part 2	Ipswich City Council		Buildings & grounds (incl gardens, mature trees, recreation areas, drives, paths & sunken fences) were carefully designed with the extensive grounds and views from the site a most striking aspect of principles of 'moral treatment'	Institutional garden

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Fassifern Reserve Rest Area & highway plantings	Cunningham Highway	Frazervie w	4309	Nomination (team)	Scenic Rim Regional Council		Roadside rest areas, distinguished by mature trees, are examples of Qld Main Roads moving beyond road building, to enhancing journeys for travellers. A number of areas were extensively planted with trees to make them more attractive.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Coochin Coochin Homestead	J. Bell Road	Boonah	4310		Scenic Rim Regional Council	QHR#600034	The 1840s-1890s house sits within an attractive established garden. Of special interest is a tree yard, famous for a series of plantings by distinguished 20th century visitors, initiated by Lord and Lady Chelmsford on a 1907 visit.	Homestead & rural garden
Cressbrook Homestead	off Cressbrook-Caboonbah Road	Esk	4312		Somerset Regional Council	QHR#600503		Homestead & rural garden
Somerset Dam		Somerset Dam	4312	Nomination (team); Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Somerset Regional Council		Work on dam commenced 1935, delayed by war and opened 1953. Incl township modelled on NSW dam townships	Public parks/ urban reserves, Townscapes
Somerset Dam Village		Somerset Dam	4312	Nomination	Somerset Regional Council		Street trees dating from 1930s when dam constructed	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
McConnell Park & Toogoolawah War Memorial	Gunyah Street	Toogoola wah	4313		Somerset Regional Council	QHR#600499	Park est c1906 on land donated by McConnel family. Includes war memorial (1917) and band stand (c1919). Abuts St Andrew's – value, in part, due to neighbouring church grounds	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
St Andrew's Church, Hall & Rectory	Mangerton Street	Toogoola wah	4313		Somerset Regional Council	QHR#600501; 600500; 500502	Church precinct including 1900s hall, RS Dods designed church (1911) and rectory (1925). Built on land donated by McConnel family. Grounds include mature trees & large palms. Abuts park – value, in part, due to neighbouring park. 3 places separately listed in QHR.	Institutional garden
St Patrick's Church and Graveyard	Rosewood - Aratula Road	Rosevale	4340		Scenic Rim Regional Council	QHR#602735	Late 19thC rural church complex picturesquely sited on slight rise overlooking a farming district. Comprises simple timber church building, separate outside earth closet, fenced churchyard with wide grassed areas and some trees, and graveyard	Institutional garden
Franklyn Vale Homestead	Franklin Vale & Mount Mort Roads	Grandch ester	4341		Ipswich City Council	QHR#600728	Homestead built early 1870s for Crace family. Substantial formal gardens developed by early 1900s; RS Dods reputed to have designed a summerhouse. Inc tennis court, & lines of bunyas on 2 boundaries. The siting of buildings in the landscape "and relationships with the surrounding established gardens, exhibit an aesthetic quality valued by the local community and those interested in Queensland homesteads and their gardens." (QHR)	Homestead & rural garden
University of Queensland Gatton Campus (Queensland University)	Warrego Highway	Lawes	4343		Lockyer Valley Regional Council	QHR#601672	Established 1897 as Qld Ag College, in 1990 became part of UQ, the site is part campus, part working farm. Site inc avenues & groups of Canary Is Date Palms (1927), Bangalow Palms, mature trees, sports facilities, lawns, paved areas. QHR entry singles out many avenues & groups of trees having specific heritage significance. Strong landscape values of historically lowrise low density devlopment set within farming area. Strong axial avenue plantings.	Institutional garden
Marburg State Primary School Environmental Park & Perimeter / Driveway Plantings	Lot 701 School Street	Marburg	4346	Ipswich Planning Scheme Schedule 2 Part 2	Ipswich City Council		Driveway avenue plantings of Ficus Species and the Environmental Park that includes Silky Oak (Grevillea robusta) & Hoop Pines (Araucaria cunninghamii)	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Woodlands	Seminary Road	Marburg	4346	QHR; Nomination	Ipswich City Council	QHR#600734	Substantial 2 storey house erected 1889 for TL Smith; G Brockwell Gill archt. Became seminary 1945-86. Prominent hillside location; substantial grounds include specimen trees, plantings (bunya avenues), orchard, cemetery, grotto.	Homestead & rural garden, Institutional garden
Drayton and Toowoomba Cemetery	cnr South Street and Anzac Avenue	Harristow n	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#602718	Est 1850, cemetery is one of Qld's oldest. Site inc traditional burial areas, informal lawn ceneteries, memorial gardens, forest lawn, avenue plantings & tree groups inc camphor laurels, planes, palms, cypress, jacarandas, eucalypts. QHR: "It retains its nineteenth century … walkways and drives ... substantial tree plantings; … picturesque memorial gardens and lawn cemeteries; modest timber and terracotta-roofed shelter sheds."	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees

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Geeumbi	1 South Street	Rangeville	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#600867	Constructed of poured concrete, 1914-8 by owner-archt TA Price, a ken gardener & bushwalker. Mainly informal layout of site inc concrete-walled terraces for living areas & with hedges, kitchen garden & fruit trees, tennis court, concrete water tank. "The grounds contain many mature trees and other plantings, such as grapevines and hedges and flowers, which are also highly aesthetically significant." (QHR)	Urban residential garden
Picnic Point and adjacent Parkland	168 Tourist Road	Rangeville	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#601205	65 ha on crest of prominent bluff along the top of the Great Dividing Range. Inc tourist drives, avenue of mature hoop & kauri pines, mature eucalypts, park areas inc Lions Park and bushland park, kiosk, water tower, walking tracks, lookouts, playgrounds. Early recreation area in an outstanding location. Discreet areas demonstrate a number of important principles and styles used in the design of public parks and gardens and broader scale recreational 'natural' landscapes in Qld.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Ascot House	15 Newmarket Street	Toowoomba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#600853	Substantial 1870s house, with later additions, set on a large piece of land (orig 32 acres inc extensive gardens). Existing grounds contain mature trees, walking paths & fish ponds, & early(?) entry gates. Ascot House is one of the largest & most elaborate of all the grand residences of Toowoomba. The grounds remain substantial & appear to contain a number of early elements.	Urban residential garden
Baillie Henderson Hospital	1 Hogg Street	Toowoomba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#601161	19th century principles of asylum design - systematic and formal symmetrical site planning, landscaping and the design of buildings. Access and internal roads are lined with impressive avenues incl bunyas. The landscape is "a major contributing element to the pleasant environment required for the treatment of patients in nineteenth and early twentieth century asylum planning." (QHR)	Institutional garden
Boyce Gardens	6 Range Street	Toowoomba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#601311	Est. by Leslie & Margaret Boyce 1930; intact residential garden incl original curtilage; 1930s house, tennis court, 1947 pool; early experiment with regeneration of rainforest inc rare remnant rainforest	Urban residential garden
Clifford House	120 Russell Street	Toowoomba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#600857	Erected 1860s as a gentlemen's club, but soon after the residence of James Taylor. Substantial front garden inc large old pines, circular drive, bottle tree in central plantings, jacarandas & palm, vine-covered brick fence, metal gates (early). James Taylor known as the "king of Toowoomba".	Urban residential garden
Concordia College Administration Centre	154 Stephen Street	Toowoomba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#600869	Now a Lutheran boarding school, Redlands was built 1889 (James Marks, archt) for Toowoomba merchant Edmund Wilcox. Original avenue of Norfolk & Bunya pines; "teardrop" garden & fountain at front designed by Wilcox. Magnificent avenue of pines. "The formal garden to the north of the house forms a turning circle & consists of a central fountain, flagpole, hedge border, garden beds in the form of the school's initials and areas of lawn." (QHR)	Institutional garden, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Urban residential garden
Downlands College	Ruthven Street	Toowoomba	4350	Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Toowoomba Regional Council		Tyson Manor built 1880s; additional storey 1915 and renamed after owner Tyson Doneley; one of social centre of Downs. Became college 1931	Institutional garden, Urban residential garden
Gabbinbar	344-376 Ramsay Street	Toowoomba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#600840	Building began c1860s, main house built 1876 to Willoughby Powell desogn for Rev Nelson; ext 1881 to Marks design; briefly Vice-Regal summer residence. Grounds inc mature plantings, formal driveways, pagoda, lawns, rose gardens	Urban residential garden
Japanese Garden	University of Southern Qld	Toowoomba	4350	Nomination (team)	Toowoomba Regional Council		Opened 1989, designed by Prof Kinsaku Nakane. Includes Central Lake edged by pebble beach & jagged "coast", 2,500 full sun Azaleas, a dry or contemplation garden in an abstract design, and 3 km of gravel paths. Bounded by windbreak of natives & exotics. The Toowoomba Japanese Garden is believed to be the largest, most complex traditionally designed Japanese Garden in Australia.	Institutional garden, Public parks/ urban reserves
Laurel Bank Park		Toowoomba	4350	Nomination (team)	Toowoomba Regional Council		Designed by Samuel Stephens & gifted to city in 1932, incl. croquet greens (1935), entrance gates, mature trees (incl. oaks, ginkos & maples), flower beds. Recent scented gardens created.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Newtown Park		Toowoom	4350	Nomination (team)	Toowoomba Regional		Estab. 1912; cross pattern of paths and tree avenues reputed to echo Union	Public parks/ urban reserves

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		ba			Council		Jack. Incl. sporting ovals, tennis club & recent State Rose Garden.	
Rodway	2 South Street	Toowoomba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#600868	House built c1904 for John long to Harry Marks design. Site is bordered by mature camphor laurels & Norfolk Is pines. Garden inc mature jacarandas, terracotta tile garden edges, brick drains, grass driveway, & tennis court remains.	Urban residential garden
St Lukes Anglican Church precinct inc church & hall	Herries Street	Toowoomba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#601878; 600866	Church group consisting of substantial bluestone church, the Hall (1890s -; JH Buckeridge arch), Rectory (1911; HJ Marks architect) and Bell Tower	Institutional garden
St Patricks Cathedral	cnr James Street	Toowoomba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#600844	1880s Victorian Gothic church built from local basalt; designed by James Marks. Site fence to Neil & James Sts of sandstone piers &low walls, in-filled with iron railings (1930s); stairs & entry gates. Grassed lawns; presbytery; line of pines	Institutional garden
Toowoomba Grammar School	24-60 Margaret Street	Toowoomba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#600850	Est 1870s; orig school house des by architect W Powell. Park like setting - open grounds, substantial trees, original terrace, ovals, gardens.	Institutional garden
Toowoomba Queens Park and Botanic Gardens	43-79 Lindsay Street	Toowoomba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#601607	Gazetted 1869; Botanic Gardens has formal layout of gardens beds around large trees, hedges, avenues; Park more informal. Extensive early plantings, incl camphor laurel avenue, early specimen trees	Botanic gardens, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Tor	396 Tor Street	Toowoomba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#601325	Substantial house built 1904 for Mrs Frederick Hurrell Holberton; W Hodgen architect. Surrounded by a well-established garden containing mature boundary plantings, sweeping carriage-drive, tennis court, stables	Urban residential garden
Vacy Hall	135 Russell Street	Toowoomba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#600858	Built 1899 for Cory family, to design of James Marks. Front entry appears intact – circular gravel drive with brick edging, very old specimen trees, hedging; some terracotta (?Federation) garden edging around a back garden.	Urban residential garden
Weetwood	427 Tor Street	Toowoomba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#600870	Grand private residence - substantial brick house built in 1888 for Richard William Scholefield; archt J Marks. Surrounded by large garden with low planting and many established trees inc Norfolk & Bunya pines. Orig entries and drive appear intact. Little or no visibility from the street. Recorded as having permanent gardener for first 20 years	Urban residential garden
Jimbour House	86-371 Jimbour-Malakoff Road	Jimbour	4352		Western Downs Regional Council	QHR#600941	Large stone house designed 1873-74; architects Suter & Voysey for JP Bell. Extensive gardens inc drive planted with mature Jacarandas, entrance gates, early large formal gardens, large mature trees (inc Q Anne palms), garden furniture, kitch gdn etc. "Unique in Queensland as the only really grand country house in the English manner" (QHR) In the Russell family for many years.	Homestead & rural garden
Spring Bluff Railway Station	McCormack Drive	Spring Bluff	4352	Team (Greg Hallam e-mail to JN)	Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#601480	Built during the 1930s & 1940s by Stationmaster Ralph Kirsop as entry into the Qld Railways garden competition, gardens included leveling, terracing and planting flower beds; picnic grounds & cricket pitch. The assemblage of landscaped gardens, railway buildings and natural setting at Spring Bluff station are a distinctive and highly picturesque feature of the Main Range railway.	Institutional garden
Argyle Homestead	New England Highway	Geham	4355		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#600436	Built 1870s for Duncan Munro a timber merchant. Mature local & exotic trees include boundary cedars & pines, cypresses framing front entrance, holly bushes; circular drive. "The picturesque homestead and grounds, which include a variety of mature trees, have aesthetic quality." (QHR)	Homestead & rural garden
Steele Rudd's Hut (and park)	Emu Creek	nr Greenmount East	4359	Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Toowoomba Regional Council		Small area of original selection by family of Steele Rudd (Arthur Hoey Davis- author of On Our Selection,1899 & On Emu Creek,1923) set aside as park in 1970s. Replica of family's selector's hut erected; old gateposts (1938) survive; recent memorial cairn	Homestead & rural garden, Public parks/ urban reserves
Elizabeth Kenny Memorial	Tooth Street	Nobby	4360	Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Toowoomba Regional Council		Commemorates Kenny's pioneering work in treatment of polio and her connections to district - Kenny family moved to Nobby 1895 and established hospital in Clifton 1911 where treated polio sufferers before and after WWI; buried	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees

