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Name: Parliament House and Gardens
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THR ID Number: 2525
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Location Addresses

2 MURRAY ST, HOBART 7000 TAS

Title References

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5670847



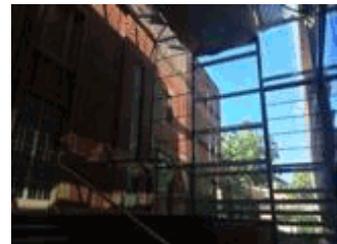
Sullivan's Cove c1870,
Custom House (left)
UTas



Parliament House
c1970
Libraries Tasmania



King's Store, showing
brick vaulting
DPIPWE



c2017 glass atrium
behind Parliament
House
DPIPWE



C1940 lobby to the
House of Assembly
DPIPWE



Legislative Council
Chambers c1960
DPIPWE



Refurbished House of
Assembly
DPIPWE



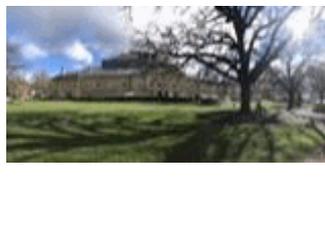
Detail of façade
DPIPWE



Parliamentary
Gardens
DPIPWE



Parliament House and
Gardens
DPIPWE



Parliament House and
Gardens
DPIPWE

Setting: Parliament House and Gardens occupy a prominent site at the southern end of Sullivan's Cove, in Hobart, Tasmania. Situated opposite Watermans Dock and Salamanca Place, the viewscape encompasses the Hobart dock area from the Salamanca warehouses and Princes Wharf 1, across to Brooke Street Pier. The site is bounded by Salamanca Place, Murray and Morrison Streets and Parliament Lane behind.

The northern end of Parliament House and Gardens sit on reclaimed fill over the original (pre 1804) shoreline of the Cove. A number of historic buildings and sites surround Parliament House and Gardens .

Description: The site is formed by the Parliamentary Gardens (Parliament 'Lawns') established in 1901, and Parliament House, formerly Custom House (1830-1840). Parliament House has undergone a number of internal alterations and substantial additions to the rear elevation.

Parliamentary Gardens (Parliament 'Lawns')

Parliament House sits behind a semi-circular garden established in 1901, with mature deciduous trees, garden beds and low hedging. Rough stone edging marks the boundary with Morrison Street, Salamanca Place and Murray Street. Wide paths divide the grassed lawn, intersecting at a circular garden bed. A statue of Albert Ogilvie, Premier of Tasmania (1934-1939), sits in the south western corner of the garden on a red granite plinth. A timber garden shed discretely stands in a raised garden bed on the boundary with Salamanca Place. Garden beds and a wide curved platform, surfaced in bitumen and used for parking, sit directly in front of Parliament House. Security gates to Murray Street and Salamanca Place provide vehicular access the parking area. This area can also be accessed by pedestrians from the gardens via a wide centrally placed set of stairs marked by low sandstone plinths and wall.

The Parliamentary Gardens have high archaeological and research potential, being the site of historic land reclamation in Sullivans Cove, and c1830s markets and timber yard (Austral 1992, p72., Architectural Project 2009, p.25.).

Parliament House

Parliament House is a two-storey sandstone building that addresses the gardens in front and the waterfront. Constructed in the colonial period, the wide primary facade extends from Salamanca Place to Murray Street and features a hybrid of Classical and Regency detailing. It has a near symmetrical façade, constructed from sandstone ashlar, with articulated stonework on the ground floor, projecting double stringcourses between the floors and smooth-tooled stonework on the upper floor. The facade curves at its northern and southern ends into two northwesterly projecting wings. The northern wing includes a covered arched carriage way.

The façade features a wide central breakfront with five arched doorway openings with timber and glass doors to the ground floor and five sash windows above. The central of these windows has a bracketed console and fluted decorative detail. Atop the breakfront is a parapet and crenellated pediment that features a Royal Coat of Arms, carved by Tasmanian artist Alan Gelson (1929 -1964), and three flag poles. The hipped roof is clad with slate and has numerous evenly spaced sandstone chimneys with moulded tops. Window and door openings are varied; large multi-paned sash windows to the upper floor, large and small multi-paned sash windows and Diocletian-style windows to the lower floor.