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							Nobby Cemetery. Small fenced park with metal name and scroll work over the turnstile entry.	
Talgai Homestead	Talgai Homestead	Allora	4361		Southern Downs Regional Council	QHR#600006	Substantial 1860s homestead des by architect RG Suter for George Edwin Clark. Magnificent bunya pine avenue.	Homestead & rural garden, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Gladfield Rest Stop			4370	Nomination (team)	Southern Downs Regional Council		Roadside rest areas, distinguished by mature trees, are examples of Qld Main Roads moving beyond road building, to enhancing journeys for travellers. A number of areas were extensively planted with trees to make them more attractive.	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Hillside	25 Weewondilla Road	Glennie Heights	4370		Southern Downs Regional Council	QHR#600942	Hillside built 1962-4 as Anglican parsonage, designed by Benjamin Backhouse. Magnificent pines and entry gates (early not original?), looped drive with central lawn, terrace garden with sandstone edges & paving, trellised walkway.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Urban residential garden
Braeside Homestead	Crystal Mount Road	Rosenthal	4370		Southern Downs Regional Council	QHR#602351	Homestead begun 1870s. Surrounds include early carriage path & remnant hedging, mature trees, tennis court & stone terrace walls. Warwick Regional Council staffer says that much "recent" landscaping work has been undertaken.	Homestead & rural garden
Warwick War Memorial and Gates and Leslie Park	Fitzroy Street	Warwick	4370		Southern Downs Regional Council	QHR#600946	Leslie Park created as recreational square and park during first 1840s surveys; war memorial and gates added 1920s to south-eastern corner of park; includes croquet court. QHR entry is for memorial and gates. Rec park values also be included	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Memorial avenue of conifers	Yangan Killarney Rd and Washbourne Rd	Emu Vale	4371	Nomination	Southern Downs Regional Council		Avenue along roads leading out from Emuvale east of Warwick planted in memory of fallen soldiers from the district; planted by Council which was persuaded by local storekeeper, Pat Bolger	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Avenue of plane trees	Kurrajong & Oak Streets, Tannymorel - Warwick Road	Tannymorel	4372	Nomination (team)	Southern Downs Regional Council		Apparently memorial avenue leading to war memorial	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
El Arish	94 Greenup Street	Stanthorpe	4380		Southern Downs Regional Council	QHR#601633	Garden & house est 1920s by Allan & Isabella Chauvel on site of fmr market garden, as summer residence. Influenced by Arts & Crafts ideals, gdn divided into a no of formally arranged areas; inc elements of fmr market garden (early pear & grape, walls). Rare surviving example of a Qld garden influenced by Arts & Crafts gardening ideals.	Homestead & rural garden, Urban residential garden
Masel Residence (former)	98 High Street	Stanthorpe	4380		Southern Downs Regional Council	QHR#601552	Modernist house b1937-8; 'interwar functionalist style' ; Donoghue & Fulton architects. Recognised as of national significance. Garden thought to be very intact inc original low brick fence, early gates, terracing, brick planters, paths, drive etc. Very intact and influential Qld interwar house and garden; built for colder climate.	Urban residential garden
Stanthorpe Soldiers Memorial	Lock Street	Stanthorpe	4380		Southern Downs Regional Council	QHR#601632	Rugged parkland (some 1.5 ha) crossed by walking paths leading to rest house at top of the hill. aturalistic landscaping (exposed granite boulders; concrete stairs, stone walling & terracing, seats cut into rock). Mem trees; some ev formal plantings. Rare type of war memorial in Q	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Stan Morgan's residence	Bellvue Street	Acland	4401	Nomination	Toowoomba Regional Council		Corrugated iron miner's cottage and garden inc pepperina trees (main trees planted in Acland) and pink summer crocus and white autumn crocus lining path to front door, native 'wilga' tree. Now owned by New Acland Pastoral - but excluded from mining lease	Homestead & rural garden
Tom Doherty Park	Francis Street & Church Street	Acland	4401	Nominations (3)	Toowoomba Regional Council		Park planned & maintained by Mrs Thelma & Mr Wilf Beutel from 1969 until her death in 2002; now cared for by their son Glen. Est on fmr railway reserve. Acland became first tidy town-now much of it part of open cut mine;become part of com&ag v mining	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
The Glebe Homestead	Taroom-Cracow Road	Taroom	4420		Banana Shire Council	QHR#601774	Homestead built overlooking Dawson R c1920 on site of earlier homestead; remained in Rigby family until recent resumption. Extensive gardens survive inc plumbago & jasmine hedges, roses, jacarandas, early varieties of bougainvillea, pepper trees & orchard. QHR entry refers to 1920s-1940s photographs.	Homestead & rural garden
Myall Park Botanic Garden	Myall Park Road	Glenmorgan	4422		Western Downs Regional	QHR#602805	A large garden devoted to the growing of Australian flora, was established in 1941 by David Gordon (1899-2001).	Botanic gardens, Industrial & commercial garden

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
					Council			
War Memorial and Heroes Avenue	Wyndham Street	Roma	4455		Maranoa Regional Council	QHR#600824	Memorial inc heroes avenues of 93 bottle trees (Brachychiton rupestre) planted c1920 - 1 for each of the local WWI fallen; cairn; cenotaph located in Queen's Park - inc formalised setting with semi-circle of 9 pine trees believed to be 'Lone Pines'.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Bayrick		Tambo	4478	Gardens off the Beaten Track in W Qld	Blackall Tambo Regional Council		Property in Turnbull family since 1886 (in 2006 John and Rosemary Turnbull). Homestead garden of 0.5 ha incl old shade trees, 'crazy' stone paths, water features, lawns, gardens. Also Bayrick cottage garden incl line of bottle trees	Homestead & rural garden
Remnants of former acclimatisation society gardens at Lawnton	Bray Road	Lawnton	4501		Moreton Bay Regional Council	QHR#602703	Remnant pecan nut grove from fmr QAS Gardens - 15 trees all that remain of a dense grove planted by the society between 1915 and World War II. Now located in Stephen Lawn Park & surrounding private properties on river flats of North Pine River.	Botanic gardens
Murrumba Homestead Grounds (former)	38 Armstrong Street	Petrie	4502		Moreton Bay Regional Council	QHR#602370	Homestead buildings (1860s) demolished early 1950s, but approx 30 early Hoop, Kauri & Bunya pines, camphor laurel, mango & weeping fig are associated with founding Petrie family. The early trees constitute "one of the most extensive early (mid-nineteenth century) private garden plantings in Queensland." (QHR)	Homestead & rural garden
Kilcoy Homestead	Kilcoy-Murgon Road	Kilcoy	4515		Somerset Regional Council	QHR#600638	1850s homestead located on ridge overlooking Kilcoy Creek & surrounding farmland. Built for Louis Hope; in Kennedy family since 1920s. Grounds include mature Bunya Pines, other plantings of native & european trees, possible tennis court site.	Homestead & rural garden
Anzac Avenue Memorial Trees	Anzac Avenue	Beerburrum	4517		Sunshine Coast Regional Council	QHR#602678	Memorial Trees (pine, camphor laurel, fig trees, palms) were planted in the main street of the Beerburrum Soldier Settlement in 1920 and the street renamed Anzac Avenue in honour of the fallen comrades of the soldier settlers - 13 original trees remain.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Bankfoot House	Old Gympie Road	Glasshouse Mountains	4518	Nomination (team)	Sunshine Coast Regional Council	QHR #602702	and coach station dating from 1870. Garden elements including bunya pines, fig and other plantings, tanks and tankstands. QHR: "Prominent bunya pines in the garden stand as a distinctive element in the landscape."	Homestead & rural garden, Industrial & commercial garden
Mount Mee Avenue of Honour	Robinson Road	Mount Mee	4521	CHIMS-reported	Moreton Bay Regional Council		Avenue of hoop pines planted as memorial soon after WWII; other memorial in town is roll of honour in Mt Mee hall.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Fairview	15 Porters Lane	Maleny	4552		Sunshine Coast Regional Council	QHR#602105	Farm house built 1907; surrounded by mature trees including Frangipani [Plumeria sp.], Avocados [Persea americana] and a Moreton Bay Fig [Ficus macrophylla]. QHR: "Plantings around the house are remnants from when the property was an established dairy farm and add to the aesthetic appeal of the place."	Homestead & rural garden
Woombye Cemetery	Palmwoods - Montville Road	Palmwoods	4555	Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Sunshine Coast Regional Council		Avenue of huge Moreton Bay figs. Cemetery contains graves of many soldiers who died in the district from accidents and illness during WWII	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
The Big Pineapple (former Sunshine Plantation)	Nambour Connection Road	Woombye	4559		Sunshine Coast Regional Council	QHR#602694	Iconic agri-tourism attraction complex in Big Pineapple, retail & restaurant spaces, train ride and Nutmobile, crops, rainforest, Macadamia Nut Factory, Big Macadamia, Tomorrow's Harvest greenhouse, Farm Show, Wildlife Gardens, and Animal Nursery.	Economic gardens, Industrial & commercial garden
Maryborough Base Hospital	Walker Street	Maryborough	4560	Nomination (team)	Fraser Coast Regional Council	QHR#601907	Buildings (1887-20thC) surrounded by landscaped areas which address street frontage and provide context; numerous significant trees, circular entrance drives, bedding & other landscape features important to site	Institutional garden
Montville Memorial Precinct	Razorback Road and Main Street (Montville-Mapleton Road)	Montville	4560		Sunshine Coast Regional Council	QHR#602616	Includes village green, 1903 hall, 1921 memorial gates, gardens, memorial avenue of weeping fig trees and other arbor day figs	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves, Townscapes
Moreton Mill Workers' Houses		Nambour	4560	Nomination	Sunshine Coast Regional		Manager's house stands in large garden (bounded by fence and hedges) with mature trees and shrubs and plantings within concrete-edged garden beds. Two cottages stand in a small garden with grassed areas, garden beds, trees and	Industrial & commercial garden, Urban residential

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					Council		shrubs.	garden
Fairhill Nursery & Botanic Gardens	114-132 Fairhill Road	Ninderry (Yandina)	4561	Nomination	Sunshine Coast Regional Council		Some 10 acres of slightly undulating garden established c1975 by Alex and Barbara Hansa as adjunct to Fairhill Nursery. Home to thousands of species of Australian native plants - some developed by nursery.	Botanic gardens, Economic gardens
Railway Street Yandina precinct	Railway Street	Yandina	4561	Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Sunshine Coast Regional Council		Includes Railway Station (built after 1891), goods shed and whip crane as well as Yandina Hotel (fomerly Australian Hotel) and Memorial Gardens	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Townscapes
Eumundi War Memorial	Memorial Drive and Gridley Street	Eumundi	4562		Sunshine Coast Regional Council	QHR#601122	Memorial trees incl figs (originally all 20 were figs, 5 survive), and replacement camphor laurels, lily pillies, jacaranda, flame trees. Each fig was enclosed by a fence, with a plaque for a dead soldier. Main Street renamed Memorial Drive in 1977. "The Memorial Trees … evidence of the impact of a major historic event and as the focal point for the remembrance of that event." Avenues of trees, esp where each tree is attributed to a specific person, are uncommon in Qld. (QHR)	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Pomona School Memorial Forestry Plot	Pinbarren Creek School reserve	Pinbarren Creek	4568	Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Sunshine Coast Regional Council		Plot of hoop pines and with row of camphor laurels. Planted by students of Pomona State School on site of Pinbarren Creek State School in 1939. Seedlings provided by Forestry Dept (which gave free tree seedlings to state schools to plant forestry plots).	Institutional garden, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Memorial Park	River Road	Gympie	4570		Gympie Regional Council	QHR#602729	Est 1919-21 as war memorial park; designed by Brisbane Council employees landscape designer Harry Moore & architect AH Foster. Intact original park layout inc walkways, garden beds, tree plantings & decorative timber bandstand.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Driveway to Imbil Forest Station and two other plantings near office	Imbil Forest Station	Imbil	4570	Nomination	Moreton Bay Regional Council		Hoop pine plantations first planted on Qld mainland at Imbil in 1916; vice-Regal planting of 1918 hoop pine avenue along driveway plus two other signif plantings – 1922 and 1928.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Queen's Park	Milford Street	Ipswich	4605		Ipswich City Council	QHR#602356	Reserved 1858 as botanic garden & park. Incudes early hoop & bunya pines, bougainvillea (planted by curator Turley), depression works & sporting clubs.	Botanic gardens, Public parks/ urban reserves
Boondooma Homestead	Mundubbera - Durong Road	Wondai	4606		South Burnett Regional Council	QHR#600967	Station est 1846; homestead complex inc evidence of a formally laid out garden (citrus orchard, mature plantings eg blackbean, bottle, oak, pine and pepperina trees). Trellises for grape vines, garden beds and various fences.	Homestead & rural garden
Taabinga Homestead	7 Old Taabinga Road	Kingaroy	4610		South Burnett Regional Council	QHR#600647	Extensive homestead complex (1840s-1910s). Acquired by Arthur Youngman 1880s - sub improvements 1890s-1900s inc many outbuildings & garden. Extensive inc lawns, spec trees (palms, Bunya pine, pine) tennis court, and a small cemetery. Considered very intact homestead complex	Homestead & rural garden
Rogers Park, Yarraman State Forest	Yarraman State Forest	Yarraman	4614	Nomination	Toowoomba Regional Council		Popular local park established on site of residence of District Forester (Lew Rogers - later deputy conservator of forests); park known for the jacaranda trees planted in the late 1930s /early 1940s by Mrs Rogers.	Homestead & rural garden, Public parks/ urban reserves
Tarong Homestead	Cooyar Road	Tarong	4615		South Burnett Regional Council	QHR#600759	1840s run-remnants of lge homestead garden (plantings & landscaping), graveyard, line of olives, lagoon with plantings, remnants of bathhouse, terracing	Homestead & rural garden
Baddow House	366 Queen Street	Maryborough	4650		Fraser Coast Regional Council	QHR#600690	Large brick residence erected 1883, high above Mary River. Early garden elements inc terracing for a past driveway, decorative cast-iron fence posts with chain link fence, two large brick underground 'beehive' water tanks, & Canary Island Date Palm. QHR entry describes remnant hard landscape; only a Canary Island Date Palm considered to be significant vegetation. Setting "characteristic of the original design which rarely survives at other suburban villas in Queensland" (QHR).	Urban residential garden
Maryborough Central State School	Kent, John & Sussex Streets	Maryborough	4650	Nomination (Team)	Fraser Coast Regional Council	QHR#601264	Excellent grounds with numerous figs and poincianas. QHR entry does not mention grounds	Institutional garden
Maryborough State	Kent & Ferry Streets	Maryboro	4650	Nomination (Team)	Fraser Coast Regional		Very striking large figs on Ferry Street, plus pines, poincianas etc in grounds	Institutional garden

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
High School		ugh			Council			
Oonooraba	50 Pallas Street	Maryborough	4650		Fraser Coast Regional Council	QHR#600707	Built c189 to design by archt GHM Addison for James Stafford. Garden is much reduced; pair of "landmark" pines flank entrance drive with remnant timber fence posts. Mature palms remain in garden. Lengthy description of grounds in George Layou's c. 1895 history of Maryborough.	Urban residential garden
Queen's Park	Sussex Street	Maryborough	4650		Fraser Coast Regional Council	QHR#600708	Gazetted 1873; avenues of banyan figs, poinciana trees, celtis, weeping figs cocos palms. Includes bandstand, memorial fountain, war memorial & gates, fernery, lily pond.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Median strip leopard trees	Churchill Street	Childers	4660	Nomination (team)	Bundaberg Regional Council	Landplan Studio Landscape Architects, "Childers Streetscape: Concept Pan Analysis Report", July 1997	leopard trees have dominated the street since early 20th century [evidenced by photos]; community survey nominated trees as important to sense of place and desirable to extend plantings.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Alexandra Park	Quay & Burrum Streets	Bundaberg	4670	Nomination (team)	Bundaberg Regional Council		Large trees, gates & fence; timber slat bush/fern house (?age); rotunda 1911; zoo from 1912. Park "refurbished" early 2000s	Public parks/ urban reserves
Bourbong Street Weeping Figs	Bourbong Street	Bundaberg	4670		Bundaberg Regional Council	QHR#602065	Trees on medians strips, war memorial	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Bundaberg Showgrounds	Walker & Burrum Streets	Bundaberg	4670	Nomination (team)	Bundaberg Regional Council		Large figs along both boundaries, and in grounds, especially as shade for stables.	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places, Public parks/ urban reserves
Fig trees & poincianas	Woongarra Street – Burrum to Branyan Street	Bundaberg	4670	Nomination (team)	Bundaberg Regional Council		Aesthetically as pleasing as Bourbong Street trees. Share similar histories re planting. JOL photo c. 1914 shows large trees; nominated to QHR 2010	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Big Fig	Station Street	Miriam Vale	4677		Gladstone Regional Council	QHR#602323	well-known landmark tree in town.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Miriam Vale War Memorial	Bloomfield Street	Miriam Vale	4677		Gladstone Regional Council	QHR#600725	Memorial located at the southeastern end of a long, narrow, grassed and treed park reserve which runs parallel to the railway line and Bloomfield Street, the principal street in the town of Miriam Vale.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Friend Park and Graves	Friend Street	Barney Point	4680		Gladstone Regional Council	QHR#601341	One of Gladstone's principal parks, located on site of fmr Port Curtis Government Residence & Domain, est 1854-56 (little above-ground evidence remains); imp historical views to & from headland. Park donated 1929; 1954 cairn celebrates Gladstone centenary	Public parks/ urban reserves
Amla	49 Jessie Street	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#601593	The minimalist lawn grounds of a 1950s functionalist residence (by Rockhampton archt AE Hevold) situated on the range. Original level terrace, drive with curving, concrete edging, concrete paths, stone pitched embankment & old frangipani tree at house.	Urban residential garden
Athelstane Bowls Club	Ward Street	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		A traditional Bowls Club house and lawns in an attractive mature tree surrounds. Hoop pines along the north side are a landmark and give identity. Other mature old trees include a Burdekin plum. Next to Botanic Gardens.	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places, Public parks/ urban reserves
Bruce Highway – Gladstone Road Medians	Bruce Highway through Rockhampton	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		Wide highway median planted with trees and palms. Features are the cattle sculptures mounted on plinths in the medians and roundabout.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Townscapes
Clancholla	25 Ward Street	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#601592	A spacious interwar garden: clay tennis court-orig fence, tape lines & roller, mango orchard, Bougainvillea on timber arbour, curved gravel drive & orig timber gates, trad temperate shrub beds at house & perimeters Hibiscus, Spiraea, Ervatamia.	Urban residential garden

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
							Timber "Range" house built c. 1922 for MacDonald. "Remnant garden element integral to house's significance. Characteristic of the Queen Anne Style … are picturesque gardens, reflecting the garden suburb concept." (QHR) For sale Dec 2012.	
CQ Institute of TAFE grounds	Canning Street	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		Grounds typical tropical design style of ca. 1970s/80s. Naturalistic treatments of dry creek beds with lush side planting between buildings, mass planting of mixed trees Peltophorum, Albizzia, palms with understorey, and undulating lawns.	Institutional garden
Ficus benghalensis (Banyan fig)	Huish Drive near Hegvold Stadium	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		Planted 22 June 1887 by Thomas Kelly R'ton Mayor in Victoria Park to commemorate jubilee of Queen Victoria, under direction of J Edgar Bot Gardens curator.	Other
Ficus benghalensis (Banyan fig) - Cremorne Gardens	Reaney Street near Fitzroy River Bridge	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		Probable remnant of once popular Cremorne Gardens est. by Frenchmen Bernard Pene during 1860s. People travelled by ferry to Saturday race meetings then dance at the White Horse Inn. Gates now at the showgrounds. A mature Ficus tree in riverside reserve.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Mangifera indica x 3	Lakes Creek Road	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		Near site of former Nth R'ton Railway Station. During 1880s -90s Qld govt scheme to plant fruit trees at r'way stations for shade & waiting passengers to eat fruit. Probable remnants.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Norris Park Mangifera indica	Codd Street	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (Team + community)	Rockhampton Regional Council		Remnants of Anthelme Thozet's 1870s mango orchard which extended from Rockonia Rd to Joiner St. 3 in park 1 in footpath, 1 on lower level in Bryant St island. The marked graves of the Thozet family are located here. (Thozet Rd & Ck nearby)	Economic gardens, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Rockhampton Botanic Gardens	100 Spencer Street	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#601819	Opened 1874; Bunya Pine avenue interspersed with bougainvillea, rare floral clock, mango orchard, stands of pines, zoological gardens, fernery.	Botanic gardens
Rockhampton Showgrounds	Exhibition Road	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		AM Johnson Memorial Gates – 2 sets. 3M high oleander edge a long section of boundary. Inside the gates bitumen drives, simple open lawns, old coconut palm. Peltophorum trees planted in raised concrete beds in lawns & following the curve of the oval.	Institutional garden, Public parks/ urban reserves
Rockhampton Supreme Court (former) and Administrative Complex	42 East Street	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#600795	This is a long courtyard formed by the Court building's set back from the street. Lines of Royal palms in lawns on either side of the central concrete path. Stone gate piers and ornate metal gates. A very fine, simple civic forecourt garden.	Institutional garden
Rockhampton Town Hall	232 Bolsover Street	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#601572	The grounds present to two street frontages. The drive, paths and layout and shapes, may be 1930s orig. Royal & other palms & Strelitzea in lawns, rose beds, brick edging, all reflect the tropical expression of traditional design. A fine civic garden.	Institutional garden
Rudd Residence	248 Agnes Street	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#601923	The house is seen from the street set in wide lawns and with a line of Phoenix palms along the front timber fence. the fence gates and entry arbour appear original. 3 old frangipanis are to one side of the garden. C. 1923 house believed to be the design of local architect Beatrice May Hutton.	Urban residential garden
St Aubins	Canoona Road	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#600790	A spacious lawn grounds before the villa residence. A pair of Phoenix palms on either side of the entry gate. The old brick piers at the car gates are original (made at the Lion Creek brickworks locally); a large hoop pine at the rear. house 1880s – 1920s	Homestead & rural garden
Thozet trees	Quay Street	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		Remaining trees of those likely planted by A Thozet Pleiogynum timorense (Burdekin plum) & Ficus (?) "The first row of trees on the river bank as well as some of those in the cemetery were provided by " Thozet Morning Bulletin 21Feb 1879	Other
University of Central Queensland	Bruce Highway	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		Much of the spacious grounds around the campus buildings were planted through the 1970s and 80s with tropical trees, palms & indigenous in adaptation of SE Qld style which used sub tropical /temperate plants.	Institutional garden

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
World War 2 Memorial Pool & forecourt park	Lion Creek Road	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		A semi-circular drive lined both sides with Phoenix and Livistonia palms forms a forecourt of lawns with specimen trees old Ficus and 2 Peltophorum. At the bldg frontage are paired two WW2 guns & 2 Royal palms in gardens. The pool grounds are open lawns.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
South Rockhampton Cemetery	Upper Dawson Road	South Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#601131	Surveyed 1860 as Rockhampton's first cemetery. Botanist Thozet donated trees & seeds from Kalka, 1867-8. Trees have been planted around the perimeter. The mature Ficus benjamina and hoop pines along Upper Dawson Road are notable.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Banana Progress Park	town centre	Banana	4702	Nomination (Team)	Banana Shire Council		Between major roads, like a common, all typical facilities, shelters bins BBQ water tank play items district map on large sign with town history, 3 plaques, war memorial & flagpole. Feature is statue of Banana the steer. Regen. 1988 Bicent. A good example of a regional type of local park which demonstrates a strong regional approach to place making and presenting identity.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Barfield Station	2379 Barfield Road	Banana	4702	Nomination (by owner)	Banana Shire Council		Settled by ET Homer 1893 1st homestead & garden. 2nd house Brockley. Gardens developed from 1920s by Charlie Whing. Incl. gravel paths, plumbago & Tecoma hedges, bougainvillea border, specimen trees incl tamarind. 3rd home Betwixt & gardens link all. Owner has more info including historical photos etc.	Homestead & rural garden
Cooper Downs Homestead	Leichhardt Highway	Baralaba	4702	Nomination (Team)	Banana Shire Council		The long drive from highway entry ends on ridge & planting at gate & circular drive. Complex of buildings incl old homestead, Nott House & other large houses etc form courtyards with arbours, shade trees & modest garden beds reflecting the harsh location	Homestead & rural garden
Bell Park	Hill Street	Emu Park	4702		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#602326	Most early 20C trees & palms, the large timber shelter, & 1940s picnic race track calling tower remain in this large foreshore park. A popular seaside destination for informal race meetings and holiday park recreation from the 1880s, and remains popular. Bot Gardens Reserve gazetted 1899	Public parks/ urban reserves
Esplanade & Singing Ship	Tennent Memorial Drive	Emu Park	4702	Nomination	Rockhampton Regional Council		The coastal reserve over the headland and along the shore to the old jetty. The grass cover is mown and pines trees were planted in the traditional esplanade mode. Indigenous trees, Casuarinas etc. are retained. Captain Cook Bicentennial memorial.	Esplanades, Public parks/ urban reserves
Gracemere Homestead	234 Gracemere Road	Gracemere	4702	NTQ File FIT 4/0	Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#600508; NTQ#758	Established in the 1850s, the station has remained in the Archer family for more than 150 years. Picturesquely situated on the banks of Gracemere Lagoon near Rockhampton, the homestead complex and garden is considered of national significance.	Homestead & rural garden
Wowan Memorial Hall Grounds		Wowan	4702	Nomination (Team)	Banana Shire Council		A pair of pine trees (Thuja sp ?) either side of war memorial monument next to the hall. A simple, traditional planting to enhance the monument setting reflecting the respect & minimal means & garden maintenance available. Wowan established 1912.	Institutional garden, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Two Large Figs, Yeppoon	Normanby Street	Yeppoon	4703	CHIMS-reported	Rockhampton Regional Council		Two large mature Ficus trees in Normanby Street shade the road and footpath.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Yeppoon Esplanade	Anzac Parade	Yeppoon	4703	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		A line of Norfolk pines in a grassed park presents the typical and traditional coastal resort town esplanade. The interplanted beach almond trees (Terminalia) reflect a tropical location and indigenous plants.	Esplanades, Public parks/ urban reserves
Yeppoon Memorial trees	Anzac Parade, James St & Normanby St	Yeppoon	4703	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council	602126	Series of avenues of Araucaria sp hoop pines were planted in 1921 & 1984 in the median island and footpaths of the main streets to commemorate local servicemen. Has also given the town centre amenity and landmark identity.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Townscapes
Christ Church Emu Park	Archer Street	Emu Park	4710	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		Just two mature Norfolk pines in the lawn surrounds of this small timber church. The simplicity reflects the likely absence of a need for garden decoration or lack of maintenance time. The timber picket fence adds appropriate charm - may not be original.	Institutional garden
Anzac Park & the Coronation Lamp	Morgan Street	Mount Morgan	4714		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#600750	A large grassed park over one of the towns hillsides with indigenous trees planted in the mown lawns. A straight, formal path between the Coronation Lamp and war memorial monument is located centrally and forms a vista to a mine view. QHR entry should be revised to include values of park as well as memorial	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
Mount Morgan Medians & Street trees	Morgan Street, Burnett Highway and East Street	Mount Morgan	4714	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		Ficus trees in Highway & East Street. Morgan Street island has gardens, the 'Running the Cutter' monument and old palm with sign. A good demonstration of a strong regional approach to place making and presenting identity.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Townscapes
Mount Morgan Railway Station Complex	Mount Morgan - Wowan Line	Mount Morgan	4714		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#600752	A line of Ficus trees were a Federation commemoration planting. Terracing, rock edges & planting over the bank opposite the station bldg typical of station amenity gardens. Hibiscus & Bougainvillea in the platform gardens also traditional modest gardens.	Institutional garden
Banana Shire Council Chambers Grounds	Cnr Krombit & Prairie Streets	Biloela	4715	Nomination (Team)	Banana Shire Council		A 'bush garden' landscape design around the two street frontages of the 1970s(?) Modern building. Rock edged mulched beds Melaleuca trees. Some modifications with Dracaena & Bougainvillea. A plaque for 1988 Bicentenary.	Institutional garden
Biloela Civic Centre Grounds	Prairie Street	Biloela	4715	Nomination (Team)	Banana Shire Council		A contemporary grounds for the 1980s(?) Council civic building. Royal palms formally planted along paths and perimeter and massed tropical planting at street edges present a lush stately surrounds for the large building.	Institutional garden, Public parks/ urban reserves
Streetscape and Median Strips and Neville Hewitt Park	The Boulevard	Theodore	4719	Nomination (team)	Banana Shire Council		A 1920s planned town (Karl Langer), admin centre for the Dawson Irrig. Comm., with the main street having grassed medians with trees and palms. A park with war memorial and water tower in an oval circus at the town terminus. See JOL photos c. 1930s:ban00094: "View of The Boulevard from the Water tower, Theodore, 1930s.	Public parks/ urban reserves, Townscapes
Alice River Experimental Date Plantation		Alice River	4725	Qld EPA, Heritage Trails of the Qld Outback, p. 47p.	Barcaldine Regional Council		Established by the Qld Govt from c. 1934 near the site of the old Alice River Co-operative Settlement. The palms did well but protecting them from fire and birds, as well as finding a profitable market, proved difficult. The palms continue to thrive.	Industrial & commercial garden
Kyneton		Barcaldine	4725	Gardens off the Beaten Track in W Qld	Banana Shire Council		1ha garden estab from 1980 in 2 stages - considerable weed removal, soil improvement, shelter, enclosure & mixed natives & exotics; then more attention to planning, lawns & views, ~300 roses, perfumed, grey & vegetable gardens.	Homestead & rural garden
Darriveen		Longreach	4730	Gardens off the Beaten Track in W Qld	Longreach Regional Council		Property in Hetherington family since 1950 - planted native coolibahs, whitewoods, kurrajongs, oleanders, cook trees & poincianas. From c1965 Tony & Jan H added tipuana, schotia, Burdekin plum, cotton trees and gums. C1980s gdn enlarged to 1.5 ha. Ponds	Homestead & rural garden
Leander		Longreach	4730	Gardens off the Beaten Track in W Qld	Longreach Regional Council		Garden of Peter & Elizabeth Clark. Gdn started 1920s by Moffats with full time gardener (orig bougainvilleas, frangipani, yellow jasmine extant). Now more trees, shrubs, creepers. Was also nursery native plants	Homestead & rural garden
Mackay General Cemetery	Cemetery Road	Mackay	4740		Mackay Regional Council	QHR#602766	8.9 hectare reserve; cemetery laid out in a grid; surveyed 1865. Plantings largely confined to perimeter and central drive where are mature trees inc avenue of mature Camphor Laurels along drive.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Queen's Park	Goldsmith Street Bounded on south by Shakespeare Street	Mackay	4740	CHIMS-reported	Mackay Regional Council		Estab 1881; includes 100+ year old trees, avenues of Delonix regia and Ficus bengalensis. Ken Burgess Tropical Display House holds collection of 3000 orchids & foliage plants. Replaced as Mackay's botanic gardens in 2003	Botanic gardens
Sugar Research Institute	Nebo Road	Mackay	4740		Mackay Regional Council	QHR #602642	Building & landscaping designed by Karl Langer 1953. Double row of royal palms (planted 1954, representing the member mills) line roadside boundary; site includes established trees & circular drive.	Industrial & commercial garden, Institutional garden
Mango Avenue	Mango Avenue (between Whittles Lane and Heidke Street	Eimeo	4750		Mackay Regional Council	QHR#602553	Grand entrance avenue of mango trees at Eimeo, north of Mackay, prob established in 1880s by Jeremiah Downs Armitage, owner of the beachside Eimeo hotel/boarding house, to delineate track leading from main road through his property to the hotel.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Greenmount Homestead	Greenmount Road	Walkerston	4751		Mackay Regional Council	QHR#600987	1910s homestead complex located on elevated site overlooking canefields. Formal garden inc circular drive and lawn enclosed by hedges and palms; fernery;avenue of Mango trees, lining the original drive way; number of large figs	Homestead & rural garden
The Hollow	Pioneer River	Mirani	4754	Nomination	Mackay Regional Council		Rawsons took over property on Pioneer River 1870s with large garden established. Numerous photos and sketches by CharlesRawson-some of garden incl paths, aviary, fernery etc - visited by Ellis Rowan 1897. Home paddock now is town of Mirani; not known if any of garden survives	Homestead & rural garden