The rear elevation of Parliament House incorporates a number of twentieth century structures. These include a centrally placed two-storey red brick addition (1937-1940) that features sandstone toned masonry detail, large multi-paned windows separated by engaged vertical fins and long vertical rows of glass bricks to the internal staircases. Three-storey dark brown brick additions (1977) with aluminum framed windows sit at the northern and southern end of the rear elevation. A centrally placed large glass atrium and staircase connects Parliament House and the lower levels of the Parliament Square offices .

Interior –

Foyer

Parliament House is formally accessed via the central doors to the main façade. The large foyer features smooth tooled sandstone side walls with engaged columns and arched doorways. Squat Doric columns support a coffered style ceiling with large horizontal beams , forming a colonnade to a grand branching staircase that leads to a mezzanine that accesses the lobby and House of Assembly Chamber . The staircase handrail features blackwood timber capping and a decorative iron balustrade. The upstairs lobby is a wide hallway area with decorative plaster detail and high ceilings. Much of the timber joinery and interior fittings in the foyer and lobby date from the 1940s refurbishment. Reception and security personnel are located in the entrance foyer area.

Doorways at the back of the entrance foyer access rooms at the rear of the building, including a central reception and function room that opens onto the atrium space, Parliamentary dining room and kitchen. Doorways along each side of the foyer access offices , bathrooms (including a largely intact c1940s male bathroom), staff canteen and meeting rooms. The Parliamentary Library is located at the northern end of the ground floor.

Long Room

The Long Room is located at the front of the first floor of Parliament House with windows overlooking the Parliament Gardens. It is a large room with timber paneling to the lower section of the walls and a curved plaster ceiling. The space was renovated in 2004 and included the installation of two replica whale oil ceiling lamps with opaque glass shades. A doorway in the north east corner has been converted to a display space for the Mace and associated regalia.

Basement

The basement is accessed via a staircase off the main foyer , and is one of the oldest parts of the building. A wide hallway marks the rear boundary of the original Custom House building. The Parliamentary Museum is located in what was the King's Store and features flagged sandstone floors , sandstone walls and red brick vaulting. The Museum holds a number of artefacts, photographs and pieces of furniture that relate to the use of the building.

House of Assembly

The House of Assembly Chamber is accessed through a highly intact c1940 antechamber via double glazed doors with opaque glass infill and fanlight above. The space features dark walnut timber paneling, joinery and built-in cabinetry, including pigeonholes and drawers for each sitting member and storage cupboards below. At each end of the room there are two telephone booths with opaque glass doors and hand-painted signage. Above the paneling are plaster walls with decorative banding, vents and cornices.

Access to the Chamber from the lobby is through two timber doors with porthole detail, brass kick plates and large Bakelite handles. The Chamber was refurbished in 2008 to incorporate modern technology and reinstate its original (c1940) form. The predominant colour in the Chamber is green and has high ceilings, creating a voluminous space. The upper gallery is enclosed with glass.

The lower section of the walls are clad with dark timber paneling with acoustic tiles extending to the ceiling. There are three large multi-paned windows down each side of the room and large skylights above, an elevated enclosed public gallery at the back (accessed from an alternative stairway) and an open press gallery behind the Speaker. The Member's seating is arranged in a horseshoe shape. The only original remaining section of timber paneling is located behind the Speaker, which incorporates a Coat of Arms carved in blackwood by Tasmanian artist Ellen Nora Payne (Dufour ADB).

Legislative Council Chambers (1856)

The Legislative Council Chambers are located in the northern end of the building. The space is characterised by cedar paneling, cedar joinery, stenciled designs on the walls and ceiling, a large skylight and substantial cedar canopy above the President's chair. The canopy sits on a stepped platform and has pairs of free standing Corinthian columns capped with a stepped entablature and centrally placed coat of arms above. A narrow hallway behind the canopy provides access to the rear Chamber doors. The adjacent Press Gallery has a solid timber balustrade, as does the elevated public gallery at the rear of the room. The colour of the Chamber is predominantly red. The majority of the joinery, furniture and fixtures date from the 1850s, including the cedar paneling, central table and desk, the President's chair, Member's benches and other seating. The furniture, commissioned in 1851 for the Long Room and made by James Whitesides of Liverpool Street, was relocated to the new Legislative Council Chambers in 1856 ('The proposed additions to the Council Chamber' 31 May 1851).