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
Queens Gardens	Paxton Street	North Ward	4810		Townsville City Council	QHR#601765	Botanic Gardens reserved 1870, gazetted as park 1887. Trees supplied by Walter Hill, Qld Acclimatisation Soc & le Thozet. Operated as trial for tropical crops. 1959 redesigned layout extant. The combination of mature vegetation, open lawns and well-kept gardens provides an oasis close to the city centre.	Botanic gardens, Public parks/ urban reserves
Anzac Memorial Park and adjacent Banyan trees	The Strand	Townsville	4810		Townsville City Council	QHR#600934	Established as The Strand Park 1910s; lincludes 1913 bandstand, 1959 Qld centenary Fountain, WWI monument completed 1924; Coral sea monument 1992. Many trees post-date 1971 Cyclone Althea.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Tobruk Memorial Baths	70-78 The Strand	Townsville	4810	Townville Heritage Tegister	Townsville City Council	QHR #601575	Completed in 1950 as a memorial to Aust servicemen, the Baths have an attractive landscape setting, comprising grassed surrounds, linear perimeter plantings of Royal Palms and other tropical vegetation including frangipani.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
West End Cemetery	Francis Street	West End	4810		Townsville City Council	QHR#601475	Townsville's General Cemetery from c1868-1902. Located on southern slope of Castle Hill. Large banyan, fig and mango trees are main plantings; avenue of mahogany trees; early perimeter fence of rendered masonry with cast iron panels (Church St)	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Anderson's Gardens	Gulliver Street, Fulham Road	Munding burra	4812	Nomination	Townsville City Council		25 acres; Townsville's largest botanic garden; inlcudes fine specimens of tropical trees & palms, grand avenues and cycad collection. Orig planted as arboretum. First part of site acquired 1929; added to1950s/60s. Orig design by Alan Wilson, supt or parks	Botanic gardens
The Palmetum	University Road	Annandal e	4814	Nomination	Townsville City Council		17 ha botanic garden with one of largest palm collections in world; 1988 bicentennial project, but 1st planted 198. With Anderson Gardens and Queen's Gardens make up Townsville Botanic Gardens	Botanic gardens
Fantome Island Lock Hospital and Lazaret Sites (former)	Fantome Island	Palm Island	4816		Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council	QHR#602798	Extensive archaelogical remains of site of lock hospital (1928-1945) and lazaret (1939-1973) used for isolation of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander & Sth Sea Islander patients.	Institutional garden
Arcadia Resort	10 Hayles Avenue	Magnetic island	4819	Nomination (team)	Townsville City Council		Emile Armand established attractive gardens and built thatched huts around a large thatched dining & lounge area late 19th century. A number of mango, tamarind and coconut trees survive today from Armand's time.	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Boer War Veterans Memorial Kiosk and Lissner Park	Bridge Street	Charters Towers	4820		Charters Towers Regional Council	QHR#600397	Earliest recreation place in Charters Towers, reserved 1883. 19thC plantings incl tamarinds, figs, palms & pine trees. Structures include rotunda (c. 1889), Boer War Memorial (1909), remnant fountain, Hann memorial (1959) and 1972 pond.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Chumvale		Cloncurry	4824	Gardens off the Beaten Track in W Qld	Cloncurry Shire Council		Garden of Margaret, David & Tracey Corbett. Garden begun 1964. Formal front - trees (poincianas, java plum, gums, frangipani), rock gardens, duranta hedges. Informal to rear inc African mahogany, gums, bougainvilleas, chook yard, orchard, vegetable garden	Homestead & rural garden
Adel's Grove	Lawn Hill Creek	Lawn Hill	4825	Burke Shire Planning Scheme 2003 Schedule 4 - Identified Cultural Heritage Features	Burke Shire Council		In 1920 Albert de Lestang took up property as experimental Botanical Garden ("Adel" from his initials)-commissioned by Qld govt to dev exp station for tropical trees & fruit. Supplied botanical gardens worldwide with seeds; Brisbane holds 536 samples.	Botanic gardens
Casa Grande	Nettle Street	Mount Isa	4825		Mount Isa City Council	QHR#601094	Constructed in Spanish Mission style for then GM MIM Julius Kruttschnitt 1949; des by Bris architects Donoghue Cusick & Edwards; inc courtyard, tennis court, encircling drive, luxuriant gardens (striking in an arid area). Casa Grande reflects the period in the life of MIM (by 1955 Aust's largest mining co) when the first dividend was paid, and the Company, after years of struggle, was becoming profitable.	Industrial & commercial garden, Urban residential garden
Bamboo Grove at historically named Paradise Garden	adjacent to QR yards at Cardwell Railway Station, Bowen Street	Cardwell	4849	Nomination	Cassowary Coast Regional Council		Grove of bamboo planted by botanist John Dallachy c1864 (part of first landing party Jan 1864)	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Birth, Life, Death Trees	Forrest Beach foreshore	Forrest Beach	4850	Nomination	Hinchinbrook Shire Council		Local priest Fr John Casey carved a set of 4 images in trees (pandanus and wattle trees on foreshore) in 1979. Carvings of Last Supper, Crucifixtion, baby Jesus, Virgin Mary and head of Jesus. Later paintedBelieved some trees did not survive Cyclone Yasi.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Other

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
Row of Street Trees	Macrossan Street	Halifax	4850		Hinchinbrook Shire Council	QHR#602349	Mango trees planted c. 1885-6	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Keith Payne VC Botanical Gardens	McIlwraith and Jane Streets	Ingham	4850	Nomination	Hinchinbrook Shire Council		Gardens commemorate Payne who was born in Ingham. Site orig location of first primary school (moved 1964/5). Gardens include various memorials - cenotaph, arbor day trees, Joice Nankivall Loch memorial, Texas Terror memorial, 100 years of local government. Unclear when established - 1960s when school relocated?	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
RSL Cemetery	New Cemetery Road	Ingham	4850	Nomination	Hinchinbrook Shire Council		Cemetery apparently established 1970s; Stone Pine planted 1972 followed by avenue of Caribbean and Kauri Pines.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Macknade Station	Herbert River	Macknade nr Ingham	4850	Nomination	Hinchinbrook Shire Council		Established 1870s; house built high on the river bank with fine garden around; visited by Ellis Rowan 1887 as guest of Frank and Lousia Neame. By 1900s owned by CSR (still is)	Homestead & rural garden
Gordonvale Historic Precinct	George to Mill Streets and Moller to Thrum Street	Gordonvale	4865	Cairns Consolidated Planning Scheme 2009	Cairns Regional Council		Includes residential, commercial and industrial areas including Mulgrave Mill, Norman Park (mature spreading rain trees) and mature plantings	Townscapes
Esplanade	Esplanade - Abbott Street	Cairns	4870		Cairns Regional Council		Originally the garden of the Sub-Collector of Custom's residence; trees planted by Govt Botanist Walter Hill in 1876. Now includes Dr Koch's monument	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Esplanade including Lovers' Bower, Cairns War Memorial	The Esplanade, Smith St to Shields St	Cairns	4870	Nomination	Cairns Regional Council	QHR#600378	A favourite playing spot for many Cairns children before the 1950s. At the time the mud flats came almost up to the trees. Reputed as a secluded place for young lovers, now a popular lunch spot. Only part of the original fig tree remains. QHR entry refers only to War Memorial - shifted to this location 1972. Esplanade extensively refurbished 2003-6, but mature trees retained.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Oribin House	3-7 Mullins Street, Whitfield	Cairns	4870	Cairns Consolidated Planning Scheme 2009	Cairns Regional Council		Studio, house and surrounding landscape all designed c1961 by architect Eddie Oribin for his own use. Lush remnant scrub augmented with other plantings.	Urban residential garden
Oribin Studio	16 Heavey Crescent, Whitfield	Cairns	4870	Cairns Consolidated Planning Scheme 2009	Cairns Regional Council		Studio built c1961 by architect Eddie Oribin for own use. Studio, house and surrounding landscape all designed by Oribin. Lush remnant scrub augmented with other plantings.	Urban residential garden
Flecker Botanical Gardens	Collins Avenue	Edge Hill	4870		Cairns Regional Council	QHR#602541	Est mid 1880s as recreation reserve. Dev as ornamental gardens, inc nursery, by botanist Eugene Fitzalan. From 1930s associated with work of Dr Hugo Flecker & included extensive herbarium collection. Inc early groupings of exotic and indigenous plantings. Substantial wet tropics botanic gardens; noted nationally and internationally for its collections of palms, gingers and aroids.	Botanic gardens
Mango tree avenue	Aurukun Mission (former)	Aurukun	4871	Team (Geoff Wharton e-mail to JN)	Aurukun Shire Council		Founding missionary Rev Arthur Richter planted avenue of mango trees leading to mission house. Residents were also encouraged to plant non-local edible species e.g. coconut, cassava, pumpkins	Institutional garden
Gallop Botanic Reserve, incorporating Cooktown Botanic Gardens	Finch Bay Road	Cooktown	4871		Cook Shire Council	QHR#601696	Est 1878, 62 ha reserve overlooking Pacific Ocean inc Botanic Gardens (3.5 ha; 19th cent layout, native & exotic veg, formal lawns, stone-pitched waterways), early sports field, granite quarries & walking tracks. Ext local collecting by Banks & Solander. Gallop Botanic Reserve unique in Qld, comprising formal botanical garden, and also substantial natural forest & ocean frontage. Botanic Gardens unique for surviving stone-pitching; 19th layout 1 of the most intact in Qld. Refer 1770 Endeavour collecting.	Botanic gardens, Public parks/ urban reserves
Breeza Plains Garden	Lakefield National Park	Lakeland	4871	Heritage Trails of the Tropical North	Cook Shire Council		Run first taken up 1881. 1896 description:'an oasis of the sandy and wiry grass desert. Surrounding the house is a fruit garden of rare excellence, where orange, mangoes, and other tropical fruits grow in profusion.' Today mango tree garden remains	Homestead & rural garden
Old Laura Homestead	Lakefield National Park	Lakeland	4871	QHR	Cook Shire Council	QHR#602210	The homestead grounds contain introduced trees and evidence of former gardens and maintained lawns. Trees include 3 frangipanis and 2 mangoes, some planted during the 1920s & 1930s. Additional large mangoes at stockmen's quarters & river bank.	Homestead & rural garden

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
Paronella Park, Mena Creek Falls and Mena Creek Environmental Park	Mena Creek-Jappoon Road	Mena Creek	4871		Cassowary Coast Regional Council	QHR#602017	Built by Jose Paronella in the early 1930s as a 'commercial pleasure garden' and 'Spanish-style castillo'. Approx 5 hectares of gardens, inspired by the Moorish architecture and gardens of Spain. Included a hydro-electric system. Considered truly unique in Queensland	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Hotel Theodore	The Boulevard	Theodore	4871	Nomination (Team)	Banana Shire Council		Palms planted formally along the frontage of the hotel with a simplicity and form appropriate to the Modern architecture.	Industrial & commercial garden
Egerstrom's Garden		Thornbor ough	4871	Nomination (Jan Wegner)			Created by a Swedish miner 1877-1900; many rock terraces. Some plants remain including large poincianas; his grave overlooks garden. Heritage study conducted by students of James Cook University; contact Jan Wegner for further information.	Homestead & rural garden
Kuranda Railway Station	Cairns - Kuranda Line	Kuranda	4872		Tablelands Regional Council	QHR#601502	Permanent station was built 1913, intended by designer Vincent Price as a "show station". Ornamental plantins, proposed 1910, were developed by station masters Wreidt & Wickham. Gardens won competition in 1915, & consistently thereafter. "One of the earliest examples of the use of landscape and scenery to promote tourism in Qld, Kuranda Station … is renowned for its dramatic setting, established gardens … these elements create a picturesque aesthetic effect ." (QHR)	Institutional garden, Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Mossman Central Mill	Thomas Street	Mossman	4873	Douglas Shire Planning Scheme Policy 4	Cairns Regional Council		Opened c1897 … 'still the commerical mainstay of Mossman, retains many ealry features including the orignial office and laboratory, workers'barracks, staff houses, steam locomotive and engine shed' and well established gardens. Intact mill complex? Avenue of trees on QHR	Industrial & commercial garden, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
St David's Anglican Church and Raintrees (Samanea saman)	3 Foxton Avenue / Captain Cook Highway	Mossman	4873	Douglas Shire Planning Scheme Policy 4	Cairns Regional Council	QHR #602760	Avenue of substantial fern-clad raintrees (?planted c1911-28) forming archway along part of the Captain Cook Highway (Foxton Avenue) leading from Mossman to Daintree	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Benny Mabo's garden site		Mer (Murray Island)	4875		Torres Strait Island Regional Council		Eddie (Koiki) Mabo re-interred here 18 Sept 1995, as per his wish, at the site of Benny Mabo's former garden, where young Koiki learnt to grow yams and sweet potatoes. (Mabo biog)	Homestead & rural garden, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Quetta Memorial Precinct	Douglas Street	Thursday Island	4875		Torres Shire Council	QHR#602168	Anglican precinct including church (1894), parsonage (1891), vicarage, parish hall, offices. Located one street back from foreshore. Grounds contain number of memorials, a bell tower, mature plantings, garden paths, stone-edged gardens and fencing	Institutional garden, Townscapes
Lockerbie Homestead Garden Remnants	near Somerset, Cape York	Somerset	4876	Nomination	Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council		Lockerbie established by Frank Jardine 1867?1892? Joined by Cyril Holland 1913 who took over 1931. Date of garden not known but was a large formal garden beside homestead. Remains include orchards, drive lined alternately with coconut and mango trees etc. Jardine is known to have experimented with agricultural developments such as a coconut plantation, and tropical crops such as sugar, tea and coffee	Homestead & rural garden
Atherton War Cemetery	Kennedy Highway	Atherton	4883	Heritage Trails of the Tropical North	Tablelands Regional Council		Adjacent to Atherton Cemetery, war cemetery established 1942 maintained by Cth War Graves Commission. Enclosed by brick fence contains 164 graves many sevicemen who died at nearby Rokcy Creek military field hospital. Severe lawns & uniform marble headston	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Malanda Falls Swimming Pool	Atherton Road	Malanda	4885	Heritage Trails of the Tropical North	Tablelands Regional Council		Natural pool (with some formalised landscaping) below falls been a popular swimming venue since pioneering days. Australia's first tropical rainforest interpretation centre established by the English family here in the 1902s.	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Moffat's House Museum		Irvineban k	4887	Heritage Trails of the Tropical North	Tablelands Regional Council		House built 1884 soon after Moffat purchased Irvinebank tin lodes. Mill grew around house which originally included school room for town's children. Early photos show substantial garden at least part appears to remain	Industrial & commercial garden, Urban residential garden

APPENDIX 7: INVENTORY OF GARDENS – POTENTIAL SHORT LIST

Numerous places have been identified, which may merit future inclusion on the Short List, with further information, research and inspection. Potential Short List places are sorted by postcode, then town, then name. Note that many database fields have been omitted from this listing, in the interests of saving space. See the database, or various other tables for fuller details.