Hallways, offices and other spaces

The lobby adjacent to the Legislative Council Chambers has a number of c1940 features including a 'streamlined' staircase with that leads to an open lounge area. The handrail features blackwood timber capping and a decorative iron balustrade. Above the staircase is a semi-circular fanlight with stained glass detail.

The remainder of Parliament House is given over to private offices and meeting rooms. Joinery in the c1830 section of the building features woodgraining. For more information on the physical features of Parliament House see 'Parliament House, Hobart Conservation Management Plan', Volumes 1-3, by Freeman Firth (1997).

Parliament House has high archaeological and research potential as the site of Custom House (c1830) including the King's Store basement, and ongoing use as Parliament House.

Items of furniture that were purpose designed and built for Parliament House, and being integral to the functioning of parliament form part of the registration, include;

- the Speaker's Chair in the House of Assembly
- Long table in the Legislative Council,
- President's Chair in the Legislative Council,
- Sets of timber pigeonholes for Members of the Legislative Council,
- Chair of Committees chair and desk in the Legislative Council
- Member's benches and seating in the Legislative Council,
- c1940 Speaker's Chair (House of Assembly)

Associated collections (not part of the Heritage Register entry)

The cultural material collections of Parliament House are of significance in their own right and their housing and exhibition within Parliament House enhances the place's heritage value. The collection includes art, furniture, documents and objects associated with the functioning of Parliament House and the governance of Tasmania. Items of furniture that originate from the former Marine Board of Hobart offices are also housed in Parliament House. The collection is not part of the Heritage Register entry for Parliament House and is not regulated or managed in accordance with provisions of the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995.

History:

Sullivans Cove

Sullivans Cove was the initial site of European settlement on the western side of the River Derwent led by Lieutenant Governor David Collins in 1804. The Cove had the advantage of being a natural port, and providing both fresh water and the shelter of Mount Wellington. During the early years of the colony the settlement was concentrated around Sullivans Cove, and included the development of wharves, warehouses and infrastructure.

In 1826 the Land Commissioner recommended that the southern end of Sullivans Cove be developed into a deep water port and suggested that a Custom House should be built at the approximate site of the present Kelly's Steps on Salamanca Place (THR#1818). Shortly after his arrival in 1827 John Lee Archer was appointed as colonial architect and civil engineer tasked with designing the New Wharf with a proposed Custom House to be built on nearby reclaimed land. A secure government timber yard was also proposed, as theft of wood was a serious problem on the waterfront. However, construction of the wharf and new Custom House was dependent on considerable re-shaping of the shore line. Rubble produced from levelling

the area along New Wharf was used to reclaim the south-west corner of Sullivans Cove, providing a site for the construction of the new Custom House (Philp Lighton 1993, p.10).

Early Custom Houses

Custom houses were built in all major Australian ports in the nineteenth century, by each individual colony prior to Federation. Custom and excise duties were an important source of revenue for governments, levied on goods coming in and out of the colonies. By the late 1820s Hobart had a 'Treasury and Custom House' located in a 'makeshift structure consisting of two conjoined single-storey three-roomed structures' on the corner of Davey Street and Salamanca Place (Philp Lighton 1993, p. 9; Tasmanian Land Titles Office [LTO] Hobart 5). By 1830 the custom office had relocated to a building close to the junction of Hunter, Campbell and Macquarie Streets (LTO Sprent Map). Part of the c1820 Custom House was demolished in 1847 when St Mary's Hospital was constructed, and another section demolished in 1862 when an extension was added to the rear of the hospital (Architectural Projects 2009, p.28).

Custom House (1830-1840)

John Lee Archer submitted the first finished plan for the new Custom House building in June 1830. Between 1832 and 1839 stone was quarried from the Queens Domain and Salamanca Place (from the site known as Salamanca Square) where a small railway was used to carry the blocks from the quarry to the building site. In 1834 work on footings, quarrying and dressing of stone commenced. The Hobart Town Courier reported, 'We observe within those few days that the government carts are busily occupied in drawing stone for the foundation of the new Custom House, which is now about to be put in progress at the new wharf. We are not certain as to the exact position where the structure is to be erected, which indeed cannot well be in a worse situation as regard public convenience than it now is, and it is very desirable on that account that it should be finished as soon as possible' (2 May 1834 p. 2). Construction of the basement began in 1835, completed by March 1836, and was known as the King's Store. The space was used to store goods awaiting payment of import duty and rum, but today houses the Parliamentary Museum (The House of Assembly p. 7).

The works were in-part supervised by convict stonemason Daniel Herbert, who also worked on the Ross Bridge (THR#5289, 1833-1836), which was also designed by John Lee Archer. By 1838 the second story of Custom House was complete. The Customs Department relocated to the building in 1840 (Philp Lighton 1993, p. 11; The House of Assembly p. 7).

John Lee Archer (1791-1852)

John Lee Archer, architect and engineer, worked in London and Ireland before arriving in Hobart Town in 1827. He was instructed by Lieutenant-Governor Arthur to take up the duties of civil engineer and colonial architect, serving in that capacity for eleven years, the first nine being responsible for all government buildings. Archer was behind the design of many prominent buildings in Tasmania, including the Treasury, Hobart (THR#2516; 1841), Ordnance Stores, Battery Point (THR#1651, 1652, 6958-6963; 1834), the Ross Bridge (THR#5289; 1833-1836), St Luke's Uniting Church, Bothwell (THR#44; 1828) and Penitentiary Chapel, Hobart (THR#2208) (Smith ADB).

The First Parliament (1825)

The first Parliament in Tasmania was a unicameral (one chamber) legislature called the Legislative Council, formed by the Lieutenant-Governor and six members. Established in 1825, the same year that the colony was granted its own administration, the Legislative Council met in a chamber at the old Government House (demolished 1858), on the site now occupied by Franklin Square (THR#2333) and the Town Hall (THR#2466) (The House of Assembly p.3).

A new Parliament House (1841) & the 'new' Legislative Council (1851)

In June 1841 the Legislative Council relocated to the Long Room at Custom House, after conditions in the chamber at old Government House became cramped due to an increasing number of elected members (The House of Assembly p.9).

In 1851 Legislative Council membership increased to 24 members, 16 elected and 8 nominated by the governor, who ceased to be a member (Stait 2005, p.213). Alterations were made to the Long Room, including the addition of a Press Gallery and a Ladies Gallery, and manufacture of furniture by James Whitesides (Courier 31 Dec 1851, p.3).

Bicameral Parliament (1854) and the new Legislative Council chamber (1856)

Tasmania was the first Australian colony to be granted a constitution by Queen Victoria in 1854, which provided for a bicameral Parliament and a Governor who represents the reigning monarch, based on the Westminster System. The new Parliament met in December 1856 and, at the same time, the name of the colony was changed from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania (The House of Assembly p. 4).

To accommodate the new bicameral parliament, alterations were made to Custom House in the 1850s, designed by William Porden Kay. The new House of Assembly met in the Long Room, whilst the 'new' Legislative Council relocated to a newly constructed (and present) chamber. The Long Room was used by the House of Assembly until 1940, when a new chamber was built. From 1940 until 2004 the Long Room was used as a Member's Lounge. It has since been renovated and is used as a function and reception room (The House of Assembly p. 9). Each chamber maintains traditional Westminster colours, red for the Legislative Council and green for the House of Assembly (The House of Assembly p. 5).

William Porden Kay (1809-1897)

William Porden Kay, the nephew of Governor Franklin, arrived in Hobart Town in 1842 and over a 16 year period he acted in varying roles as colonial architect, surveyor of buildings and director of public works. He was responsible for the design of a number of substantial buildings in Hobart, including St Mary's Hospital (THR#2287; 1847-8), Hobart markets (now City Hall THR#2426; 1851-3, destroyed by fire in 1909) and

Government House (THR#2926; 1850-1854) (Preston ADB).

Minor alterations and additions to Custom House

Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century there were a number of internal modifications to accommodate changing uses of spaces and rooms, however, the Archer building remained largely intact (Freeman Vol 3 Part 2 1997). By 1891 there were a number of weatherboard additions at the rear used to house the library, clerks and caretaker, and the Long Room was too cramped for the House of Assembly. Minor modifications took place when the Customs Department relocated in 1903 and in 1907-8 there were alterations and new offices built for the Legislative Council (Philp Lighton 1993, p. 12).