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
Albert Park		Brisbane	4000		Brisbane City Council			Public parks/ urban reserves
Miller Park precinct	William Street	Brisbane	4000	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council		Includes former State Library, Commissariat Store, and intervening park down to Queen's Wharf Road	Public parks/ urban reserves
Queens Gardens	144 George Street	Brisbane	4000		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600112	Estab 1904; current layout 1962 by Harry Oakman. statuary, memorials, WWI gun, paved paths and standing areas, large lawn, garden beds & lily pond. Trees incl row of colvillea trees [colvillea racemosa] and coral tree [Erythrina spp.] The Gardens provide a foreground for viewing the principal facades of the Lands Administration Building, the former Library and the Family Services Building, and forms a pleasant aspect for the buildings which overlook it.	Public parks/ urban reserves
St John's Cathedral precinct	Ann Street	Brisbane	4000	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council		Cathedral precinct includes cathedral, deanery (mid 19th century house), church schools and administration building, St Martin's hospital	Institutional garden, Townscapes
Petrie Terrace Police Depot (former)	25-61 Petrie Terrace	Petrie Terrace	4000	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council	QHR#601894	Includes parade ground, gardens, tennis court, wrought iron fence, gate post and retaining wall.	Institutional garden
Bryntirion	287 Wickham Terrace	Spring Hill	4000		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600166		Urban residential garden
Amity	101 Welsby Street	New Farm	4005		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600264		Urban residential garden
Cintra House	23 Boyd Street	Bowen Hills	4006		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600054	Hillside lawns and palms remain. Landmark, hilltop presentation, and the view to the Brisbane River remain.	Urban residential garden
Miegunyah	35 Jordan Terrace	Bowen Hills	4006		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600055		Institutional garden, Urban residential garden
Oriel Park	14 Alexandra Road	Ascot	4007	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		Gazetted as recreation reserve in 1937; includes row of mature fig trees on Alexandra Road	Public parks/ urban reserves
Windermere	14 Sutherland Avenue	Ascot	4007		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600048		Institutional garden
Lochiel	6 Hillside Crescent	Hamilton	4007		Brisbane City Council	QHR#601965	Only one early tree remains.	Urban residential garden
Breffney	83 Enderley Road	Clayfield	4011	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		This Spanish Mission style house, built in 1928, was featured in the Architectural & Building Journal of Qld for its fine architecture and impressive grounds. The grounds still include some mature plantings.	Urban residential garden
Casa Mara	138 Adelaide Street East	Clayfield	4011	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		This Spanish Mission home constructed in 1930 is complemented by a distinctive garden and fence.	Urban residential garden
Enderley Road precinct	24-83 Enderley Road, plus parts of Alexandra Road & Craven Street	Clayfield	4011	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		The streetscape is characterised by substantial and elite houses, and mature plantings on properties and footpaths.	Public parks/ urban reserves, Urban residential garden
Fig trees	Sandgate Road, between Reeve Street & Oriel Road	Clayfield	4011	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		Two mature fig trees, with surrounding gardens, shade a tram shelter constructed c. 1946.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Ralahyne	40 Enderley Road	Clayfield	4011		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600182		Urban residential garden
Reid House	London Road	Clayfield	4011		Brisbane City Council		1896 house and garden designed by RS Dods. Garden much reduced but 1896 plan published	Urban residential garden

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
Glengariff	5 Derby Street	Hendra	4011		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600222	Only the line of bunya pines remain. Original grounds subdivided.	Urban residential garden
Moora Park	65 Park Parade	Shorncliffe	4017		Brisbane City Council		Inlcudes bandstand and palms.	Public parks/ urban reserves
BCC Tramways Substation No.6 and Windsor Town Quarry Park (former)	356 Lutwyche Road	Windsor	4030		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602492		Institutional garden
Boothville	43 Seventh Avenue	Windsor	4030		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600352		Institutional garden, Urban residential garden
Kedron Lodge	123 Nelson Street	Wooloowin	4030		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600238	One Ficus tree at rear was part of original garden. Original grounds subdivided.	Urban residential garden
Chermside School Arbor Day trees	590 Gympie Road	Chermside	4032	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		The trees were planted during the 1920s to mark Arbor Days.	Institutional garden
Boondall State School Arbor Day trees	2210 Sandgate Road	Boondall	4034	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		The first tree was planted on Arbor Day 1925, the year the first Boondall State School opened (burnt down 1966). Some trees were planted as Anzac memorials. By 1936 32 Arbor Day trees of various species had been planted.	Institutional garden, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Bald Hills Cemetery		Bald Hills	4036	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council			Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Student Residences, QUT Kelvin Grove Campus	95-107 Musk Avenue	Kelvin Grove	4059		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602235	Hall designed by architect John Dalton 1975 & completed 1978. Paths link informally-arranged buildings on a steep site; native plants, remnant eucalypt regrowth & pergolas shade the buildings. Three of the five residential clusters demolished 2002; uncertainty about how much of the Dalton landscape scheme remains.	Institutional garden
Milton State School and Park		Milton	4064		Brisbane City Council			Institutional garden, Public parks/ urban reserves
Trinity Church		Milton	4064	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council	QHR #600202		Institutional garden
Baroona	90 Howard Street	Paddington	4064		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600289		Urban residential garden
Lucerne	23 Fernberg Road	Paddington	4064		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600251	Single storey brick house constructed c1860s.	Urban residential garden
Moorlands	451 Coronation Drive	Auchenflower	4066		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600052		Institutional garden
Mount Coot-tha Forest	Sir Samuel Griffith Drive	Mount Coot-Tha	4066		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602446		Public parks/ urban reserves
Mount St Mary's Convent	50 Grove Street	Toowong	4066		Brisbane City Council	QHR#601601	1880s house & garden sited on a suburban ridge. Property is terraced and has established vegetation inc Hoop Pine, jacarandas, frangipannis, mango trees & assorted eucalyptus; original concrete steps leading to the house. For many years a mercy convent. Considerable proportion of its original grounds remain - considered a rare example of an 1880s house in Toowong which has retained substantial grounds and outlook	Institutional garden, Urban residential garden
Chelmer Police College	17 Laurel Avenue	Chelmer	4068		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602340	QHR: "A memorable element of the Laurel Avenue streetscape … set well back behind an established garden and enhanced with mature fig trees in the street, flanking the entrance path."	Institutional garden, Urban residential garden
Boulevarde Gardens	284 Witton Rd	Indooroopilly	4068	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council			Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Greylands	47 Dennis Street	Indooroo	4068		Brisbane City	QHR#600230	One of the earliest villa residences in the Indooroopilly area set within substantial (	Urban residential garden

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
		pilly			Council		5000 square metres) landscaped grounds	
Tighnabruaich	203 Clarence Road	Indooroo pilly	4068		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600229	Erected c1889 for HC Stanley; des FDG Stanley, Tighnabruiach. 1942-98 occupied by army. Retains river frontage, early circular carriageway and mature trees lining drive, tennis court and trees planted by resident army generals. Area over 1 ha.	Urban residential garden
Capemba	217 Swann Road	Taringa	4068	Nomination	Brisbane City Council		Famous garden created by climatologist Clement Wragge - originally 3 acres - unclear how much remains although section now part of 41 Dopson Street	Urban residential garden
Brookfield Cemetery	Brookfield Rd	Brookfield	4069	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council		covering just over 1.6 hectares, was gazetted in 1872, with the earliest known burial dating from 1876	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Lone Pine Koala Sanctuary	708 Jesmond Road	Fig Tree Pocket	4069	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council		Founded in 1927 and named for the hoop pine planted by the first owners.	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Francis Lookout & Burial Ground	157 Dewar Terrace	Corinda	4075		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602441		Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Beth-Eden	85 Bank Road	Gracevill e	4075		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600215		Urban residential garden
Oxley War Memorial	1218 Oxley Road	Oxley	4075		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602447	The 1920 memorial stands in a park setting inc grassed areas, decorative planted beds, hedges, scattered trees & children's play equipment.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Dr Stephen Simpson's cottage site	Ellerton Drive	Wacol	4076	Nomination	Brisbane City Council		Remnants? Of early garden established by Simpson - early descriptions exist - acorrding to nomination old iron barks and bunya pines around clubhouse survive. See Wolston House … not known if anything survives of this garden	Homestead & rural garden
Homestead Park	9 & 65 Atherton Crescent	Forest Lake	4078	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		Remains of homestead established 1872 include avenue of 23 mangoes planted 1870s, plus mature Kauri Pine, date palms, macadamias and jacarandas. Small park created 1991 including number of trees (c25 mangos, fruit and ornamentals, kauri pine) part of garden believed planted by Henry Farley at Archerfield House and stand of pines associated with Hancock Timber Merchants; US war time use of site.	Homestead & rural garden, Public parks/ urban reserves
Somerville House	253 Vulture Street	South Brisbane	4101		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600305		Institutional garden
South Brisbane Town Hall		South Brisbane	4101		Brisbane City Council			Urban residential garden
Davies Park	277 Montague Road	West End	4101	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		The park, gazetted in 1901, is noted for its lush plantings of mature trees (species not specified). Also includes sporting fields, community garden	Public parks/ urban reserves
Orleigh Park	68 Hill End Terrace	West End	4101	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		The park, gazetted in 1916, includes an avenue of mature fig trees.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Dutton Park	359 Gladstone Road	Dutton Park	4102	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council	QHR#602528	Major 19th century recreation reserve	Public parks/ urban reserves
Holy Trinity Anglican Church	68 Hawthorne Street	Woolloon gabba	4102		Brisbane City Council	QHR#601875		Institutional garden
Rhyndarra	23 Riverview Place	Yeronga	4104		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600360	Several early trees remain.	Urban residential garden
Oasis Swimming Pool and Gardens Jacaranda Tree	Corner Turton Street and Station Road (near 151 Turton Street)	Sunnyban k	4109	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		The tree marks the Pottinger family's flower, fruit, vegetable & poultry farm in the 1920s, and subsequent tourist attraction including pools, gardens, zoo & reception centre from 1938 to the 1980s.	Industrial & commercial garden
Mango Trees x 24	3793 - 3809 and 3811 - 3823 Mt Lindesay Highway	Greenba nk	4124	Logan Planning Scheme	Logan City Council			Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
St Andrews Church	Wellington Street	Ormiston	4160		Redland City Council	QHR#600774	Church erected c1868 as private chapel for Louis Hope	Institutional garden
Fernleigh	73 Shore Street East	Cleveland	4163		Redland City Council	QHR#601374		Urban residential garden
St Pauls Anglican Church	Cross Street	Cleveland	4163		Redland City Council	QHR#600769	1870s brick church framed by spreading figs	Institutional garden
Mowbray Park and East Brisbane War Memorial	33, 60 & 78 Lytton Road	East Brisbane	4169		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600189	Named in 1904; comprises treed-lined paths, mature plantings of figs, bauhinias, jacarandas eucalypts & pines. Park includes bowls & croquet clubs, remains of swimming baths, boat house, and WWI Memorial.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Home	9 Leopard Street	Kangaroo Point	4169		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600242	Erected c1902 for John Lamb by archt AB Wilson. Set within substantial grounds with mature trees and garden; orig wrought iron entrance gates & decorative masonry fence to Leopard Street. Dramatic site overlooking river. Remains in Lamb family. Considered an outstanding Queensland example of a Federation villa. Garden has not been inspected but house believed to be very intact. Has remained in ownership of one family.	Urban residential garden
Shafston House	23 Castlebar Street	Kangaroo Point	4169		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600241	Shafston House is one of a small group of riverine estate residences surviving in Brisbane from the pre-separation period. Situated in an elevated position with strong visual links tothe river looking over a large ren intact terraced lawn. "Of the surviving 1840s and 1850s riverine houses in Brisbane, only Newstead House (1846) and Shafston House (1851) retain this relationship with the river." (QHR)	Institutional garden, Urban residential garden
Silverwells	261 - 267 Main Street	Kangaroo Point	4169		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600243	Constructed mid 1860s (?) for merchant Joseph Thompson, in a garden setting overlooking the city.	Urban residential garden
Yungaba	102 Main Street	Kangaroo Point	4169	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council	QHR#600245	A collection of mature and more recent plantings line a ring road with a grassed central area.	Institutional garden
Bulimba Cemetery		Norman Park	4170	Nomination (team)	Brisbane City Council			Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Bulimba House	34 Kenbury Street	Bulimba	4171		Brisbane City Council	QHR#600179	Built c. 1850 for David McConnel, who estab an experimental farm, kitchen garden & orchard. The extant gardens contain a circular drive, a timber flagpole and mature trees including mangoes, camphor laurels and jacarandas.	Urban residential garden
Hawthorne Ferry Terminal & Hardcastle Park	28 Gordon Street	Hawthorne	4171		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602212		Public parks/ urban reserves
Retaining wall and gardens	474-494 Royal Esplanade	Manly	4179	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		The stone walls and gardens were a 1930s relief works project, part of efforts to beautify the Esplanade between Manly and Lota. The gardens were planted after resident complaints that the walls had destroyed the scenic beauty of the open grassy banks.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Bunya Trees & others	Manly Road, near intersection with John Street	Manly West	4179	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		Planted in 1891, the trees mark the site of John Hargreaves' farm and canning factory. Hargreaves also planted Moreton Bay Figs, and in the 1970s Premier Bjelke-Petersen planted gum trees here.	Industrial & commercial garden
Dunwich Cemetery & Causeway	One Mile Cemetery	North Stradbroke Island	4183		Redland City Council	QHR#600773 QHR#601021	See also Causeway: https://www.derm.qld.gov.au/chimsi/placeDetail.html?siteId=15796	Industrial & commercial garden, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Peel Island		Peel Island	4184		Redland City Council	QHR#601091		Institutional garden
Binna Burra Cultural Landscape	Binna Burra Road	Beechmont	4211		Scenic Rim Regional Council	QHR#601899		Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Serena Vista Units	250 Marine Parade	Labrador	4215	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		A typical example of 1970s beachside unit block with formal, minimalist landscaping.	Urban residential garden

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
67 Pohlman Street	67 Pohlman Street	Southport	4215		Gold Coast City Council		Fibro cottage with early garden - a good example of an eclectic cottage garden adapted to sub tropics	Urban residential garden
House	44 Lennenberg Street	Southport	4215	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		Good example of a more formal, minimalist style with lawn, clipped hibiscus and palms. House dates to 1950s.	Urban residential garden
Southport Town Hall (former)	Nerang Street	Southport	4215		Gold Coast City Council	QHR#601649	1930s town hall des by Hall & Phillips; later post WWII additions. Intact garden front to 2 streets inc low masonry walls, stairs. Later section includes geometric shaped masonry garden beds between bays of the building. See also Riddel Architecture CMP	Institutional garden
Home units	5 Holborow Close	Surfers Paradise	4217	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		1960s units with entry gardens and garden on garage roof.	Urban residential garden
House	2 Cleland Crescent	Broadbeach Waters	4218	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		Good example of 1960s minimalism with remnant rock water feature.	Urban residential garden
House	10 Bal Harbour	Broadbeach Waters	4218	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		Good example of canal estate homes/gardens of the 1970s-80s. Typical features are formal lawn, feature plantings, no or low fences, an enclosed front courtyard with decorative ironwork.	Urban residential garden
House	15 Key West	Broadbeach Waters	4218	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		Good example of canal estate homes/gardens of the 1970s-80s. Typical features are formal lawn, feature plantings, no or low fences, an enclosed front courtyard with decorative ironwork.	Urban residential garden
House	17 Andrea Avenue	Broadbeach Waters	4218	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		Good example of canal estate homes/gardens of the 1970s-80s. Typical features are formal lawn, feature plantings, no or low fences, an enclosed front courtyard with decorative ironwork.	Urban residential garden
House	21 Pearl Key	Broadbeach Waters	4218	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		An unusual A-frame house with large garden including common Gold Coast planting of Norfolk Pine.	Urban residential garden
Currumbin Wildlife Sanctuary	28 Tomewin Street	Currumbin	4223	GCCC file PN100385/1181(P1)	Gold Coast City Council	QHR#602720; GCCC#HER0001	Established by beekeeper and floriculturist Alex Griffiths in 1947 as a small-scale tourist venture; by the mid-1950s had become an iconic tourist attraction on the Gold Coast. Now managed by the National Trust.	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
House	232 Pacific Parade	Bilinga	4225	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		1950s beach house with minimalist garden of lawn and pandanus , reflecting use as a holiday or rental house.	Urban residential garden
House	156 Pacific Parade	Bilinga	4225	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		Upmarket beachside house with formal use of low brick walls, lawn, hedges and norfolks.	Urban residential garden
House	4 Lang Street	Bilinga	4225	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		Good example of 1950s beach house with minimalist garden and advanced Poinciana.	Urban residential garden
Dorothy Dee	22 Stapylton Street	Coolangata	4225	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		Upmarket 1960s house on hill with large garden including decorative rock terracing, brick walls and mature palms	Urban residential garden
Flats	27 Winston Street	Coolangata	4225	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		1950s fibro flats with minimalist garden of lawn, norfolks and garden beds. Service yard out the back with free standing garage.	Urban residential garden
House	97 Mclean St	Coolangata	4225	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		Upmarket 1960s house on hill with large garden including decorative rock terracing, mature norfolks and palms	Urban residential garden
House	95 Garrick Street	Coolangata	4225	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		Hillside 1950s house with rock terraces and old poincianas.	Urban residential garden
House	11 Coolangatta Road	Coolangata	4225	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		1950s house with minimalist garden of palms and lawn	Urban residential garden
Shelley Flats	9 Coolangatta Road	Coolangata	4225	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		1950s fibro flats with minimalist garden of lawn, old frangipani	Urban residential garden
House	13 Douglas Street	Coolangatta	4225	Nomination (GCCC Heritage Team)	Gold Coast City Council		Simple 1950s beachside cottage with garden and decorative brick and ironwork.	Urban residential garden

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St John's Church	Mundoolun Road	Tamborine	4270		Logan City Council	QHR#601082	1901 chapel des by JH Buckeridege sited on rise of a hill with an avenue of Hoop Pines leading to the entry porch. A small cemetery, also planted with Hoop Pines.	Institutional garden
Mount Barney School site		Mt Barney	4287	Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Scenic Rim Regional Council		From photo mature stand of pines (bunyas?) mark the site	Institutional garden, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Avenue of Bunya Pines	29 Riverview Road	Riverview	4303	Ipswich Planning Scheme Schedule 2 Part 2	Ipswich City Council		Araucaria bidwillii - Driveway avenue plantings (2 rows) from Riverview Road to the main house	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Silkstone State School Plantings	95 Glebe Road	Silkstone	4304	Ipswich Planning Scheme Schedule 2 Part 2	Ipswich City Council		Perimeter plantings particularly Ficus species and 3 Araucaria cunninghamii; avenue of paired Figs, Camphor Laurels and Jacaranda trees extending from Glebe Road south to school quadrangle; Fig species bordering northern perimeter of playing fields	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Fairy Knoll	2A Robertson Road	Eastern Heights	4305		Ipswich City Council	QHR#600600	Grand 2 storey brick residence b1901 for timber merchant Thos Hancock; GB Gill archt. Govt instn post WWII. Sub grounds include mix of orig, early post WWII garden elements-pt of orig drive, ev of tennis court, mature trees, garden beds, stairs, lawns	Institutional garden, Urban residential garden
Garowie	59 Whitehill Road	Eastern Heights	4305		Ipswich City Council	QHR#600599	Robyn Buchanan: garden has two huge figs at the front gate and used to be large frangipani on north side of house old formal garden beds, tennis court/bowling green etc have all gone.	Urban residential garden
Gooloowan	43 Quarry Street	Ipswich	4305		Ipswich City Council	QHR#600593		Urban residential garden
Ipswich Central State School plantings - row of Hoop Pines	2 Griffith Road	Ipswich	4305	Ipswich Planning Scheme Schedule 2 Part 2	Ipswich City Council		Row of mature Hoop Pines along Griffith Road perimeter	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Ipswich Girls Grammar School	82 Chermside Road	Ipswich	4305	Ipswich Planning Scheme Schedule 2 Part 2	Ipswich City Council	QHR#600565	Ficus species and hoop pines along Chermside Road street frontage; jacarandas, pinus species and Camphor Laurels along driveway between Queen Victoria Pde and Chermside Rd	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Ipswich Grammar School	Woodend Road	Ipswich	4305		Ipswich City Council	QHR#600601		Institutional garden
Ipswich Showground Border Plantings	81 Warwick Road	Ipswich	4305	Ipswich Planning Scheme Schedule 2 Part 2	Ipswich City Council		Various species located at the Warwick Road frontage of the Lot comprising the Bunya Pines (Araucaria species), ,Ficus species and Camphor Laurel	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
St Pauls Anglican Church and Rectory	124 BrisbaneStreet	Ipswich	4305		Ipswich City Council	QHR#600591	Located on city block sitting above road level. Inc Gothic revival church (1855-1929), church hall, rectory (1890s) , gardens, perimeter limestone walls (1870s, 1930s), pair of circular crenellated gate pillars, mature trees, Celtic cross memorial	Institutional garden
Ipswich Railway Workshop plantings	1A North Street	North Ipswich	4305	Ipswich Planning Scheme Schedule 2 Part 2	Ipswich City Council		2 Camphor Laurels near WWI memorial; 2 Ficus to NW and S borders of lawn between admin building, tool and gauge shop & canteen	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Thomas Street Railway Station plantings	Thomas Street	Sadlier's Crossing	4305	Ipswich Planning Scheme Schedule 2 Part 2	Ipswich City Council		Plantings on the southern side of the Tallon Street road reserve between Challinor Street and Stephenson Street comprising Ficus Species, Pinus Species, Eucalyptus Species, Jacaranda mimosofli &Camphor Laurel (Cinnamonum camphora) Species	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Wright Family Houses	98/100/106 Mt Crosby Road	Tivoli	4305		Ipswich City Council	QHR#601898		Urban residential garden
Camphor Laurels	D'Aguilar Highway	Blackbutt	4306	Nomination (team)	South Burnett Regional Council		Prominent along western approaches to town	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Haigslea State School	Thagoona-Haigslea Road	Haigslea	4306	Nomination (team)	Ipswich City Council	QHR File 602173	Large figs, hoop & bunya pines & jacarandas dot the grounds. Forestry plot of pines began in 1937; replaced 1945-1958 with tallow wood, grey ironbark, spotted gum and hoop pine; the surviving pines are now a prominent landscape feature.	Institutional garden

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Haigslea Uniting Church	Warrego Highway, corner Thagoona-Haigslea Road	Haigslea	4306	Nomination (team)	Ipswich City Council	QHR File 602174	Church dedicated March 1911; grounds include a number of large and mature fig trees and hoop pines	Institutional garden
Holt's Hill Entrance Avenue Trees	97 Lake Manchester Road	Mt Crosby	4306	BCC Heritage Register	Brisbane City Council		Avenue of bunya pines and others planted while the reservoir and filtration complex was being constructed.	Institutional garden
Deebing Creek Mission (former)	South Deebing Creek Road	Purga	4306		Ipswich City Council	QHR#602251	Mission establised c1887 continuing until 1910s. Most structures removed. Considered to have high archeological potential. Some historic plantings remain however including a large Bunya Nut Pine Tree,two large Fig Trees, a Mango Tree and a Date Palm	Institutional garden
Purga Aboriginal Cemetery	Carmichaels Road	Purga	4306		Ipswich City Council	QHR#602434	No plantings etc recorded in QHR entry.	Institutional garden, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Wivenhoe Dam	Brisbane Valley Highway	Wivenho e	4306	Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Somerset Regional Council		Construction commenced 1977. Includes township (est 1979), dam (comp 1985), 400km landscaped foreshores incl. Cormorant Bay area, rec activities	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places, Public parks/ urban reserves
Normanby Homestead	Cunningham Highway	Warrill View	4307		Scenic Rim Regional Council	QHR#600737	1860s timber homestead located on picturesque site overlooking Warrill Creek. Evidence of the 19th century formal layout of the gardens remain – including early descriptions and photographs. "Some vestiges of the 19th century formal garden layout are discernible." (QHR)	Homestead & rural garden
Bunya pines, figs, weeping willows & jacarandas	Ipswich Street	Esk	4312	Nomination	Somerset Regional Council		Bunya Pines forming entrance to Esk township. Stretches from Bridge Street, north to Redbank Street; includes Esk Uniting Church, St Mel's Catholic Church, Glen Rocks Motel, St Agnes Anglican Church, Nash Gallery.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Inverness	58 Fulham Street	Toogoola wah	4313		Somerset Regional Council	QHR#600498	House built 1917 (JH Burley archt) for manager and his family who lived there until the 1930s. Employed full time gardener. Garden included circular drive. Wonderful grounds, set on hilltop. Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company Limited – condensed milk factory manager's residence, 1917.	Industrial & commercial garden, Urban residential garden
Glendalough	96 John Street	Rosewoo d	4340		Ipswich City Council	QHR#600735	A large, ornate, early 20th century timber home, high-set on a large corner allotment; constructed for Rosewood storekeeper Thomas Ernest Bulcock and his wife Edith Mary Bourke; set in a spacious garden accommodating formal and informal plantings.	Urban residential garden
Tallegalla Cemetery	Rosewood Marburg Road	Marburg	4346	CHIMS-reported; nomination; Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Ipswich City Council		Land donated for cemetery 1876; set on hillside with commanding views. Identified by cemetery study authors as having landscape significance due to picturesque location.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Smithfield House and park	8 Panda Street	Harristow n	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#600854	Designed by James Marks & Son in 1895 for James Taylor, a wealthy Darling Downs landowner. Taylor planted &tended fine stand of trees flanking the long carriageway (believed to be in adjacent park). 1960s subdivision appears to have greatly affected potential garden values of house; rec QHR entry be reviewed to include park to front of house (inc orig drive & plantings?)	Urban residential garden
Toowoomba Golf Course	Rowbotham Street	Middle Ridge	4350	Nomination (team)	Toowoomba Regional Council		Club established 1896	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Avenue of Camphor Laurels	New England Highway	Toowoom ba	4350	CHIMS-reported	Toowoomba Regional Council			Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Bishop's House	73 Margaret Street	Toowoom ba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#600845		Institutional garden, Urban residential garden
Falconer House	1 Burnage Street	Toowoom ba	4350	Nomination	Toowoomba Regional Council		Designed by prominent Queensland post-war architects, Hayes & Scott; reputedly includes very intact post-war garden.	Urban residential garden
Millbrook	9 Phillip Street	Toowoom ba	4350		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#601310		Urban residential garden