New Wharf and Parliamentary Gardens

Timber sheds were erected mid-1830s in a long sweep adjacent to New Wharf and terraced at wharf level, where Parliament gardens are located. New Wharf was soon covered by the detritus and paraphernalia associated with a working port, including sheds and cargo; according to The Courier the area was pervaded by the stench of whale oil (Philp Lighton 1993, p. 11; 2 July 1841 p. 2). The old timber buildings were removed in the 1880s and in 1901 the grounds were landscaped in time for the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York ('Parliament House History').

Following its conversion to a formal garden area the Parliamentary garden and lawns have become an important public space in Hobart, as the site of community events, protests and recreation. The picturesque area in front of Parliament House is where the general public interacts with the site. It is also a place where politicians and public figures regularly perform media interviews, with Parliament House and Gardens as a backdrop.

A new Custom House (1903)

The southern end of the building was occupied by the Customs Department until 1903 when a new Custom House was constructed at the southern end of Sullivans Cove, fronting onto Constitution Dock. The building is now part of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery Complex (THR#6648).

Coats of Arms

Following the departure of the Customs Department the words 'Custom House' were removed from the façade of the building, and were replaced by the Royal Coat of Arms. The sandstone Coat of Arms was replaced c1960 when artist, teacher and sculptor Alan Thomas Gelston (1929-1964) was commissioned to carve a replacement. Gelston worked as a teacher in Hobart and exhibited his art locally ('Church – Our Lady of the Rosary Parish').

By coincidence, twenty years earlier, fellow Westbury born Ellen Nora Payne was commissioned to prepare a coat of arms in local blackwood for the newly constructed House of Assembly Chamber. Payne was one of Australia's most prolific female sculptors of the twentieth century and her work is held in collections across Tasmania, including the University of Tasmania, numerous private schools and the Royal Society of Tasmania (Dufour ADB).

Extensions and refurbishment (1937-1941)

In 1937 major alterations designed by SWT Blythe to Parliament House were planned. An informal note from Premier Ogilvie records that it was less from a desperate need for more accommodation but 'more in the nature of unemployment relief' during the Depression era (TAHO PWD 261/491).

Extensive red brick rear additions were designed to 'align' and 'harmonise' with the 1830s building and included, a new House of Assembly with a library and offices below which required demolition of a weatherboard annexe. Two-storey brick additions were constructed at the southern (1938) and northern (1940) ends that were later clad in sandstone (1977-1980). Internally the flagstone vestibule was widened and the Doric columns repositioned. A grand staircase was built, plate glass doors added and floors resurfaced in green vinyl rubber; refurbishments were consciously modern and glamorous (Philp Lighton 1993:13). Furniture was made by local company FH Vallance & Co (previously known as Werner & Co) (pers. Comm. T Coleman, August 2018).

Sydney Wallace Thomas (SWT) Blythe (1905-1985)

Between 1934 and 1949 SWT Blythe was the Public Works Department chief designer of some 60 government buildings (not all which were constructed), including schools, technical colleges, hospitals, railway stations and law courts in most centres throughout Tasmania. The quality of Blythe's modern architecture from this period was outstanding; the A. G. Ogilvie High School (THR#269; 1936) at New Town is regarded as his masterpiece (McNeill ADB, Blythe).

Government Printing Office (c1953), State Offices (1966-1969) & PABX (1975)

The Government Printing Office was a three-storey reinforced concrete building with basement designed by the Public Works Department in 1937, but constructed post World War Two; a fourth storey was added in 1960. The building fronted onto Salamanca Place and produced all printed government documents. The State Office, also known as 10 Murray Street, was constructed behind Parliament House in the late 1960s. Designed by local architectural firm Hartley Wilson & Partners, the high rise was designed to accommodate State Government employees.

The PABX building was constructed in 1975 along the boundary with Salamanca Place, adjacent to the Government Printing Office, to house plant associated with the automatic phone switching system associated with Parliament House and the State Offices. The Government Printing Office, State Offices and PABX were demolished as part of the Parliament Square project.