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Street plantings	various	Toowoomba	4350	Nomination (team)			Govt botanist & sup't Bris Botanic Gdns Walter Hill came to T'ba 1870s to advise on design & planning of Tba Botanic Gdns & Queens Park. He also advised Council on street planting & supervised much early work. Hill St named in his honour.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Pechey Forestry Arboretum	New England Highway	Pechey	4355		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#601882	Est 1928 (nursery est 1927) to trial suitability of mooted forestry species. Trees line the New England Highway for c.300m, comprising 7 of original 24 species planted late 1920s.	Botanic gardens, Economic gardens
Clifton townscape		Clifton	4361	Nomination (team)	Toowoomba Regional Council			Townscapes
Allora townscape		Allora	4362	Nomination (team)	Southern Downs Regional Council			Townscapes
St Davids Anglican Church	1 Church Street	Allora	4362	Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Southern Downs Regional Council	QHR#602061	Church designed by FDG Stanley 1876 and 1901 rectory on orig site of parsonage. First chuch built on site c1868. Formal post war entrance to grounds flanked by 2 large pines	Institutional garden
CWA Hall and Tennis Courts	McIntyre Street	Leyburn	4365	Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Southern Downs Regional Council		Leyburn branch formed 1924; hall built 1928 (enlarged 1954); tennis courts laid out 1934	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Leyburn State School and Playshed	Peter Street	Leyburn	4365	Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Southern Downs Regional Council		School opened on site 1865. Timber shingle roofed playshed built 1883 to design provided by Dept of Public Instruction. Site also includes 1930s school bldg and teacher's residence, oval, camphor laurels (nr playshed),silky oaks at perimeter	Institutional garden
Glengallan Homestead	New England Highway	Glengallan	4370		Southern Downs Regional Council	QHR#600007	Orig included formal gardens &orchards; later tennis court and cricket oval	Homestead & rural garden
Bunnum	280 Victoria Road	Warwick	4370	Nomination (team)	Southern Downs Regional Council		Rural setting - formal entry and drive leading up to house paddock with timber fence, mature gardens, tennis court - appears very intact grouping	Homestead & rural garden
Canning Downs Homestead	Canning Downs	Warwick	4370		Southern Downs Regional Council	QHR#600525		Homestead & rural garden
Slade School		Warwick	4370	Nomination (team)	Southern Downs Regional Council		Formal gardens to front of original school building, Oxenham gates, Briggs Oval and memorial gates, grandstand	Institutional garden, Other
St Denys Anglican Church and Memorial Gardens	17 Trevethan Lane	Amiens	4380	Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Southern Downs Regional Council		Built 1923 in soldier settlement district; named after patron saint of France; apparently includes memorial gardens	Institutional garden, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Stanthorpe Hospital	McGregor Terrace	Stanthorpe	4380	Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Southern Downs Regional Council		Hospital moved to this site c1913. New wards built 1920s; 1936 2 storey brick building designed by architect JP Donoghue. Formal entrance and plantings date from this time?	Institutional garden
Stanthorpe Railway Station	Davadi Street	Stanthorpe	4380	Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Southern Downs Regional Council		Erected 1881	Industrial & commercial garden
Ballandean Homestead	Ballandean	Ballandean	4382		Southern Downs Regional Council	QHR#600832		Homestead & rural garden
Customs House	1 McLean Street	Goondiwindi	4390	Nomination (team)	Goondiwindi Regional Council		Constructed c. 1850 & restored 1975; former residence includes cottage garden behind a picket fence	Urban residential garden
Goondiwindi War Memorial & Park	Marshall Street	Goondiwindi	4390		Goondiwindi Regional Council	QHR#600532	Park includes memorial gates set on axis with memorial digger which sits within an enclosure edged by poplar trees, hedges, silky oaks and figs	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Greenwood School site	Cnr Oakey-Cooyar Road and Old School Road	Acland	4401	Nomination	Toowoomba Regional Council		Line of bottle trees (Arbour Day plantings?) marking former site of school	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Jondaryan Homestead	Evanslea Road	Jondaryan	4403		Toowoomba Regional Council	QHR#600635	Run est 1840s. Homestead destroyed by fire but site retains other elements of homestead complex	Homestead & rural garden
Dalby Anzac Memorial Park		Dalby	4405	Nomination (team)	Western Downs Regional Council			Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
St Columba's Convent (former)	169 Cunningham Street	Dalby	4405	Nomination (team)	Western Downs Regional Council	QHR#602761	Sisters of Mercy Convent built 1913. Current grounds include lawn areas, mature bottle trees, gateway with original brick pillars, pavilion and grotto.	Institutional garden
Taroom Aboriginal Settlement (former)	on Bundulla	Taroom	4420		Banana Shire Council	QHR#602769	Operated by the Queensland government as an Aboriginal Settlement from 1911-1927; the site is primarily archaeological & includes some evidence of gardens, inc the 'Home' Orchard.	Institutional garden
Mount Abundance Homestead	Warrego Highway	Roma	4455	Nomination (team)	Maranoa Regional Council	QHR#600371	Built in 1860, the site of the first settlement in the Maranoa region; note the bottle trees. "Original steps and mounting stones can be seen. Forming the front entrance to the homestead are the original stone gate posts and iron gates. This entrance, which has been relocated, is flanked by large bottle trees." (QHR)	Homestead & rural garden
Roma Court House and Police Buildings	McDowall Street	Roma	4455		Maranoa Regional Council	QHR#601285	Court House built 1900-1 on site of 1866 building. Some plantings of trees done in May 1931; in Jan 1934 five bottle trees [matching Heroes Ave], Kurrajong and other indigenous trees were planted in the grounds. It is not known whether the Bottle Trees planted at the Court House were also intended to be memorial plantings, as were those along Heroes Avenue.	Institutional garden
The Anchorage	Wagoo Road	St George	4487		Balonne Shire Council	QHR#600015	Constructed 1903 for Andrew William Nixon near Balonne River. House described as surrounded by a plantation of orchard trees & flower garden	Homestead & rural garden
North Coast Roadside Rest Areas	Gympie Road, Petrie; Steve Irwin Way, Landsborough; Nambour Connection Road, Woombye	Petrie	4502		Sunshine Coast Regional Council	QHR#602698	Roadside rest areas constructed by Main Roads from the early 1950s on old Bruce Highway. A number of areas were extensively planted with trees to make them more attractive.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Avenue of Hoop Pines	Old Gympie Road	Burpengary	4505	CHIMS-reported	Moreton Bay Regional Council			Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Stony Creek Picnic Area		Bellthorpe	4514	CHIMS-reported	Moreton Bay Regional Council			Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Woodford Memorial Trees	Archer Street	Woodford	4514	CHIMS-reported	Moreton Bay Regional Council			Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Mill Park - Site of Pettigrew Mill		Beerwah	4519	CHIMS-reported	Sunshine Coast Regional Council			Industrial & commercial garden
Enoggera Reservoir	30 & 50 Mt Nebo Road	Enoggera Reservoir	4520		Brisbane City Council	QHR#602458	Area of 358.1468ha reservoir landscape contains the Enoggera Dam, associated buildings, cleared land and forest. Memorial plaque and jacaranda tree planted in memory of August Rudolph Sprenger Junior Enoggera Reservoir caretaker from 1951-72.	Industrial & commercial garden, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
SS Dicky and Memorial	Bell Street	Dicky Beach	4551	CHIMS-reported	Sunshine Coast Regional Council			Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Cotton Tree Caravan Park	Cotton Tree Parade	Cotton Tree	4558		Sunshine Coast Regional Council	QHR#602707	Water reserve gazetted 1873 & became popular as camping area; usage gradually formalised from interwar years. Layout formalised 1962-3. Vegetation inc the landmark Cotton Trees, palms, she-oaks and mature Paperbarked Tea Trees. Unclear how much planting has been planned, and how much is naturally occurring. For further investigation.	Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
The Shambles	83-85 Western Avenue	Montville	4560	Nomination	Sunshine Coast Regional Council		Century old farmhouse surrounded by garden with large variety of traditional plantings. Remnant garden includes camellia, macadamia, spiraea, azeleas privet and duranta hedges	Homestead & rural garden
St Joseph's Convent School	177 Currie Street	Nambour	4560	Heritage Trails of the Great South East	Sunshine Coast Regional Council		Opened 1925.	Institutional garden
St Patricks Church	Church Street	Gympie	4570		Gympie Regional Council	QHR#601503	Church site since 1860s; this church opened 1887. Site also includes convent and school	Institutional garden
Surface Hill Uniting Church	Channon Street	Surface Hill	4570		Gympie Regional Council	QHR#601529		Institutional garden

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
Booubyjan Homestead	Booubyjan Road	Booubyjan	4601	Owner Mrs Stephanie Lawless	Gympie Regional Council	QHR#600639	Homestead complex (run est 1847) in picturesque setting inc bottle tree claimed planted 1862, early bush house and entrance gates, sheds, stores and garages, many mature trees inc hoop pine. Bottle tree with old brass plaque claiming planted 18 Nov 1862 to mark birth of William Burnett Lawless; another bottle tree apparently planted 50 years later. The late Colin Campbell was investigating whether tree is the 1st planted bottle tree in Qld.	Homestead & rural garden
Court House, Gayndah	20 Capper Street	Gayndah	4625		North Burnett Regional Council	QHR#601294		Institutional garden
Gayndah State School		Gayndah	4625		North Burnett Regional Council			Institutional garden
Leopard trees & figs	Capper Street	Gayndah	4625	Nomination (team)	North Burnett Regional Council		Mainly leopard trees (& some figs) at both entrances to town	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Eidsvold Homestead	Eidsvold Road	Eidsvold	4627		North Burnett Regional Council	QHR#600489	Complex of buildings dating from 1850 set in established gardens. Includes slab house, 1880s homestead with later addns, 1967 homestead des by archt Guilford Bell. Another early homestead which on the face of the available material looks very worthy of further investigation re gardens.	Homestead & rural garden
Brennan & Geraghty's Store complex	62-66 Lennox Street	Maryborough	4650		Fraser Coast Regional Council	NHL#106227 (nom), QHR#600704	Scant planting – several palms; mounded garden beds with no edges	Industrial & commercial garden, Urban residential garden
Eskdale	53 Pallas Street	Maryborough	4650		Fraser Coast Regional Council	QHR#600706	Established garden with pines, palms, circular drive with rock edging. Inspection from front of house not very informative; QHR entry implies garden (inc structures) may be more intact than evidenced from street.	Urban residential garden
Ilfracombe	335 Lennox Street	Maryborough	4650		Fraser Coast Regional Council	QHR#600703	Avenue of pines from front gate towards (hidden) house; gates (?original) and fence. Inspection from front of house not very informative; QHR entry implies garden (inc structures) may be more intact than evidenced from street.	Urban residential garden
Commissioner Bidwill's Grave	Cran Road	Tinana	4650		Fraser Coast Regional Council	QHR#601822	A lychee tree is said to be the remnant of a botanical garden of Crown Lands Comm'r Bidwill, an active and prolific collector and grower of botanical specimens, as well as hybridiser of flowering plants. Specimens he collected are held at Kew Gardens.	Botanic gardens
Isis Shire Council Memorial Hall & Park	45 Churchill Street	Childers	4660	Nomination (team)	Bundaberg Regional Council		Park corner Ernest St; hall opened 25 Apr 1926; palms, fence, gates	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Isis Central Sugar Mill & settlement	Kevin Livingston Drive	Isis Central	4660	Nomination (team)	Bundaberg Regional Council		Plantings in grounds of mill, near office & in yards of company housing unite the settlement's elements.	Industrial & commercial garden, Townscapes, Urban residential garden
Esplanade		Bargara	4670	Nomination (team)	Bundaberg Regional Council			Esplanades
Nielsen Park	Esplanade	Bargara	4670	Nomination (team)	Bundaberg Regional Council		Dedicated 1912 as a reserve; park developed 1914 by Woongarra Shire Council; history of railway picnics etc	Public parks/ urban reserves
Bundaberg Botanic Gardens	Mount Perry Road	Bundaberg	4670	Nomination (team)	Bundaberg Regional Council			Botanic gardens
Bundaberg General Cemetery	Takalvan Street	Bundaberg	4670	Nomination (team)	Bundaberg Regional Council		Boundary plantings, central avenue, rotunda, war cemetery	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Bundaberg North State School	Cnr Hinkler Avenue & Bundaberg-Gin Gin Road	Bundaberg	4670	Nomination (team)	Bundaberg Regional Council		Pines apear to be remains of a school forestry plot	Institutional garden
Bundaberg War Nurses Memorial and	Bourbong Street	Bundaberg	4670		Bundaberg Regional Council	QHR#600365	Layout and planting of the triangular park, with palm trees, supervised by Mr Cunnington, the Bundaberg City Gardens Curator.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees,

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Park								Public parks/ urban reserves
Kalkie State School	257 Bargara Road	Bundaberg	4670		Bundaberg Regional Council	QHR#600971	1877 school inc early playshed. No. early trees – figs, c1880s Cook Pines (may be connected to large South Sea Islander population brought to district in 1880s &1890s to work in sugar industry) and Camphor Laurel – create a substantial local landmark.	Institutional garden
Residences	165-173 Bundaberg-Bargara Road	Bundaberg	4670	Nomination (team)	Bundaberg Regional Council		Large, lush and prominent plantings, especially house #173	Townscapes, Urban residential garden
Esplanade		Elliott Heads	4670	Nomination (team)	Bundaberg Regional Council		She Oaks on sea side, Norfolk Island pines on footpaths in front yards on land side	Esplanades, Urban residential garden
Median strips, war memorial & clock	Mulgrave Street/ Bruce Highway	Gin Gin	4671	Nomination (team)	Bundaberg Regional Council		Figs, palms, poincianas; flower beds & lawns; ?over age	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Townscapes
William Wyndham's gravesite and remnant orchard trees	Boyne Island	Boyne Island	4680		Gladstone Regional Council	QHR#601811	Remnant late 19th century orchard associated with natural ist Charles Headley and / or WT Wyndham (who became known as an anthropologist) includes 9 mango and 2 tamarind trees (located throughout the suburb) & 2 tamarinds in Wyndham Park.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Glengarry Homestead	Gladstone-Monto Road	Gladstone	4680		Gladstone Regional Council	QHR#600386	Homestead complex built 19thCand early 20thC. Garden elements recorded inc tennis court, 2 mango trees outside kitchen, mulberry, citrus, lagaeostromia, hibiscus and Burdekin plums, rockery. A good example of a heritage register place it would be good to visit to re-assess garden values.	Homestead & rural garden
Bishops House - Diocesan Centre grounds	170 William Street	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		The spacious lawn setting & Peltophorum trees either side of the central concrete path frame a view of the villa. The scale and simplicity are appropriate for the building and reflect the likely absence of interest for shrub gardens or maintenance.	Institutional garden, Urban residential garden
Central Park	between Bruce / Dawson Highway & Murray Street	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		A large flat terrain park of lawns with specimen trees established early 1970s. The site of the Central Boys School. A map of Australia used for geography teaching. Paths in avenues of Royal palms and Acalypha hedges lead to a raised podium and fountain.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Haigh Park	corner Canning Rd & North St	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		A medium sized park on the ridge top and Canning Rd. Mature trees include hoop pines and Ficus. Perimeter hedges of Murray and Acalypha (alternating red and green leaved) and low brick walls are part of the 1960s style. Rose gardens feature In the park.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Kenmore House, Mater Misericordiae Hospital	31 Ward Street	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#600820	The garden setting and forecourt of the villa: orig. decorative gates, semi-circular drive, and mature pine trees, which frame the view from the street. A spacious central lawn with specimen trees, and shrub gardens on the sides.	Institutional garden
North Rockhampton Borough Chambers	20 Bridge Street	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#601370	A formal garden established in 1985 after the building was re-located to this site. Two Royal palms and four Bauhinia trees frame the central path and gardens. A line of Ficus benjamina beyond this garden edge the car park. Building 1885	Institutional garden
Reservoir reserve	Agnes Street	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		On the road side of the reservoir with mural of R'ton rural. Lawn with curvilinear garden beds formed on 1M high rock edged mounds. 4 groves of different palms in beds in lawns. Russellia, Lomandra, Abelia and Lantana. Period shelter over concrete seat.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Rockhampton Customs House precinct	Quay Street / Quay Lane	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council		The small garden space between the stone based palisade fence and the imposing building has lawns & pair of Phoenix palms respecting the building's necessary presentation to the street. Gardens at the fences and building sides. Dept Public Works Garden Plan c1899	Institutional garden
Rockhampton Girls Grammar School	155 Agnes Street	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#600780	Grounds formed by terracing the hillside; eentry AH Richardson Drive retained by a large rockery bank. A line of hoop pines along Denham Street. Old trees remain within the now closely built campus mangoes, hoop pines, Beaucarnea	Institutional garden

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Rockhampton Grammar School	Archer, Quarry & Agnes Streets	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#600781	Garden surrounds of the buildings were established on terraces through extensive shaping of the hillside. A large banyan fig tree in an entry drive island. Newer rock edged gardens of massed tropical plants & palms, brick paths all under lemon gums.	Institutional garden
St John's Church	278 Ford Street	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#602342		Institutional garden
St Pauls Cathedral Hall & Offices	89 William Street	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#601491	The modest cathedral has similarly modest grounds with curved path and lawns, and paved forecourt. The concrete unit pavers and native planting indicate a 1970s - 1980s plan. An older, large Ficus benjamina is at the rear near Alma St.	Institutional garden
The Range Convent and High School	263 Agnes Street	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#600779	A large old Ficus tree dominates the central courtyard within the grounds. Statues are amongst the garden beds as traditionally. The garden planting appears to have changed since establishment. "A cloister features a large established tree with other early planted beds and a vine-covered stone grotto with a statue of Our Lady of Lourdes." (QHR)	Institutional garden
Victoria Park	between Lion Creek Road & Sir Raymond Huish Drive	Rockhampton	4700	Nomination (Team)	Rockhampton Regional Council		A large open, grassed park with mature trees around the perimeter incl. Ficus and Burdekin plum trees. Phoenix dactylifera date palms on one side.	Public parks/ urban reserves
Wiseman's Cottage	30 Nathan Street	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#600798	Garden around the old stone cottage. Mature trees	Urban residential garden
Yungaba	74 Ward Street	Rockhampton	4700		Rockhampton Regional Council	QHR#601939	A private residence. The drive curves up the hillside to sweep across the house front and the wide stairs there. The lawn terrace formed for the house banks, then the hillside lawns & specimen trees incl. poincianas & frangipani. Mangoes at the street.	Urban residential garden
Barcaldine Railway Station	Capricorn Highway	Barcaldine	4725	Nomination (team)	Barcaldine Regional Council		Well established figs planted on eastern end of railway station facing road; possibly part of Barcaldine 'garden plan'.	Institutional garden
Barcaldine Shire Hall & Offices	Ash Street	Barcaldine	4725		Barcaldine Regional Council	QHR#601274	Plantings of Albizia behind the hall	Institutional garden
Barcaldine streetscapes		Barcaldine	4725	Qld EPA, Heritage Trails of the Qld Outback, p. 53	Barcaldine Regional Council		Street planting scheme sponsored by Councillor Hans Peut, 1894-1912 gave the town reputation as "garden city of the west". Albizia lining main streets possibly planted as pods suitable to feed goats; old palms in various residential streets. Unknown if and how much survives. Would require detailed survey to establish extent.	Townscapes
Longreach Hospital	Landsborough Highway	Longreach	4730	Nomination (team)	Longreach Regional Council		Figs planted on eastern and southern boundary possibly as 'shelter' belt as is on a ridge originally open to the downs	Institutional garden
Homebush Mission Hall	Homebush Road	Homebush	4740		Mackay Regional Council	QHR#601705		Institutional garden
East Gordon Street Sewerage Works	38 East Gordon Street	Mackay	4740		Mackay Regional Council	QHR #602727		Industrial & commercial garden
Hampden Cemetery	Hampden, via Kuttabul	Hampden	4741	CHIMS-reported	Mackay Regional Council			Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Peri Muslim Cemetery	Peak Downs Highway Northern (Left) bank of Baker's Creek	Pleystowe	4741	CHIMS-reported	Mackay Regional Council			Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Pleystowe War Memorial Avenue	Mackay-Eungella Road	Pleystowe	4741	CHIMS-reported	Mackay Regional Council			Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Palm Island palms		Palm Island	4816	Nomination (team)	Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council		Island named by Cook for the Cabbage tree palms - later used in town plantings??	Institutional garden
Numil Downs		Julia Creek	4823	Gardens off the Beaten Track in W Qld	McKinlay Shire		Garden of Lesley Colston (from 1968) begun by her parents-in-law. 3 sections - main garden (tropical plantings, lawn, fern house, lakeside garden, structures), Keneally Park (stone fences, BBQs, paved areas); dust break (200 native trees	Homestead & rural garden