Rear additions and alterations (1977-1980)

In 1977 works commenced to provide more office space for Members, Hansard and Library in the form of three-storey brick additions to the rear, and an enclosed walkway between Parliament House and the State

Offices (demolished c2017). During this period the c1830s stable, located behind the northern end of Parliament House and sheds behind the PABX were demolished. Numerous internal alterations were also made during this period (Freeman Vol 3 Part 2 1997, Philp Lighton 1993, p. 13).

Parliament Square

As part of the Parliament Square project (2015-2018) a number of alterations were made to the rear of Parliament House, including demolition and new construction.

Comparative Analysis

Custom houses were built in all major Australian ports in the nineteenth century, close to the wharves and docks. In Tasmania there are four extant Custom Houses on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, including Parliament House. In Launceston a substantial Custom House (THR#4202) was constructed on the Esplanade in 1885, almost 50 years after Hobart, reflecting the northern city's importance as a port during the mining boom. Designed by William Waters Eldridge during the Victorian period in the Classical style, the building is used to house Federal government offices for Customs and Border Protection.

The 1840 Custom House in Hobart was superseded in 1903 by a new building fronting onto the docks at the northern end of Sullivan's Cove. Designed by Department of Public Works architects Orlando Baker and JG Shield, the new building was designed in the Federation period in Classical style to wrap around the front of the Bond Store (1823-1826). The Australian Customs Service vacated the building in 1990, and it is now used by Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery administration (THR#6648).

The Strahan 'Public Buildings' (THR#5648) were designed by Orlando Baker in 1899 to incorporate the Post and Telegraph Office, the Custom House, the Marine Board and the Town Board in one two-storey building. The need for a Custom House in Strahan was in response to the extensive mining operations that were established on the west coast in the late nineteenth century and the need for government services. The building still houses the local post office, and also the Parks & Wildlife Field Centre.

Custom houses were built in all major Australian ports in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Situated in prominent locations these grand buildings were largely designed by colonial and government architects. Custom houses in Sydney (1844-1845), Melbourne (1856-1876), Port Adelaide (c1876), Freemantle (1908) and Brisbane (1886) have been repurposed to house museums, galleries, arts centres and universities.

Across Australia, the majority of Parliament Houses located in capital cities were purpose-built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These buildings have grown to incorporate numerous additions and extensions, including Melbourne (1856), Brisbane (1864), Adelaide (1874) and Perth (1902). Darwin's Parliament House is the newest of these buildings, completed in 1994. Like Tasmania, New South Wales' Parliament is housed in early colonial buildings repurposed to accommodate the state government and administration.

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**Statement of
Significance:**
(non-statutory
summary)

Parliament House is of exceptional historic cultural and social significance as one of the earliest extant public buildings in Hobart. As the former Custom House the building demonstrates the importance of the waterfront to Hobart and the role it played in trade, commerce and industry within the Van Diemen's Land colony.

Parliament House is one of four purpose-built custom houses in Tasmania, and is the earliest, dating from 1830-1840. The grand and imposing character of Parliament House reflects this important role. The building is highly intact.

Subsurface archaeological features and deposits associated with early use of the site have the potential to yield evidence of the pattern of reclamation of the waterfront from c1830, material used as fill, use as a market and timber yard, development and use of the site relating to Custom House and Parliament House.

Parliament House and Garden is a prominent landmark that is valued by the community for its visual contribution to Sullivans Cove. The building, together with the Salamanca warehouses, Customs House Hotel and other sandstone buildings in the area, demonstrate the importance of Sullivans Cove as a once bustling maritime precinct that has gradually developed into a picturesque and popular tourist destination.

Parliament House is important to Tasmania as a place of representation and legislation, as the seat of the Tasmanian Parliament since 1841. The building demonstrates important changes to the Parliamentary system, including the establishment of bicameral parliament in 1856 based on the Westminster System, the advent of Federation in 1901 and increases in the number of sitting members in both houses. The Parliamentary Gardens are of high social significance to the people of Tasmania as a place of community events, protests and recreation.

Parliament House has a strong association with three of the Public Work's Department's most talented and accomplished architects, John Lee Archer, William Porden Kay and SWT Blythe. Parliament House is important to Tasmania as a place of governance and representation by politicians elected by Tasmanians.

Significance:

The Heritage Council may enter a place in the Heritage Register if it meets one or more of the following criteria from the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995:

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

Parliament House is of exceptional historic cultural and social significance as one of the earliest extant public buildings in Hobart. As the former Custom House the building demonstrates the importance of the waterfront to Hobart and the role it played in trade, commerce and industry within the colony of Van Diemen's Land. The building has been the seat of the Tasmanian Parliament since 1841. Many of the alterations and additions that have been made since are significant because they demonstrate important changes to the Parliamentary system, including the establishment of bicameral parliament in 1856 based on the Westminster System, the advent of Federation in 1901 and increases in the number of sitting members in both houses.

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

Parliament House is one of four purpose-built custom houses in Tasmania, and is the earliest, dating from 1830-1840. Repurposed in 1858, it is the only Parliament House in Tasmania, its design reflecting the elements and functioning of democracy.

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

Parliament House and gardens are of historical cultural heritage significance as they have the potential to yield important information that may contribute to a greater understanding of Tasmania's history. In particular, subsurface archaeological features and deposits associated with early use of the site have the potential to yield evidence of the pattern of reclamation of the waterfront from c1830, material used as fill, use as a market and timber yard, development and use of the site relating to Custom House and Parliament House.

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

Parliament House is of historic cultural heritage significance as an example of a substantial and centrally located civic building dating from c1830, most importantly as the seat of government in Tasmania. The grand and imposing character of Parliament House reflects this important role. While it has had a number of additions and alterations, the building is highly intact.

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

The King's Store, constructed in 1835 and 1836, is an important and outstanding example of brick vaulting in an early public building.

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

Parliament House and Gardens is a prominent landmark that is valued by the community for its visual contribution to Sullivans Cove. While Parliament House is important to Tasmania as a place of representation and legislation, the Parliamentary Gardens are of high social significance to the people of Tasmania as a place of community events, protests and recreation.

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

Parliament House is of historic cultural heritage significance because of its strong association with three of the Public Works Department's most talented and accomplished architects, John Lee Archer, William Porden Kay and SWT Blythe. Parliament House provides evidence of the important role played by the Public Works Department in the provision of public infrastructure in Tasmania.

The site has functioned as the seat of Tasmanian governance from 1841. Parliament House is important to Tasmania as a place of governance and representation by politicians elected by Tasmanians.

h) The place is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Parliament House and Gardens are a prominent landmark on the Hobart waterfront. The building, together with the Salamanca warehouses, Customs House Hotel and other sandstone buildings in the area, demonstrate the importance of Sullivans Cove as a once bustling maritime precinct that has gradually developed into a picturesque and popular tourist destination.

PLEASE NOTE This data sheet is intended to provide sufficient information and justification for listing the place on the Heritage Register. Under the legislation, only one of the criteria needs to be met. The data sheet is not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of the heritage values of the place, there may be other heritage values of interest to the Heritage Council not currently acknowledged.

Note

1. Lot 1 represents the registered boundary for 'Parliament House and Gardens', #2525 on the Tasmanian Heritage Register.
2. Lot 1 is the whole of PID 5670847 and FR 156768/2 the boundary of which is marked by a heavy black line.
3. All boundaries are parcel boundaries, details of individual land parcel boundaries may be accessed through the Land Information System Tasmania (LIST).

FR 156768/1

PID 5670847

Lot 1
~1.265 ha

Murray Street

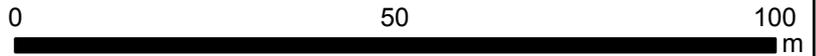
Morrison Street

Salamanca Place

Locality Plan



SCALE 1:1,000



TASMAP: HOBART - 5225 GRID: MGA94 / ZONE 55 DATUM: AHD CONTOUR INTERVAL: N/A

No.	PRODUCTION / AMENDMENT	AUTHORITY	REFERENCE	DRAWN	APPROVED	DATE
1	Production	THC	2525	JS	DRAFT	DRAFT



**Parliament House
and Gardens**
2 Murray St, Hobart

PREPARED BY
HERITAGE TASMANIA



p.p. Surveyor General: _____

Date Registered: _____

CENTRAL PLAN REGISTER

**CPR
TBC**