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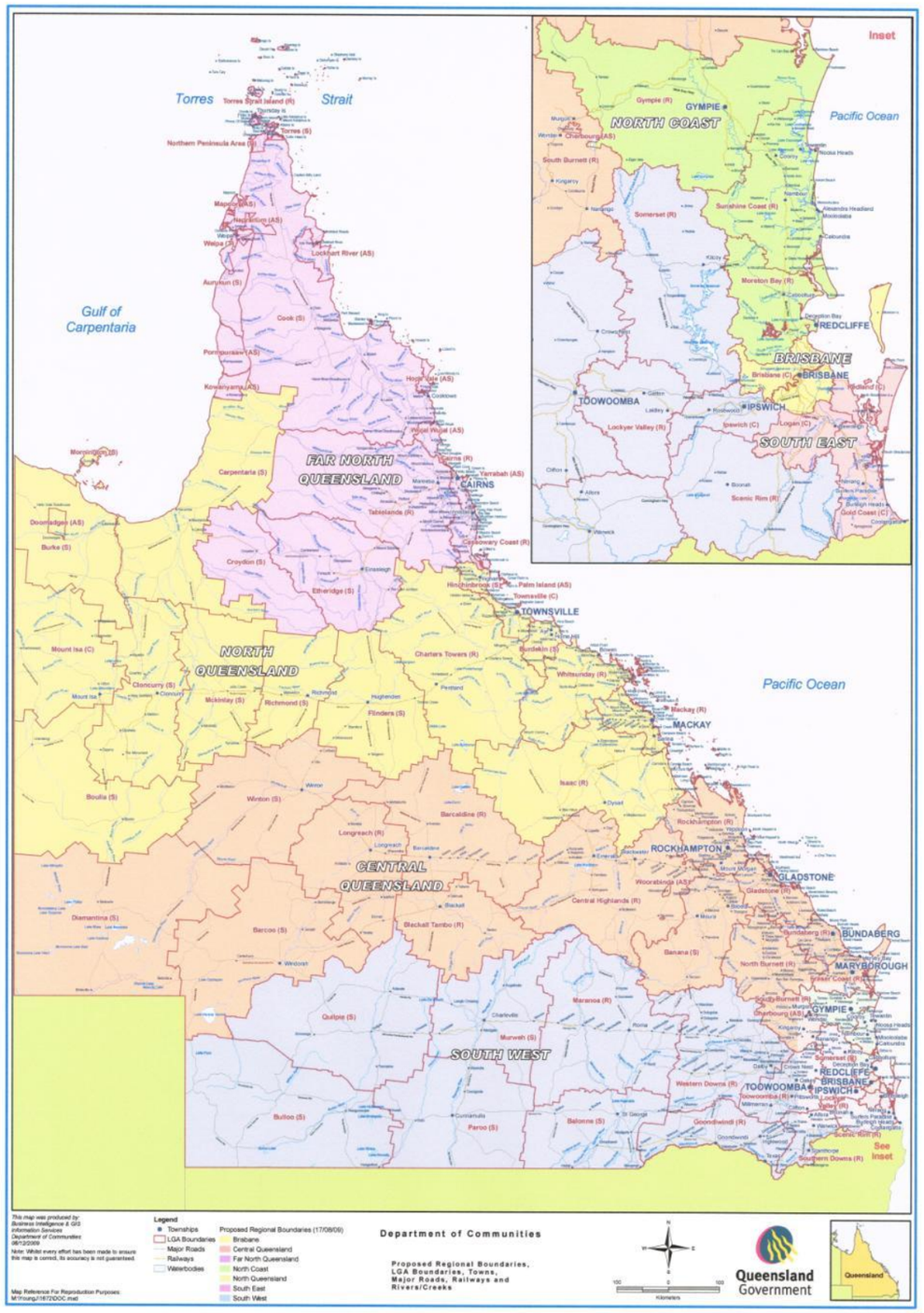
							planted c1994)	
Muralambeen Homestead	Off Bosworth's Road	Forrest Beach	4850		Hinchinbrook Shire Council	QHR#602362	Homestead complex on Herbert River dating from 1880s; still in ownership of Allingham family. Inc long drive flanked by mature pine trees; garden inc large shade trees & various decorative shrubs, lawns on sites of former rose gardens and tennis courts	Homestead & rural garden
Tully State School	17 Mars Street	Tully	4854	Nomination (team)	Cassowary Coast Regional Council	QHR#601577	From 1938 Headmaster C. Irish initiated planting of Kauri & Hoop Pine forestry plot and maple grove, fern bush house, garden rock walling	Institutional garden
Anzac Memorial Park	85 Edith Street	Innisfail	4860	Johnstone Shire Planning Scheme 2005	Cassowary Coast Regional Council		According to Regional Council, includes a line of Queen Palms planted by/memorialising Donald Bradman.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Anzac Park	107-111 Munro Street	Babinda	4861	Cairns Consolidated Planning Scheme 2009	Cairns Regional Council		Originally a sports ground until c1927; subdivided with remaining area public park. Memorial moved to park 1930s. Grassed park with rows of ficus and clusters of palm trees, shelter shed, picnic tables, ware memorial, toilets (converted air raid shelter)	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Babinda Sugar Mill Character Precinct	Bruce Highway	Babinda	4861	Cairns Consolidated Planning Scheme 2009	Cairns Regional Council		Includes row of staff residences and avenue of tall South American raintrees (Samanea saman). Mill site to be redeveloped.	Industrial & commercial garden
Sugarworld Botanical Reserves	Hambledon Drive	Edmonton	4869	Nomination	Cairns Regional Council		Mill established 1883 by Thomas Swallow; later purchased by CSR; closed 1991. Waterpark est by CSR in 1989 on 17 acres (now owned by Council). Includes century old trees - giant Rain trees planted by Isabella Swallow & others planted by Mrs Reed c1897.	Industrial & commercial garden, Public parks/ urban reserves
Cairns City Council Chambers	151 Abbott Street	Cairns	4870		Cairns Regional Council	QHR#601576		Institutional garden
Cairns Court House Complex	38-40 Abbott Street	Cairns	4870		Cairns Regional Council	QHR#600376		Institutional garden
Freshwater Character Precinct	Freshwater	Cairns	4870	Cairns Consolidated Planning Scheme 2009	Cairns Regional Council		Chinese rice mill established1887. Village includes 1920s houses, single line of bitumen flanked by grass shoulders, large treed blocks & treed open spaces, CWA & Masonic halls, 2 churches, school, nursery, tennis courts, guides, hotel, railway station	Townscapes
St Joseph's Convent	179 Abbott Street	Cairns	4870		Cairns Regional Council	QHR#601749		Institutional garden
McLeod Street Pioneer Cemetery	127-145 McLeod Street	Cairns North	4870		Cairns Regional Council	QHR#600383	Located alongside the Kuranda-Cairns railway line, this cemetery is classified as a registered Pioneer Cemetery and is managed by the Council subject to conditions from the Environmental Protection Agency.	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees
Croydon Town Hall, Court House & Police Station gardens		Croydon	4871	Nomination	Croydon Shire Council			Institutional garden
Danbulla School Building, Arboretum and Nursery	Danbulla State Forest	Danbulla	4872	CHIMS-reported	Tablelands Regional Council			Economic gardens, Institutional garden
Loudoun House	Macdonald Street	Irvinebank	4872	Also nominated by J Wegner	Tablelands Regional Council	QHR#600680	Built c1883-84 for mining entrepeneur John Moffat - instrumental in founding Irvinebank. Inc sub garden altho "Little remains of the once extensive landscaping apart from the established fig, red cedar, mangoes, boab and bunya pine." (QHR)	Homestead & rural garden, Industrial & commercial garden
Stannary Hills to Boonmoo and Stannary Hills to Irvinebank Tramway formations		Irvinebank	4872		Tablelands Regional Council	QHR#602355	Two old mango trees, about 25 metres away from the formation, mark the tramway station site at Stannary Hills. Hales Siding is marked by mango trees, citrus, pine trees, jacaranda and frangipani.	Industrial & commercial garden
Gunnawarra Homestead	Gunnawarra Road	Mount Garnet	4872		Tablelands Regional Council	QHR#600544	1860s run including homestead complex. Domestic plantings include 2 mature mango trees, citrus trees, custard apple, guava and cucumbers. (QHR)	Homestead & rural garden

Name	Address	Location	Post Code	Source	Council	Listing Ref	Short history and description	Garden type *More than 1 may apply*
							"The homestead complex demonstrates the principal characteristics of its type well, including a sequence of residential buildings, associated outbuildings, graves, fences and mature trees." (QHR)	
Mossman District Hospital	Johnston Road	Mossman	4873		Cairns Regional Council	QHR#602713	Hospital opened 1930; designed by Cairns architects Hill & Taylor in Spanish Mission style - including formal entrance	Institutional garden
Steve Irwin Wildlife Reserve	Junction Bertiehaugh Creek, South Palm Creek & Ducie River	Wenlock	4874	Team (Geoff Wharton e-mail to JN)	Cook Shire Council		Surviving extensive rocks walls and stone-pitched well, possibly built by a Chinese gardener for owner Frank Jardine	Homestead & rural garden
All Saints Anglican Church	Darnley Island	Darnley Island	4875		Torres Shire Council	QHR#600873	Little is known about the church's garden, but churches as a type and remote places generally require further investigation of garden values.	Institutional garden
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Church	120 Douglas Street	Thursday Island	4875		Torres Shire Council	QHR#601287		Institutional garden
Anzac Park	Wharf Street	Port Douglas	4877	Douglas Shire Planning Scheme Policy 4; CHIMS-reported	Cairns Regional Council			Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Market Park	Wharf Street	Port Douglas	4877	CHIMS-reported	Cairns Regional Council			Public parks/ urban reserves
Oil palms		Port Douglas	4877	Nomination	Cairns Regional Council			Economic gardens, Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Pleasure gardens, resorts & recreation places
Tinaroo Falls Dam		nr Tolga	4882	Heritage Trails of the Tropical North	Tablelands Regional Council		Work on dam commenced 1953 as part of Mareeba-Dimbulah irrigation scheme; Tinaroo Dam township built; dam wall completed 1958. Now over 200km of shore line lake developed as recreation area	Other, Public parks/ urban reserves
Atherton Housing & Street Tree character Precinct		Atherton	4883	CHIMS-reported	Tablelands Regional Council			Townscapes
Eacham Memorial Park	Catherine Street	Malanda	4885	Heritage Trails of the Tropical North	Tablelands Regional Council		Memorial gates unveiled 1955; park looks interesting …	Memorial landscapes, avenues, groups of trees, Public parks/ urban reserves
Mount St Bernard College Mt St Bernhard College	Moffat Street	Herberton	4887	Heritage Trails of the Tropical North	Tablelands Regional Council		College opened 1921 - provides only Catholic secondary education north of Townsville (including boarding facitlities). Photo shows large lawn areas, paths, statuary	Institutional garden
Normanton Railway Terminus	Matilda Street	Normanton	4890		Carpentaria Shire Council	QHR#600395	Complex includes c1889 station building with its attached carriage shade, goods shed, water tank, vertical boiler and some relatively modern buildings. Appears some gardens to front of station building but no description in QHR entry. Greg Hallam (QR) may be able to advise	Institutional garden

APPENDIX 8: REGIONS



Local Authorities included in each region

Region	Local Authorities
Far North	Aurukun Shire Council, Cairns Regional Council, Cassowary Coast Regional Council, Cook Shire Council, Croydon Shire Council, Etheridge Shire Council, Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council, Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council, Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council, Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council, Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council, Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council, Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council, Tablelands Regional Council, Torres Shire Council, Torres Strait Island Regional Council, Weipa Town Council, Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council, Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council
North	Boulia Shire Council, Burdekin Shire Council, Burke Shire Council, Carpentaria Shire Council, Charters Towers Regional Council, Cloncurry Shire Council, Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council, Flinders Shire Council, Hinchinbrook Shire Council, Isaac Regional Council, Mackay Regional Council, McKinlay Shire Council, Mornington Shire Council, Mount Isa City Council, Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council, Richmond Shire Council, Townsville City Council, Whitsunday Regional Council
Central	Banana Shire Council, Barcaldine Regional Council, Barcoo Shire Council, Blackall-Tambo Regional Council, Bundaberg Regional Council, Central Highlands Regional Council, Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council, Diamantina Shire Council, Fraser Coast Regional Council, Gladstone Regional Council, Longreach Regional Council, North Burnett Regional Council, Rockhampton Regional Council, South Burnett Regional Council, Winton Shire Council, Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council
South West	Balonne Shire Council, Bulloo Shire Council, Goondiwindi Regional Council, Ipswich City Council, Lockyer Valley Regional Council, Maranoa Regional Council, Murweh Shire Council, Paroo Shire Council, Quilpie Shire Council, Scenic Rim Regional Council, Somerset Regional Council, Southern Downs Regional Council, Toowoomba Regional Council, Western Downs Regional Council
North Coast	Gympie Regional Council, Moreton Bay Regional Council, Sunshine Coast Regional Council
Brisbane	Brisbane City Council
South East	Gold Coast City Council, Logan City Council, Redland City Council

APPENDIX 9. ACCOMPANYING MATERIAL

The DVD which accompanies this report includes:

- MS Word version of final report
- PDF of final report
- PDF of collated project progress reports
- MS Access database of all places identified, including those on Short List, those potentially Short List, and others nominated or identified.
- MS Excel spreadsheet of complete database